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# LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 259—79th Congress

Chapter 577--1st Session

H. J. Res. 266

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## DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 259

UNRRA APPROPRIATION. Appropriates \$50,000,000 additional for UNRRA.

## INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. J. RES. 266

October 11, 1945	Hearings: House, H. J. Res. 266.
October 30, 1945	Mr. Cannon introduced H. J. Res. 266 which was referred to the House Committee on Appropriations. House Committee reported the measure without amendment. House Report 1166. Print of the bill as reported. Rules Committee reported H. Res. 386 and H. Report 1181 for consideration of the measure. Discussed by Mr. Robertson.
October 31, 1945	House began debate.
November 1, 1945	Debate continued and passed House with amendments.
November 2, 1945	H. J. Res. 266 referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of the bill as referred to the Committee.
November 16, 1945	Hearings: Senate, H. J. Res. 266.  Amendment proposed by Mr. Thomas.
November 26, 1945	Senate Appropriations Committee (Committee) reported H. J. Res. with amendments. Senate Report 798. Print of the bill with amendments.  Amendment proposed by Mr. Thomas.
November 29, 1945	Amendment proposed by Mr. Wheeler.
November 30, 1945	Amendment proposed by Mr. Wherry.
December 3, 1945	Amendment proposed by Mr. Wherry.
December 4, 1945	Senate began debate on H. J. Res. 266.
December 5, 1945	Senate continued debate and passed H. J. Res. 266 as reported. House and Senate appointed Conferees.
December 10, 1945	House Received Conference Report. House Report 1355.
December 11, 1945	House and Senate agree to Conference Report.  House Document 384, Estimate of Appropriations for UNRRA.
December 14, 1945	Approved. Public Law 259.







**UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION  
ADMINISTRATION, 1946**

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**HEARINGS**  
BEFORE THE  
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
SEVENTY-NINTH CONGRESS  
FIRST SESSION  
ON  
A HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION MAKING APPROPRIA-  
TIONS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND  
REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION  
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1946

*Oct. 11, 1945*  
Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations



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WASHINGTON : 1945



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## UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION, 1946

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HEARINGS CONDUCTED BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, IN CHARGE OF DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS, MESSRS. CLARENCE CANNON (CHAIRMAN), CLIFTON A. WOODRUM, LOUIS LUDLOW, J. BUELL SNYDER, EMMET O'NEAL, LOUIS C. RABAUT, JED JOHNSON, JOHN TABER, RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH, EVERETT M. DIRKSEN; ON THE DAYS FOLLOWING, NAMELY:

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1945.

STATEMENTS OF HON. WILLIAM L. CLAYTON, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE; JOHN H. FERGUSON, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY; DONALD S. GILPATRICK, CHIEF, WAR AREAS ECONOMIC DIVISION; RUPERT EMERSON, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ADMINISTRATOR, FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION; JOHN B. HOWARD, ASSOCIATE GENERAL COUNSEL; SAMUEL T. PARELMAN, DIVISION CHIEF, BUDGET AND MANAGEMENT PLANNING OFFICER; HON. HERBERT H. LEHMAN, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF UNRRA; ROY F. HENDRICKSON, DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL; A. H. FELLER, GENERAL COUNSEL; ROLF NUGENT, DEPUTY CHIEF, BUREAU OF SUPPLIES; ALEXANDER B. HAWES, ASSISTANT GENERAL COUNSEL; IRVING SWERDLOW, CHIEF, STATISTICS AND REPORTS BRANCH, DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET; GRANT TOLLEY, CHIEF, BALKAN COUNTRIES BRANCH, BUREAU OF SUPPLY; BRIG. GEN. T. M. OSBORNE, ARMY SERVICE FORCES, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Mr. CANNON. Public Law 267, the act of March 28, 1944, provided for participation by the United States in the relief work of the UNRRA, and authorized an appropriation of \$1,350,000,000. Of that \$1,350,000,000, appropriations have been made totaling \$800,000,000, leaving an unused authorization of \$550,000,000.

We now have a letter from the President of the United States recommending the appropriation of the remaining \$550,000,000, and the committee is in receipt of a vast number of letters, telegrams, and postal cards urging favorable action on the recommendation of the President.

The contribution of \$800,000,000 was divided into a direct appropriation of \$450,000,000 and authority to transfer funds, goods, and services provided under the Lend-Lease Act in the amount of \$350,000,000, or a total of \$800,000,000.

At the time the initial appropriation was made, the Army was to take care of civilians behind the lines in countries with which we were at war, and the 1945 Army Appropriation Act contained \$562,000,000 for that purpose, of which it was testified some would be repaid and that plan was followed in the case of Italy.

By Executive order of September 27, 1945, there were transferred to the Department of State all of the functions of FEA with respect to participation of the United States Government in UNRRA.

GENERAL STATEMENT ON FUNCTIONS AND FISCAL REQUIREMENTS OF  
UNRRA

We have with us Mr. Secretary Clayton. We would like to have you give us a statement, Mr. Secretary, if you will.

Mr. CLAYTON. Yes, sir. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I welcome this opportunity to appear before this committee in support of the President's recommendation that Congress appropriate \$550,000,000 for participation by the United States in the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. The \$550,000,000 requested is the balance of the \$1,350,000,000 authorized by Congress and is urgently needed inasmuch as the \$800,000,000 which has been appropriated is now virtually exhausted.

A year and a half ago Congress approved participation by the United States in UNRRA and authorized the appropriation of \$1,350,000,000 as the United States' contribution to the work of the organization. At that time none of the areas which had been occupied by the enemy in Europe or the Far East had been liberated. The United Nations had created the UNRRA organization so that joint planning could be achieved in preparation for the time of liberation when the urgent requirements for relief and rehabilitation would arise.

The UNRRA agreement provided that all of the members should bear a share of the administrative expenses of the organization, but only those countries whose territories had not been occupied by the enemy should be asked to contribute the supplies, services and funds required for relief and rehabilitation. The amount of the contribution of each was arrived at by the application of a formula which was adopted as the fairest measure of each country's ability to contribute. That formula was 1 percent of a country's national income for the year ending June 30, 1943; in our case this amounted to the \$1,350,000,000 which Congress authorized.

When, in 1944, appropriations were requested pursuant to this authorization, it was still impossible to tell when liberation would occur in the areas to be aided by UNRRA, so that no precise predictions could be made as to the time funds would be required. In view of this uncertainty, Congress was requested to appropriate only \$450,000,000 directly and to provide an authorization for the transfer to UNRRA of an additional \$350,000,000 of the supplies, services and funds already available for disposition or expenditure by the President under the Lend-Lease Act. In this manner UNRRA was enabled, when the European war ended late last spring and the demands upon UNRRA for assistance greatly increased beyond the direct appropriation of \$450,000,000, to utilize funds and supplies

which could be made available by transfer from lend-lease appropriations pending a return to Congress for further appropriations.

Since military conditions permitted UNRRA to begin operations in the liberated areas late this spring, the pace of UNRRA operations has accelerated tremendously, and it has managed to deliver to these war-torn areas very large quantities of supplies, which have meant the difference between acute distress and a semblance of decent living. By the end of September, UNRRA had shipped an estimated 2,000,000 long tons of supplies. Of these supplies, shipments from the United States amounted to 895,513 tons, and an additional 375,000 tons were made available from United States military supplies overseas. The Director General will present a fuller picture of UNRRA's operations and accomplishments in the relief and rehabilitation of victims of war.

The total amount of \$800,000,000 heretofore made available to UNRRA by Congress is almost exhausted. The operations of UNRRA are now approaching their peak, and the goods and services which are to be supplied to liberated areas out of the \$800,000,000 previously made available, and out of the available contributions of the other contributing nations, will not be sufficient to enable UNRRA to continue its flow of food and other supplies to destitute and devastated areas throughout the winter. In order to avoid disastrous interruption of the supply lines to the millions of war victims who look to UNRRA for assistance during the forthcoming winter months prompt action on the President's request for an additional appropriation is required.

It is expected that the \$550,000,000 which you are now requested to appropriate will all be spent by December 31 of this year. The volume and rate of procurement have increased because of the readier availability of supplies and transportation, and because UNRRA is now in full operation.

It is the intention of this Government, through the State Department, to supervise the expenditure of this \$550,000,000 if it is appropriated, in the same way in which the FEA, under Mr. Crowley, supervised the expenditure of the first \$800,000,000. To carry out this function we will have the assistance of the staff which formerly served under Mr. Crowley and which has a record of real achievement to its credit.

It is our intention to use as much as possible of the requested \$550,000,000 to obtain surplus United States property, as has been done in the past. Every effort is being made to utilize United States surpluses overseas as well as at home for UNRRA purposes. One hundred and fifty million dollars has already been made available for the transfer to UNRRA of United States Army surpluses overseas. A mission, on which the Army, FEA and UNRRA were represented, left early in September to survey the field and expedite these transfers, and this work will continue, if the additional \$550,000,000 is granted. General Osborne will tell you about these activities.

I may inject here that in discussing the matter with General Osborne, he has told me that, in his opinion, it may be possible to supply 40 percent of the nonfood portion of the \$550,000,000 we are asking you now to appropriate, in surpluses overseas—Army and Navy surpluses. I may just add, also, that the prospects for the sale of such surpluses overseas are not very good.



I must point out, however, that there are limitations upon the usefulness of Army surpluses to meet UNRRA's needs. One of UNRRA's biggest needs is foods, particularly bulk quantities of grain and other staples which do not exist in Army surpluses.

The end of the war in the Pacific has brought the full pressure of demand to bear upon UNRRA. All areas which will receive aid through UNRRA, that is, all areas which are unable to pay in full for their own relief and rehabilitation needs, have now been liberated, and are urgently in need of the supplies and services which UNRRA was established to provide. The period of waiting and planning is over everywhere, and the period of performance, already begun in Europe, now embraces the Far East.

It was impossible, when the original request for contributions was presented to the Congress in the winter of 1944, to estimate the number of countries UNRRA would be called upon to assist or the extent of the needs in those countries. It was equally impossible to predict the length of time UNRRA would have to remain in operation. Now, however, we are in a position to answer these questions.

We have just concluded the third session of the UNRRA Council in London and it was there agreed that we should contemplate the end of UNRRA's operations in Europe by the end of calendar year 1946 and in the Far East 3 months thereafter. With these periods in mind, it became apparent that an additional operating contribution would be required from each of UNRRA's contributing members. We proposed that provision be made for the inclusion of Italy, Austria, Korea, and Formosa, and we agreed that provision of a limited assistance would be made for the Ukrainian and Byelorussian Socialist Soviet Republics. On this basis, we concluded that a further amount equal to our original contribution would be required to carry out the purposes of UNRRA. We were unwilling to agree to relief assistance which would require us to recommend a larger contribution to Congress, but we do not believe that a lesser amount will provide the required assistance during the remaining period of UNRRA's operations. As the United States member of the UNRRA Council, I proposed a resolution, which was adopted by the Council, recommending that each contributing member of UNRRA should make an additional operating contribution equal to 1 percent of the national income of such country for the year ending June 30, 1943.

Within a short time we will ask Congress to authorize this additional contribution. At that time we will have available for presentation to Congress complete information as to the plans and operating programs which UNRRA would undertake under the new authorization.

We cannot wait until that time, however, to request the appropriation of the remaining \$550,000,000 of the funds which Congress has already authorized for our participation in UNRRA. A delay of even a few weeks will be extremely serious, since UNRRA must move at once to bring assistance to all of the newly liberated lands who are unable to provide relief and rehabilitation for themselves. The task is far too urgent to permit any stoppage in relief supplies, and that is what will happen if there is a period during which UNRRA is unable to engage in any procurement because of the absence of funds.

Obviously the pipe line will run out and there would be an interregnum there of whatever time would elapse on account of the lack of appropriations.

As you know, in any supply operation there is a necessary interval between the time funds are committed against specific purchases and the time actual deliveries are made and expenditures recorded. The length of this interval varies from commodity to commodity. UNRRA is now in a position, insofar as its United States contribution is concerned, where it cannot today plan on any additional future procurement of any substantial amount. The supplies for which its funds are committed will be in the process of procurement, shipment, and delivery for the next 2 or 3 months. If it receives no additional funds at this time deliveries from the United States will cease entirely in most of the major items in December and January. Since the United States is the major contributing nation, particularly in the field of food and clothing, this means that without the additional appropriation of \$550,000,000 UNRRA programs of relief will practically come to an end in the crucial period of the winter.

The success of our arms and those of our allies has brought us a stunning victory. Today the world is at peace for the first time in 15 years. But peace must mean something more than the absence of hostilities. It must mean the revival of production and the renewed exchange of goods. It must mean employment and increased prosperity. The sooner those nations whose lands have been stripped and ravaged can again help themselves, the sooner all of us will enjoy the fruits of our victory. UNRRA is the first step in this direction.

Mr. CANNON. Thank you, Mr. Secretary. Do you have anything further to add to your statement? If so, we would be glad to hear you.

Mr. CLAYTON. I would like to say that these two folders which have been furnished to each member of the committee, one of which contains the agreements with and concerning UNRRA, and the other containing certain technical and other data, were prepared by UNRRA and FEA respectively.

Mr. CANNON. Now, Governor Lehman, you are Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, are you?

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. CANNON. You have held that position since the organization was established?

Mr. LEHMAN. I have held it since the creation of the organization in November 1943. Previous to that, I was Director of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations in the State Department. That was prior to the creation of UNRRA.

Mr. CANNON. But dealing largely with the same subject matter?

Mr. LEHMAN. Dealing largely with the same subject matter.

Mr. CANNON. And the proposal of the President here recommending an appropriation of the remainder of the authorization, \$550,000,000, is for the purpose of carrying out treaty stipulations which were entered into at the time the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration was organized?

Mr. LEHMAN. That is right.

Mr. CANNON. Will you let us have a statement on the President's proposal, Governor Lehman? You might also tell us, in that connection, what has been done with the money previously spent; what your program is, and what you propose to do with this additional money if appropriated.



## GENERAL STATEMENT ON OPERATION OF UNRRA

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. Clayton has spoken of the status of the United States contribution to UNRRA and of the need for additional financing. I should like to give you an account of what UNRRA has accomplished and of what it hopes to do with the contribution provided in the legislation before you.

UNRRA is no longer an organization planning a future program of relief. It is an organization in full-scale operation. It has already made available overseas more than 2,000,000 tons of relief and rehabilitation supplies. Monthly shipments have increased from less than 6,000 tons in February to an estimated 378,000 in September. Our program calls for further sharp increases of shipments in the winter months of this year. In several countries UNRRA aid to millions of people has meant the difference between life and death. UNRRA has also taken active part in the difficult but extremely successful repatriation of over 5,000,000 displaced persons from Germany. As the first operating organization of the United Nations, it has already made a record of which this Government and its other members may well be proud. The plans laid down with great care by the Government representatives at Atlantic City nearly 2 years ago are being put into effect. The funds now sought are needed to carry on these plans as contemplated by Congress when it last year authorized participation by the United States in the work of UNRRA.

But these plans are now seriously threatened. UNRRA faces an early stoppage of its supply operations unless more funds are promptly made available. We are close to exhaustion of our financial resources.

## UNRRA PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

The destruction and suffering borne throughout the war by the invaded countries of Europe and the Far East was a price paid in behalf of the common cause. Accordingly, 2 years ago the United States Government proposed the formation of UNRRA to share the burden of the most immediate relief and rehabilitation needs among all the United Nations. All uninvaded countries were asked to make contributions for the relief of those invaded countries which lacked the necessary foreign exchange to purchase needed supplies. Invaded countries which had adequate amounts of foreign exchange were expected to finance their own supplies, their self-help constituting their contribution to the common task.

UNRRA is strictly limited to giving relief and rehabilitation assistance. Relief means assistance essential to keeping needy populations alive. It means such things as food, clothing, fuel, and shelter. But if UNRRA were limited to such items it would be in danger of becoming merely the source of a dole. It would leave its beneficiaries at the end of its operations in little better position than at commencement. The fundamental principle of UNRRA is to help people to help themselves. Its rehabilitation function has this specific purpose. UNRRA furnishes, in addition to the relief supplies which I have mentioned, other supplies, such as seeds, fertilizers, farm machinery, trucks, and limited amounts of raw materials, power plants, and textile and other machinery, with which the liberated peoples may begin to supply their own minimum relief needs. Such a program will shorten the period during which relief supplies must

be imported. It will lighten the burden of the contributing members of UNRRA. Beyond furnishing very limited quantities of these rehabilitation supplies, UNRRA does not and cannot go. The field of permanent reconstruction is not within our authority.

The principal task of UNRRA is the furnishing of supplies, but UNRRA has other functions. It also furnishes services. Of these, perhaps the most important consists of aid to displaced persons. This service is directed chiefly to United Nations nationals, but we also assist stateless persons, persecuted enemy nationals, and Italians. In general, however, we do not assist enemy nationals or neutrals. The care which we give is only temporary; it is intended to assist refugees until they can be returned to their homes, although where they cannot or do not wish to return, we provide assistance pending resettlement by some other agency.

Other services which we provide consist of technical assistance to governments in their health and welfare operations. For example, UNRRA doctors have been conducting an X-ray survey of the thousands of war victims of tuberculosis in Italy. UNRRA employees are assisting in the inoculation of 2,000,000 against typhus in Yugoslavia. UNRRA doctors and sanitary engineers are fighting with atabrine and DDT widespread malaria epidemics in both Greece and Italy. In China a group of UNRRA technicians, with a small shipment of medical supplies sent at the right moment, were able to check a dangerous outbreak of cholera. UNRRA also administers a worldwide information service on epidemic diseases under the International Sanitary Conventions.

UNRRA is in no sense a superstate. It is merely an organization through which its member governments carry on certain relief operations. It is dependent upon them for its contributions. All contributions are voluntary, in the sense that the Administration obviously cannot require any country to contribute the amounts recommended by the Council. Whether and to what extent these recommendations are to be followed are matters to be determined for each country by its regular constitutional procedure. The contributions needed for the bulk of UNRRA's costs, the expense of actual operations, are expected from the uninvaded member countries. A resolution of the Council recommends that the government of each such country contribute an amount equal to 1 percent of its national income for the year ending June 30, 1943. All member governments are, however, expected to share its administrative expenses. The portion of these expenses asked from each government is determined by action of the Council, representing all members.

The countries which UNRRA helps are those which lack sufficient foreign exchange. A procedure has been set up by the Council to determine which countries are in this position. An application for a determination is passed on by a committee consisting of the representatives of several governments, including the principal suppliers such as the United States, which gives its recommendation to the Director General for his action. This procedure has worked with complete satisfaction. All recommendations to date have been unanimous, and no differences have arisen between applicant governments and the Administration requiring reference to the Council for final decision. Determinations are subject to periodic review in the light of changing foreign exchange positions.



Certain important principles apply to the distribution of supplies and administration of services within recipient countries. These principles, required by the Council, are established by the basic agreement which UNRRA negotiates with each such country.

In the first place, the receiving government must assume primary responsibility for distribution and administration. There are important practical reasons for this policy. If UNRRA attempted itself to carry out distribution to the consumer, the cost to UNRRA of the necessary organization would be enormous. This added expense would have to be borne by the taxpayers of the contributing countries or would cut into the funds available for supplies. Since UNRRA's supply program in any country is merely supplementary, an UNRRA distribution organization would, to a large extent, duplicate whatever indigenous organization exists for the distribution of local supplies. Finally, to fail to place the responsibility upon the government would be to neglect an opportunity to require that it obtain experience—experience in organization and operation which it will need for the period after the UNRRA program is finished.

Another of the basic principles of UNRRA prohibits discrimination in the distribution of supplies on religious, racial, or political grounds. Besides requiring each recipient country to accept this principle, UNRRA, although not bound to do so by its Council's resolutions, has insisted that a mission be admitted in each receiving country to observe and report upon distribution.

The Council resolutions also specify that normal channels of distribution be used to the extent possible, with the obvious purpose of promoting the restoration of the normal economy. This means that, generally speaking, supplies are to be sold to persons who are able to pay, but, in accordance with another provision of the Council's resolutions, all classes of the population, irrespective of their purchasing power, are to receive their equitable shares of essential commodities. The proceeds of any sales are, of course, eventually received by the Government in the form of local currency. But, again in accordance with the general principle that UNRRA is to help people to help themselves, these proceeds (or their equivalent) are set aside for special purposes. They must be made available first to meet UNRRA's local administrative expenses. The remainder is to be devoted to additional relief and rehabilitation work inside the country or, if exportable relief surpluses should exist, the proceeds may, by agreement, be used for their purchase and export to other needy countries.

#### OPERATIONS BY COUNTRIES

These are the principles which UNRRA had for guides when it began organization early in 1944. The months before D-day were spent in building up a staff, in screening requirements, and in laying plans for operations. In the spring of 1944, UNRRA undertook its first operating responsibilities when it assumed the management of several refugee camps in Egypt and north Africa. A mission was also established in Cairo in anticipation of the liberation of the Balkans. The fact that the Germans were able to hold out through the winter of 1944 naturally delayed the commencement of our operations, but over the 6 months beginning in October 1944, UNRRA missions arrived and took on relief and rehabilitation responsibility in Greece, Italy, and Yugoslavia. UNRRA missions entered Czechoslovakia and



Albania in June of this year and actual operations have commenced there since. Supplies for Poland were shipped from the United States late in May and an operating UNRRA mission has recently been established in that country. During the winter also a mission was established in Chungking, chiefly to prepare for the period when China should be able to receive imports.

UNRRA began its first work in liberated areas when it entered Greece with the Allied armies in October 1944. Since parts of the country were still under German occupation, the military retained responsibility for civilian relief and UNRRA undertook to act as their agent in conducting certain relief work. In March, with the improvement of the military situation, it was agreed that UNRRA should assume the relief responsibility as of April 1.

The situation of Greece upon liberation was among the most desperate of the invaded countries. Always poor, it had suffered tremendous devastation and looting by the enemy during the war. Nearly 100,000 dwellings had been destroyed, leaving over 400,000 persons homeless. Over half of the population was left destitute in terms of clothing and textiles. No more than 10 miles of continuous track of the country's railroads remained in existence. All bridges and culverts had been systematically destroyed. Locomotives and rolling stock had been wrecked. Half of the cattle had disappeared. Draft animals had been reduced to little more than half their former number. Greece needed nearly everything.

Accordingly, UNRRA undertook a full-scale program for Greece. It carried on the import program which had been begun by the military and which consisted chiefly of food; but it also commenced the importation of rehabilitation supplies, such as trucks, tractors, fertilizers, raw wool, cotton, and coal.

Greece still faces tremendous difficulties. Inflation is constantly threatening; unemployment continues widespread; the transportation system remains so inadequate as to make it difficult to supply outlying districts. Winter will soon reach the mountains and uplands, and there is hardly time to provide thousands of persons with adequate shelter. Nevertheless, I may perhaps be pardoned for quoting from a story in the Army newspaper Stars and Stripes, which reported from Athens in August that "UNRRA kept Greece from dying. UNRRA is keeping Greece alive \* \* \*. The fact that there is any Greece at all today is a tribute to UNRRA's work so far."

It took longer to get into Yugoslavia, since the Germans continued to occupy much of the country into the spring of 1945; in fact, some of the earlier contingents of our mission came under enemy fire in the course of field work. Moreover, most of the ports were for a long time unusable because of destruction and mines. Even today, there remain great difficulties in transporting supplies within the country and from the ports to interior points. Again UNRRA followed the military in assuming responsibility for civilian relief, taking over this job on April 15. Although the flow of supplies into Yugoslavia started, for the reasons I have mentioned, later than in the case of Greece, it has now reached an even larger current volume.

In Italy UNRRA was authorized by its council a year ago to undertake a limited program of relief—limited in character as well as in the funds made available. The chief task of our mission there has been to provide supplemental food for mothers and children. It has also

been providing medical supplies, particularly to combat epidemics. And it has been engaged in assisting several thousand displaced United Nations nationals stranded in Italy by the war. UNRRA's food and medical supply program in Italy has been of a supplemental character, basic supplies being furnished by the military authorities. In accordance with a resolution passed at the August session of the UNRRA Council upon the proposal of the United States representatives, UNRRA has now been directed to assume the whole responsibility for providing relief and rehabilitation supplies and services to Italy, thus relieving the military authorities of their present task. Assumption of this responsibility, of course, depends on whether adequate funds are made available.

Because of the continuation of the war into May, our operations in other European countries were delayed and really began only during this summer. Shipments to Poland and Czechoslovakia have already been made in considerable volume, but these will increase with the improvement of transportation facilities and particularly with the opening up of additional ports in the Baltic and North Seas.

In its displaced persons operations in Germany and Austria, UNRRA has been acting as an agent of the Allied military authorities. At the request of those authorities, UNRRA recruited several thousand persons to be organized into teams and assigned principally to the operation of the assembly centers which house and care for refugees. Some of these teams went into Germany even before the German surrender. UNRRA has given important assistance, under military direction, in the return of over 5,100,000 displaced persons to their homes. Its teams are working in most of the assembly centers and are in actual charge of a large number of them. The teams identify and register incoming refugees, provide them with shelter, feed them, give them clothing and blankets, see that they get necessary medical attention, and arrange with the military for their transportation as soon as they can be repatriated. There remain now in the American, British, and French zones approximately 1,400,000 displaced persons, some of whom it will be necessary to maintain there through next winter. Among these, we can expect there will be a considerable number who will not wish to return to their homes. UNRRA is authorized to assist in the care of such persons, but only on a temporary basis. Their resettlement is a problem which must be handled by some other agency, such as the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees.

Discussions are now taking place for the transfer of all local administrative responsibility for the care of these displaced persons from the military authorities to UNRRA. This transfer will probably be completed in the course of the next few weeks.

I wish to make it perfectly clear that so far as Germany is concerned, UNRRA is strictly limited to operations for the care of displaced persons. Except for persons who may have been persecuted on account of race, religion, or activities in favor of the United Nations, UNRRA gives no help to any German. The provision for the general population of Germany is entirely a military responsibility.

#### PROCUREMENT

Aside from Germany, where the furnishing of supplies for displaced persons has been and probably will remain a military function,



UNRRA must itself, of course, obtain all the supplies necessary for the operations which I have described. In order to secure these supplies, UNRRA has sought out every source throughout the world. Although the bulk of our supplies come from this country, Great Britain, and Canada, we have established procurement offices in Australia, Brazil, Mexico, and several other South American countries. We are seeking supplies in India, which has made a \$24,000,000 contribution available.

With the ending of the war, our supply problem has become much easier. Some things, such as military trucks, which we need desperately, have overnight become abundant overseas. We are attempting to take the greatest possible advantage of this situation and are working closely with the appropriate agencies to obtain as many as possible of our requirements from the stocks which have become surplus. Of course, at this time it is impossible to know which of our needs can be met, and to what extent, out of these sources. Unfortunately, moreover, there still remains a world-wide shortage of such items as fats and sugar which are of importance for all the countries we are helping, and rice, which is of particular importance to our operations in China.

#### CONTRIBUTIONS

To carry on UNRRA's operations, its member governments had made available to it as of September 15, 1945, a total of \$1,284,165,588. Administrative contributions, which are expected from all member governments, have been received from all but 6 of the 44 original members. Contributions for operating expenses, which are expected primarily from the uninvaded countries, have been made or authorized by 26 of the 31 in this group, including all the countries whose contributions, in accordance with the Council's recommendations, would be in substantial amounts. It is very gratifying that two of the invaded countries which UNRRA is helping are now beginning to be able to reciprocate. Czechoslovakia is donating sugar and Italy salt for relief in Yugoslavia.

Of the four leading contributors—the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, and Australia—only the United States has made less than a full contribution. Of the total operating contributions of \$597,365,987 remaining to be made from all sources in accordance with existing authorizations, \$550,000,000 represents the amount to be received from the United States.

The original UNRRA contribution was calculated on the basis of the national income of the uninvaded nations. The United States, whose national income is far greater than that of all the other uninvaded nations combined, is consequently expected to furnish the major part of UNRRA financial resources. But I want to emphasize now that other nations in the Council are shouldering their full share of the financial load, too. To many of the member nations their contributions, while comparatively small, meant a real sacrifice. Brazil's contribution, for example, represents 10 percent of the total annual National Government expenditure. The record which I have cited is certainly a remarkable example of international cooperation.

## USE OF PROPOSED CONTRIBUTION

To sum up, then, our present status:

We have a staff recruited, trained, and stationed around the globe. We have a supply pipe line that extends around the world, feeding in from the uninvaded nations, flowing out at the liberated nations which qualify for UNRRA assistance. We are prepared to procure millions of tons of tens of thousands of items, place them on ships, and deliver them at the place of need. We can send needles and textiles to China for the making of garments that will hold the winter chill off the heroic backs of a nation threadbare after 14 years of sacrificial struggle. We can send belting to turn the rolls in the flour mills of Poland; sulphur for ointment to remove the torment of seabies from the children of Greece; 50,000 trucks to knit up again the war-severed web of transport that supports the economy of eastern Europe against complete collapse; the very fundamental stuff of survival itself in the food imports required by all the liberated nations aided by UNRRA.

We have arrangements completed, understood, and operating effectively day by day with all of the nations receiving help. Under these arrangements we are helping the nations revive their distribution systems and their basic farm and factory production, and we are serving as trustees of the United Nations guarding against discrimination or injustice in the use of the goods and services.

This is a living, operating organism of international cooperation for the doing of the first foundation task of building the peace. But we are just half a stride ahead of chaos. In UNRRA we have the know-how to help the liberated lands keep that half-stride margin through the winter until the liberated peoples have a chance to raise a new crop and get their industries under way. Whether we can proceed to carry on the job depends on our financial resources.

Our operations have all along been geared to the assumption that the United States, like the other principal uninvaded countries, will make its expected contribution in full. We are submitting a tentative break-down of the proposed expenditures from the requested remainder of that contribution. Its completion will extend the flow of our supplies about 3 months. Without it, UNRRA's efforts will have to come to an abrupt end, which even with the most careful management cannot be postponed beyond the end of December.

I cannot overstress the importance to our work of having the necessary funds speedily available. Our supply pipe line is working on a hand-to-mouth basis. There are no great stock piles in any of the needy countries. An interruption in the flow by any substantial delay in making the United States contribution may mean starvation and death for thousands. Getting supplies takes time. Allocations of short items must be secured. Sources must be found. Contracts must be let. Only then begins the process of manufacture and transportation. Moreover, there are now becoming available large quantities of military surpluses which can be purchased and made available abroad right now, when they are most needed, if we have available funds.

The immediate need is acute. At the end of August only some \$19,000,000 of the United States contribution remained available to UNRRA for commitment. We will be able to keep our food pipe

line full in October only by withdrawing some of the funds which were earmarked for purchasing military surpluses abroad. Except for spot purchases of relatively insignificant items, we have been compelled to bring our purchasing to a halt. We hope we can eventually make up for the lost opportunities of this period, but any substantial delay will be serious. The United Nations promised much to the occupied countries, while the Nazis still overran their lands. We urged them to increase their stubborn resistance, sabotage their transportation and their industry. If they did this, we said, we would see them through the stark days following liberation.

High pledges and low performance have no place in the world of today whether it be on the part of individuals or nations. On our actions today will depend the course of history. If we break faith this time, that confidence and trust which has been built so painstakingly over the years will be destroyed overnight.

These are proud peoples. They seek no charity; they want no Santa Claus; they are looking for no utopia of ease and plenty created for them by us. All they ask is a chance. We can give them that chance, if we will.

#### STATUS OF CONTRIBUTION OF UNITED STATES TO UNRRA

Mr. CANNON. I believe I understand you to say, Governor Lehman, that all nations with the exception of the United States have supplied the full amount of the contribution agreed upon?

Mr. LEHMAN. No, I said that of the four leading contributors only the United States had failed to make a full contribution; the exact situation, I believe, is in here.

Mr. PARELMAN. If you turn to page 17 you can find the details on that.

Mr. LEHMAN. Of the total amount which was authorized by the legislative bodies in the uninvaded countries, amounting to \$1,882,000,000, all but \$597,000,000 has actually been made available. Of that sum of \$597,000,000, \$550,000,000 is due from the United States.

Mr. CANNON. When this \$550,000,000 is provided, the United States will then have completed its agreed contribution of \$1,350,000,000?

Mr. LEHMAN. That is right.

#### INADEQUACY OF PRESENT AUTHORITY FOR PARTICIPATION OF UNITED STATES IN UNRRA

Mr. CANNON. Will that amount be sufficient to discharge all of our obligations up to the end of the calendar year 1946 to which Mr. Clayton referred?

Mr. LEHMAN. No, sir; it will require, as Secretary Clayton reported, an appropriation by legislatures of the uninvaded countries of an additional 1 percent, which it is hoped will provide approximately \$1,800,000,000.

Mr. CANNON. If that program materializes, how much in addition to this \$1,350,000,000 would it be necessary for the United States to supply?

Mr. LEHMAN. Another \$1,350,000,000.

Mr. CANNON. Have you taken up with the Committee on Foreign Affairs the matter of providing an additional authorization?



Mr. CLAYTON. We have discussed it informally with them, Mr. Chairman, but the resolution, or the bill providing for it has not yet been introduced.

Mr. CANNON. Then if the recommendation of the President for this remaining \$550,000,000 is accepted we will have appropriated the full amount of our authorization at this time?

Mr. CLAYTON. Of the present authorization; yes, sir.

#### CONTRIBUTION UNDER LEND-LEASE

Mr. CANNON. How much of the \$350,000,000 which Lend-Lease was to contribute has been supplied?

Mr. LEHMAN. I am not sure that I understand your question.

Mr. CANNON. Lend-Lease was to supply \$350,000,000, I believe. How much of that has been supplied?

Mr. LEHMAN. I believe it has all been supplied, or all been committed.

Mr. CANNON. Was it all in cash?

Mr. LEHMAN. No.

Mr. CANNON. How much of it was in cash?

Mr. LEHMAN. I will ask Mr. Hendrickson to answer that.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Out of the \$350,000,000, \$200,000,000 was made available in cash, and \$150,000,000 has been made available as a nonreimbursable credit to procure Army surpluses.

Mr. CANNON. Were all those military supplies contributed without reimbursement?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That is right; without reimbursement of the lend-lease appropriation, but it is a charge against that \$350,000,000.

Mr. CANNON. The military was not reimbursed for this \$150,000,000?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That is correct.

#### FORMULA COVERING PRICING

Mr. CANNON. Do you mean \$150,000,000 at inventory cost, that is, at the amount the United States paid for those supplies, or are they charged to UNRRA at the price which you could now get on the market, that is to say, at the second-hand price? I believe Governor Lehman or Mr. Clayton said that there would be little other market for these supplies if they were not transferred to UNRRA.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. The arrangements, Mr. Cannon, in pricing, are made pursuant to the arrangements of the Army and Navy Liquidation Board, which has a formula covering pricing, and we are following that in the arrangements for surpluses on the continent of Europe.

Mr. CANNON. What is that formula? Does it provide for the prices which we paid for those supplies, or the prices which they would now bring if thrown on the market?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. The formula is roughly this: It is the original cost plus the cost of landing it abroad, less depreciation. Now, there has been some adjustment recently in the idea of taking off some of the costs of moving them abroad, and the depreciation formula will vary with the type of commodity. All of the arrangements have not been worked out in connection with that, but generally speaking it is a depreciation factor which takes into account depreciation by reason of the passage of the need for military use.

General Osborne of the War Department, who is here, is very familiar with the surplus arrangements on that.

Mr. CANNON. General Osborne, I would like to have you tell us what UNRRA is being charged. If these supplies are worth only 50 cents on the dollar, it seems to me to be hardly fair to be charging UNRRA the full original value. I do not see why UNRRA should be charged more or less than anyone else would pay for the goods on the open market. Why cannot that plan be followed?

General OSBORNE. Through teletype communication with Paris before coming up here this morning, I learned that of that original \$150,000,000, \$85,000,000 was allotted to the European theater, to go to Poland and Czechoslovakia, and \$65,000,000 to the Mediterranean theater, to Albania, Greece, and to Yugoslavia. Of that \$85,000,000 that was appropriated to ETO, there had been made available at cost f. o. b. United States, as of this morning, \$57,500,000, through agreement between ANLC and UNRRA. That runs about 80 percent.

Mr. CANNON. Could you get 80 percent from any other source if you marketed it?

General OSBORNE. We should, according to the formula set up.

Mr. CANNON. That formula is not a theoretical formula; it is a formula which could be supported by actual experience on the market?

General OSBORNE. Yes, sir. It depends upon the condition of the piece of equipment. In the case of food or medical supplies that do not deteriorate in our depot system over there they are now in excellent condition, but you take, for example, trucks and construction plants, they may pull the cost down to maybe 40 or 50 percent. You see, therefore, this is not the whole thing. You will pull your average down on your equipment, and on your general supplies it will be f. o. b. U. S. A., plus your landing cost, which Mr. Hendrickson pointed out.

Mr. CANNON. Then this formula is an adjustable formula on a sliding scale?

General OSBORNE. Yes, sir.

Mr. CANNON. It reflects world prices, and if the market value of this material should decline the formula will permit a corresponding reduction in charges to UNRRA?

General OSBORNE. Yes, sir.

#### ADEQUACY OF ARMY INVENTORIES TO SUPPLY NEEDS OF UNRRA

Mr. CANNON. Governor Lehman, if I understand the functions of UNRRA, they are to provide food, clothing, medicine, housing, tools, and equipment so that these people who are the beneficiaries of it will be in a position to help themselves?

Mr. LEHMAN. That is right.

Mr. CANNON. Does the Army hold in its surplus sufficient of these supplies to meet all your needs?

Mr. LEHMAN. I think the Army holds very substantial quantities of goods which we could use. They do not hold, by any means, all the goods that we require. For instance, we need wheat and other cereals, and we need sugar and dairy products, and raw material such as cotton and wool. Those, as I understand it, are not held by the Army, and we will have to purchase those independently of Army surplus, but I can say, and I believe that the general can testify to it

better than I, that there is a very substantial quantity of surplus goods held by the military that UNRRA can use, and we intend to use just as much surplus material as we possibly can in our work.

#### USE OF ARMY PACKAGED RATIONS

Mr. CANNON. It is the general impression here, I think, around the committee table, that the Army has a vast amount of packaged rations, and particularly the 10-in-1 ration, which, if not used, is going to have to be reprocessed or repacked, or in some way reconditioned, but it is in strictly first-class shape at this time. Why would not that supply the needs of some of these bulky products that you have mentioned, such as wheat and sugar? All these rations contain bread and other foods—practically everything that is needed. Instead of our having to rehandle all of this vast amount of packaged rations, which are packaged in such a way as to preserve them indefinitely, why could they not be used?

Mr. LEHMAN. May I ask Mr. Hendrickson to answer that?

Mr. CANNON. Yes.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. In connection with that we have made arrangements whereby we would obtain all of the surplus of rations, including the 10-in-1, and the K and C, and all of these rations that are in store in the United States which the Army proposes to make available as surplus. We expect to take all of those out of the \$550,000,000, if it is made available. We are financially not in a position to take them out of the remaining funds that we have, but my understanding is that we will clean out the whole amount which they have on hand, and we also expect to obtain a fairly substantial quantity of them; in the Far East the quantity is not yet known, where we want rations in connection with the China program. We are very anxious to get those rations. We are exceedingly fond of them.

Mr. CANNON. In view of the fact that all of this material which the Army supplies is supplied without reimbursement, why could not that be credited to our account on the amount which you request here and this \$550,000,000 be reduced proportionately? As far as UNRRA is concerned, I should think it would be immaterial as to whether we supplied money or supplied the goods for which the money would be spent if the money were supplied. If the Army supplies sufficient of these commodities—food, clothing, medicine, machinery, and so forth—could we not take credit for that, and reduce to that extent the amount of this \$550,000,000 appropriation?

Mr. LEHMAN. As I understand it, UNRRA's appropriation is charged for the cost of these goods.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Yes, everything that is given in that connection is charged against the contribution of the United States.

#### FINANCIAL STATUS AT PRESENT TIME

Mr. CANNON. What is your financial status at this time? What is the financial condition of UNRRA at the last accounting, Governor Lehman? How much of the money you received do you still have on hand, and what contributions have actually been made, and what unexpended balance or uncommitted moneys do you have on hand at this time?

Governor LEHMAN. I think, Mr. Chairman, that is shown on page 16.



Mr. CANNON. We will include page 16 as part of the record at this point.

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes, sir.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

*Status of contributions, summary of all countries as of Aug. 31, 1945 (in United States dollar equivalents)*

[In thousands of dollars]

	Operating funds	Administrative funds	Total
Total contributions authorized or in process of authorization.....	1, 852, 111	16, 644	1, 868, 755
Less contributions payable.....	583, 361	1, 228	584, 589
Contributions paid or available on request.....	1, 268, 750	15, 416	1, 284, 166
Less contributions committed by UNRRA.....	1, 064, 285	10, 556	1, 074, 841
Balance available for commitment by UNRRA.....	204, 465	4, 860	1 209, 325

<sup>1</sup> Includes contributions that must be utilized in 12 different countries, as well as convertible funds (available for the purchase of foreign exchange). Includes commitment for approximately \$60,000,000 of supplies received from the Army in the Mediterranean area and now being inventoried.

Mr. CANNON. Do you care to make any statement on that at this time?

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. Swerdlow.

Mr. SWERDLOW. Were you referring to the total contributions or the United States contributions, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. CANNON. The United States contributions.

Mr. PARELMAN. That would be on page 7.

Mr. SWERDLOW. Page 16 is the over-all picture.

Mr. CANNON. It occurs to me that we might include this at this time and then take up the United States contribution. You may, if you think it is necessary, include in the record at this point any explanatory statement on this tabulation on page 16, and we will now also include in the record the statistics applicable to the record of the United States, on page 7.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

*Status of UNRRA appropriations, showing amounts programed, committed, and obligated as of Aug. 31, 1945*

[In thousands of dollars]

	Programed by UNRRA	Commitments <sup>1</sup>	Obligations
Clothing, textiles, and footwear.....	181, 440	180, 967	127, 857
Food.....	147, 045	143, 442	98, 428
Agricultural rehabilitation supplies.....	43, 116	42, 679	29, 135
Industrial rehabilitation supplies.....	71, 496	71, 429	35, 136
Medical and sanitation supplies.....	34, 050	31, 761	22, 453
Relief and rehabilitation services.....	7, 813	7, 458	2, 432
Ocean transportation.....	31, 800	21, 670	13, 338
Miscellaneous commodities and accessorial expenses.....	47, 937	45, 408	31, 906
Administrative expenses, procurement agencies.....	3, 303	3, 303	1, 435
Administrative expenses, UNRRA.....	7, 000	7, 000	7, 000
Convertible currency (for procurement outside United States).....	75, 000	75, 000	75, 000
Overseas United States military surpluses <sup>2</sup> .....	150, 000	150, 000	150, 000
Total.....	800, 000	780, 117	594, 120

<sup>1</sup> Includes requisitions for supplies and services received by United States agencies and funds transferred to UNRRA.

<sup>2</sup> Transfer authorized Sept. 1, 1945, pursuant to sec. 202, Public Law 382, 78th Cong.

Mr. CANNON. Do you care to make any further statement on that at this time?

Mr. SWERDLOW. The table is fairly self-explanatory. Out of the total operating contributions \$1,268,750,000 that have been paid, or made available, UNRRA has committed \$1,064,285,000, leaving \$204,465,000 uncommitted as of August 31, 1945.

#### CONTRIBUTIONS OF UNITED KINGDOM AND CANADA

Mr. CANNON. Have the contributions of the United Kingdom and Canada been made in full at this time?

Mr. SWERDLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. CANNON. Although the United States has not made its full contribution the United Kingdom and Canada have made their full contributions?

Mr. SWERDLOW. That is right.

Mr. CANNON. I believe you have given us with fair accuracy the countries that have been the recipients of benefits from UNRRA. They seem to be limited largely to Greece, Poland, and what other countries?

Mr. LEHMAN. We are now operating in Greece, Yugoslavia, Albania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and a limited program in Italy.

Mr. CANNON. I believe you said Czechoslovakia was practically self-sustaining now?

Mr. LEHMAN. Oh, by no means.

Mr. CANNON. It is not?

Mr. LEHMAN. What I said was that, in order to participate in the relief of other countries, they had agreed to make available to us a certain amount of sugar which is surplus, but they need great assistance in many other commodities and much equipment.

#### TIME LIMIT ON OPERATION OF UNRRA PROGRAM

Mr. DIRKSEN. Governor Lehman, what is the time limit on UNRRA? That is, what is the time limit for the operation of the whole UNRRA program?

Mr. LEHMAN. My recollection is, subject to correction by Mr. Clayton, that the resolution which he introduced in London specified that the work of UNRRA would cease on December 31, 1946, in Europe, and on March 31, 1947, in the Far East.

Mr. DIRKSEN. There is, however, no time limit in the agreement as such, in article 10, which provides for the withdrawal of UNRRA?

Mr. LEHMAN. There is no time limit fixed.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Now, then, the act of March 28, in which we authorized \$1,350,000,000, expires June 30, 1946?

Mr. LEHMAN. So I understand.

Mr. DIRKSEN. If this committee suggests the appropriation of additional funds to UNRRA, should there not be some kind of limitation with respect to the shipments of food to European nations so that there will be a definite date against which we work, let us say, June 30, 1946, or even a grace period?

Mr. LEHMAN. I think there is a definite time limit in the resolution introduced by Mr. Clayton at the council, as I say; one for Europe at the end of the calendar year 1946, and one for the Far East at the end of the first quarter of 1947.

I think that to place a limitation on shipments prior to that time might be a source of embarrassment. We do not know what is going to happen. The need will still be there, according to our program, throughout the year 1946. It will be there after 1946, but the urgent need and the ability of UNRRA to satisfy that need will expire at the end of 1946. If you put a prior period in, which would be a hard and fast limitation, I think it would cause difficulties.

Mr. DIRKSEN. When do you contemplate, if you do contemplate, the winding up of UNRRA operations in their entirety?

Mr. LEHMAN. According to the action of the Council itself, the operations would cease at the end of the calendar year 1946 in Europe, and at the end of the first quarter of 1947 in the Far East.

#### PUBLICITY ON OPERATION OF UNRRA IN RELIEF COUNTRIES

Mr. DIRKSEN. Is there any objection, if further money is committed, to a provision in this appropriation bill that would make this relief conditional upon these countries permitting our accredited press representatives to come into each country and tell the whole story to the United States, as well as to the countries that are being relieved?

Mr. LEHMAN. Let me say this, Congressman, that I am wholeheartedly in favor of the greatest degree of publicity being given, by all countries. I believe in the fullest possible freedom in the collection and dissemination of news.

There is a question in my mind as to whether UNRRA is the right vehicle by which that principle should be enforced. It would seem to me that careful consideration should be given to the subject by Congress and by the Department of State as to the possible effect on our foreign relations of UNRRA being used, at least in the eyes of some of these countries, as the means or vehicle to enforce, by threat of withholding supplies which will avoid starvation, a principle which is quite removed from UNRRA's responsibility and jurisdiction.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Governor, this is the money of the taxpayers of the United States; why should not they know how you are operating?

Mr. LEHMAN. I have no dispute with that idea. I think the taxpayers should know. I can only say this, that I think it is a matter that should be carefully considered by the State Department and by the Congress. It may affect the United States foreign relations, if such a provision is inserted in the bill, and the decision as to that rests entirely with the Congress. I would feel that the State Department, which is the representative of our Government in connection with all foreign relations, should be the one to advise UNRRA whether or not that provision has been complied with. From an administrative point of view I do not think UNRRA can possibly set up the machinery which would be able to decide as to whether or not the country is living up to its obligation to permit the entrance of all accredited newspaper men. I do not believe we would know that.

We would not know who was accredited, and whether the reaction or attitude of the receiving country would be of a character that would satisfy the requirements of our Government. In the event that such a provision was inserted in the bill, I would certainly look to the State Department to advise us as to whether or not that provision had been complied with.



## REPORTS OF FINANCIAL STATUS OF RECIPIENT COUNTRIES

Mr. DIRKSEN. Before further aid is extended to these countries, before we provide for any more money, what would be the matter with having a limitation to the effect that a receiving country shall render some sort of a financial statement relative to their needs, and also the distribution of supplies within that country up to that particular time. Why should not we have a quarterly statement?

Mr. LEHMAN. I see no objection to that. As a matter of fact, UNRRA has a right to demand such statements.

## MARKING OF UNRRA SUPPLIES

Mr. DIRKSEN. Are UNRRA's supplies marked to show the national origin of the supplies?

Mr. LEHMAN. In most cases they are marked, but in the case of bulk supplies that is not possible. If, for instance, we send bulk wheat to Greece, that is not possible.

Mr. DIRKSEN. To what extent, percentagewise, would you say these supplies are marked?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I would say, outside of bulk supplies, they are practically all marked. The question of marking is left to the contributing government, and where they are marked, the practice is to send them on in whatever shape or form they are marked. But I think the great bulk of supplies are marked, except as the Governor has said, in the case of wheat and other commodities of that kind, they are not marked.

## TITLE TO MACHINERY AND DURABLE GOODS

Mr. DIRKSEN. In the case of machinery and durable goods, does UNRRA retain the title, or is the title allocated to the country that receives the release?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. The title goes to the country receiving them, except in the case of a certain limited number of locomotives and rolling stock which we have to supply, and which we expect to supply out of military surplus, to which we always retain title.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Why should not title be retained for durable goods and machinery, since they are of such a character that they may be used for future disposition?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I would say there are three factors involved, one being that I am not sure how worthwhile such a title can be, in view of the fact that, in the case of trucks, the trucks are largely used, and they have a limited life.

The second point is that I am not sure what we should do with such a title in case they were no longer needed for relief purposes.

Our theory about locomotives and railroad cars was that because they had a relatively longer life than anything else, so there might come a time when their unused value might make it possible to put them into an equipment trust, or something of that sort, and they might form the basis of a loan over a period of time. Whether that will develop remains to be seen. On the other hand, I do not think, personally, that it would be profitable to try to keep an inventory of trucks and such goods. I do not think it would accomplish very much.

## STATUS OF PAYMENTS BY OTHER COUNTRIES

Mr. DIRKSEN. How many countries out of the 44 are in default in their payments, thus far? You can answer that in the record.

Mr. LEHMAN. That is in my statement.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I mean up to the most current date.

Mr. LEHMAN. We can give that to you. That is in the table on page 17 of the binder.

Mr. TABER. As of August 31.

Mr. DIRKSEN. You can see that that is inserted in the record.

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes.

(The information is as follows:)

*Status of contributions (operating and administrative)—All countries as of Sept. 30, 1945 (Values in United States dollar equivalents)*

[In thousands of dollars]

Country  (1)	Total contributions authorized or in process of authorization  (2)	Total contributions paid or available on request		Total contributions in process or due in 1945	
		Amount (3)	Percent (4)	Amount (5)	Percent (6)
Australia.....	\$38,400	\$38,400	100	\$0	0
Belgium <sup>1</sup> .....	175	175	100	0	0
Bolivia.....	95	32	33	63	67
Brazil.....	30,000	10,000	33	20,000	67
Canada.....	69,369	69,369	100	0	0
Chile.....	3,153	0	0	2,153	100
China <sup>1</sup> .....	875	875	100	0	0
Colombia.....	2,356	52	2	2,304	98
Costa Rica.....	400	0	0	400	100
Cuba.....	35	35	100	0	0
Czechoslovakia <sup>1</sup> .....	175	100	57	75	43
Denmark <sup>1</sup> .....	19	0	0	19	100
Dominican Republic.....	350	245	70	105	30
Ecuador.....	150	0	0	150	100
Egypt.....	4,256	70	2	4,186	98
El Salvador.....	129	5	4	124	96
Ethiopia <sup>1</sup> .....	9	9	100	0	0
France <sup>1</sup> .....	700	700	100	0	0
Greece <sup>1</sup> .....	87	87	100	0	0
Guatemala.....	9	9	100	0	0
Haiti.....	49	49	100	0	0
Honduras.....	59	59	100	0	0
Iceland.....	718	718	100	0	0
India.....	24,042	24,042	100	0	0
Iran.....	18	0	0	18	100
Iraq.....	18	18	100	0	0
Liberia.....	9	9	100	0	0
Luxembourg <sup>1</sup> .....	9	9	100	0	0
Mexico.....	3,602	1,148	32	2,454	68
Netherlands <sup>1</sup> .....	262	262	100	0	0
New Zealand.....	8,476	8,476	100	0	0
Nicaragua.....	129	5	4	124	96
Norway <sup>1</sup> .....	52	52	100	0	0
Panama.....	409	142	35	267	65
Paraguay.....	38	10	26	28	74
Peru.....	1,000	793	79	207	21
Philippines <sup>1</sup> .....	9	9	100	0	0
Poland <sup>1</sup> .....	175	100	57	75	43
Union of South Africa.....	18,135	4,130	23	14,005	77
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics <sup>1</sup> .....	1,750	1,000	57	750	43
United Kingdom.....	322,400	322,400	100	0	0
United States of America.....	1,350,000	800,000	59	550,000	41
Uruguay.....	520	485	93	35	7
Venezuela.....	1,017	17	2	1,000	98
Yugoslavia <sup>1</sup> .....	122	70	57	52	43
Total.....	1,882,760	1,284,166	68	598,594	32

<sup>1</sup> Liberated country. The council recommended that contributions for operations be made primarily by member governments whose home territory was not occupied by the enemy.

## AUDIT OF UNRRA

Mr. DIRKSEN. When were your books last audited?

Mr. LEHMAN. They are being currently audited by an independent auditing firm, Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co. They have audited them up to the end of 1944, and the audit is currently going forward.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Was a formal audit presented to the London Conference?

Mr. LEHMAN. Certainly.

Mr. DIRKSEN. What was the name of that firm?

Mr. LEHMAN. That firm is Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Has a copy of that audit been furnished to the Congress, or to the committee?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I do not believe so; but it is available.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Is it a full, complete, and unexpurgated statement of the audit?

Mr. SWERDLOW. We can furnish that to the committee.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I think it is necessary for us to have a complete copy of that audit.

Mr. LEHMAN. These auditors were not selected by the Administration; they were appointed by the Council, and they report to the Council. They are continuously in action in connection with the operations of the Administration. Of course, auditing is a difficult and cumbersome operation. UNRRA is a very far-flung organization; it has missions all over the world.

Mr. DIRKSEN. But the important thing, Governor, is to have an audit, irrespective of who makes it, so long as it is a good, reliable firm.

Mr. LEHMAN. It is a first-class firm.

Mr. DIRKSEN. In a general way, what did the auditing picture show about your books?

Mr. SWERDLOW. They pointed out ways in which the records should be reconciled, and they reconciled the records as of December 31. They pointed out errors, and advised us on the steps to take to remedy those errors. We are in process of taking those steps. They have permanent offices here and in London, and are constantly reviewing our records and recommending what steps must be taken to provide adequate records.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Did not the auditing company also say that during 1944 the Administration had not had a suitable and qualified chief accountant and that the accounts were in a state of confusion and that the audit was so difficult that the books were so inadequate and confused as to be useless?

Mr. LEHMAN. The audit was——

Mr. DIRKSEN. Did they say that or did they not?

Mr. SWERDLOW. I am looking over their final statement to find that. I do not recall that language.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That was in the London Conference.

I would like to know whether they said that. That was a New York auditing firm.

Mr. SWERDLOW. I have a copy of the statement.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Suppose you submit a complete statement from that auditing firm?

Mr. SWERDLOW. Yes, sir; I will do that.



(The statement requested is as follows:)

DELOITTE, PLENDER, GRIFFITHS & Co.,  
New York 5, July 9, 1945.

*To the Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration:*

In accordance with Resolution No. 44 adopted at the second session of your Council in September 1944, we were appointed auditors of the Administration to examine the balance sheet, the statements of revenue and expenditure and supporting schedules, our examination being directed toward (a) establishing that due authority exists for all kinds of expenditure incurred; (b) reporting whether or not the balance sheet and the said statements and supporting schedules fairly present the financial position of the Administration as at the date of the statements and the results of the operations of the Administration for the period covered by such statements; (c) reporting any matters of substance arising out of our examination of the Administration's accounts.

Although certain procedures to secure careful accounting were prescribed as required by your Resolution No. 14, section 24, there has existed a serious lack of implementation of such procedures and no effective system of internal audit and control. In this first report we regret it is necessary to bring to your attention the inadequate accounting and auditing organization of the Administration and the unsatisfactory state of its accounting records with respect to the operations for the period ended December 31, 1944. Moreover, such procedures as were prescribed have not been effectively modified to meet new problems and changing conditions. Original documents, lacking adequate authentication, have in many instances proved unreliable and, at certain points of operation, detailed records generally were found to be in a state of confusion.

We examined the transactions for the period ended December 31, 1944, recorded in the books and accounts of headquarters in Washington, the European regional office in London, and a substantial part of the transactions recorded in the books of the Balkans regional office in Cairo and the Philippeville Refugee Camp in Algeria. The scope and character of our examination throughout had to be adapted to meet, so far as practicable, the conditions under which we found the Administration was conducting its operations. As a consequence of the inadequacy of the Administration's accounting and auditing organization, it was necessary to increase materially the anticipated volume of detail to be covered by our examination. Although, due to the circumstances above set forth, we have not been able completely to satisfy ourselves that all transactions and liabilities resulting therefrom have been recorded on the books of the Administration, our examination does not lead us to believe that there has been any wrongful diversion of the Administration's resources.

At the UNRRA camps supplies had to be obtained through British military facilities, but the Administration has not received an official charge for certain services and supplies received from this source prior to December 31, 1944. The Administration has estimated and provided for these services and supplies in a sum of approximately \$2,300,000, which estimate appears to us to be reasonable from the limited information and explanations available to us, but as to which we have not received confirmation from the member government concerned.

Administrative and operating contributions received from member governments in the amounts of \$8,456,000 and \$17,461,712, respectively, have been confirmed directly to us by the member governments concerned, except to the extent of \$811,250 and \$2,613,997, which latter amount includes the sum of \$2,300,000 referred to in the preceding paragraph.

Commodities on hand and in transit, amounting to \$1,828,111, include \$594,640 representing shipments from the United States of America known to have arrived in Algiers shortly before December 31, 1944, and believed to have been undistributed at that date. The records maintained at the warehouses in Algiers do not disclose reliable data as to the amount of commodities located there at December 31, 1944, or as to the amounts of commodities received and issued during the period then ended.

With the explanations set forth in the preceding paragraphs, and subject thereto, in our opinion, the accompanying balance sheet and related statements of operating and administrative revenue and expenditure, together with the notes thereto and the supporting schedules 1 to 9, present fairly, respectively, the financial position of the Administration at December 31, 1944, and the results of its operations for the period then ended.

DELOITTE, PLENDER, GRIFFITHS & Co.

## RELIEF OF DISPLACED PERSONS

Mr. DIRKSEN. Is relief being extended to displaced persons who are unable or unwilling to return to their homes?

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes, sir. Up to the present time UNRRA has worked under the direction of the military in Germany and Austria. In other places it has been entirely independent of the military. In the Middle East, in Italy, Yugoslavia, and in Greece it is independent.

At the last session of the Council UNRRA was authorized to continue the care of United Nations nationals who did not wish to return, or could not return, to their homes. That authorization, however, was on a temporary basis, subject to review by the Council.

Mr. DIRKSEN. In other words, there is no settled policy as yet that displaced persons unwilling or unable to go back to their countries of origin are, as a permanent policy, going to receive relief from UNRRA?

Mr. LEHMAN. As a permanent policy, no; as a temporary policy, yes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Who made the suggestion at the London Conference that they be denied relief?

Mr. LEHMAN. Our previous resolutions were quite ambiguous in regard to the care that might be given by UNRRA to nationals of the United Nations who did not want to, or could not, go home.

A representative of one of the countries asked that no care be given to its nationals by UNRRA save with its approval. I was not satisfied with that request, and refused temporarily, and asked that the policy be determined by the Council. I urged to the Council that a resolution be adopted that would clarify beyond doubt the authority, which the administration claimed to have, to assist these unfortunate victims of war even though, for reasons of their own, they could not, or did not wish to return to their homes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Would you care to indicate in the record what country that was?

Mr. LEHMAN. That was Yugoslavia.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Was it Mr. Petrovic who made that suggestion?

Mr. LEHMAN. I do not know who made the request. The request was made by the man who represented the Government.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Petrovic—is that the man?

Mr. LEHMAN. It was the representative of the Government of Yugoslavia.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Is Petrovic the man who suggested to the Council that relief should be denied to Italy?

Mr. LEHMAN. That is right.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Is there any objection to inserting in the record of these hearings that portion of the minutes of the London Conference that indicates what action was taken?

Mr. LEHMAN. I will be glad to furnish the committee with a full report of the proceedings of the Council. We have that in the form of a journal which is published every day, and I will be glad to furnish that.

(The material discussed has been furnished to the committee.)

Mr. DIRKSEN. Would you care to state to the committee what the purpose would be in denying relief to displaced persons unable or unwilling to go home?

Mr. LEHMAN. I cannot answer that question.



Mr. DIRKSEN. Have you any theory?

Mr. LEHMAN. None except that the Government may have wished to control them to prevent an infringement of its sovereignty.

That question was debated, as you will find from the record of the proceedings of the Council meeting when I submit it for the record; it was debated for 2 or 3 days. Finally, a vote was taken, and the position of one administration as I recall it, was sustained with only four members dissenting.

TERMS OF AGREEMENT WITH POLAND RELATIVE TO STATE DISTRIBUTION AND SUPPLY

Mr. DIRKSEN. What are the terms of the agreement you have with Poland for UNRRA relative particularly to state distribution and supply?

Mr. LEHMAN. It is the same as it is in other countries. The goods are brought in and turned over to the government for distribution, which is in accordance with the definite policy of UNRRA, as required by the resolutions of the council. UNRRA, however, has the right of having observers in Poland as in any other country to make certain that the distribution is in accordance with the principles laid down by UNRRA and that those principles are complied with.

Mr. DIRKSEN. In compliance with that rule you have turned them over to the existing government?

Mr. LEHMAN. That is right.

Mr. DIRKSEN. And UNRRA serves only in an advisory capacity?

Mr. LEHMAN. And as observers.

Mr. DIRKSEN. But you only observe and advise, but the distribution of UNRRA supplies purchased out of the jackpot is in the hands of the new Polish Government?

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Is Mr. Menshikov deputy director of UNRRA in Poland?

Mr. LEHMAN. We sent him over as the head of a small delegation to conduct negotiations for an agreement with the Polish Government.

Mr. DIRKSEN. How long was he deputy director of UNRRA in Poland?

Mr. LEHMAN. He has been deputy director of UNRRA, I think, since its creation, since February 1944. He visited Poland as head of a temporary delegation to negotiate an agreement with the Government and was there about 6 weeks.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Is he still with UNRRA?

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Where is he now?

Mr. LEHMAN. In Washington.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Who is director now in Poland?

Mr. LEHMAN. The man we expect to send to is General Drury, a Canadian. At the moment the acting chief of the mission is Clifford Wilson, an American.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Is it true that when Menshikov was deputy director he denied relief to Poles living in the area of Poland outside of Soviet domination and did not want them to return to the areas where they were allegedly under Soviet domination?

Mr. LEHMAN. I am quite sure that that is not so. Mr. Menshikov did not distribute supplies, that is a function of the Government, and

I have had very few, if any, complaints of discrimination of distribution in Poland.

#### PURCHASE OF POWER UNITS FOR SHIPMENTS ABROAD

Mr. DIRKSEN. Who has charge of the purchases of power units for shipments into foreign countries?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. We have made arrangements for purchase of a certain number of power units in order to supply the necessary power to machine shops and repair shops. I do not think very many have gone in.

Mr. DIRKSEN. You say you have arranged to purchase. Have you actually purchased some of these?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. We arranged to purchase in that we made our requests for supplies on the governments, so we do not actually purchase any of those in any countries. I think that is an important distinction.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Have you arranged to purchase as many as 170 units?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I do not think so. I do not think we have had more than about half of that in the United States.

Mr. DIRKSEN. What is the cost of these power units?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I am sorry I do not have an answer to that.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Would it be as much as \$60,000?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. It might very well run that much, but I can supply you with a full statement on that.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Will you supply for the record what power units you have bought, or arranged to buy?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. In the United States or other countries?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Everywhere, particularly in the United States—and in the case of the United States I wish you would show the places from which they were purchased, the cost per unit, and the countries to which they went.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Yes, sir; we will give you that.

(The statement requested is as follows:)

#### UNRRA PROCUREMENT OF ELECTRICAL GENERATING EQUIPMENT

In the earliest discussion of minimum needs to permit essential industries to start production in areas formerly occupied by the enemy, it was generally agreed that provision would have to be made for small power plants. Only by the provision of these would it be possible to permit food and other processing plants to begin production quickly, for coal mines to renew their production, and for other basic industries to begin. In this way, the countries would be able to quickly assume major responsibility for some of their most essential relief needs and thus get themselves in a position to take care of themselves without outside assistance.

In the case of the United States orders have been placed by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department for 89 plants, having a total capacity of 66,800 kilowatts. The details of the United States procurement are as follows:

Type	Number of units	Size, kilowatts	Cost per unit	Total cost
Diesel.....	26	400	50,000	\$1,300,000
Do.....	24	600	75,000	1,800,000
Steam.....	36	1,000	96,611	3,478,000
Do.....	3	2,000	200,000	600,000
Total.....	89	66,800	-----	7,178,000

The 1,000- and 2,000-kilowatt sets are being made available to UNRRA from cut-backs in lend-lease contracts and were ordered under the lend-lease program from Peter Loftus Engineering Co., located in Pittsburgh, acting as consulting engineer for a number of manufacturing firms which are subcontracting the various parts of the power plants. The concerns handling the other orders are as follows:

400-kilowatt sets—Buckeye Machinery Corp., Lima, Ohio.

600-kilowatt sets—Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp., Washington, D. C.

Under the present plans it is proposed that the plants procured in the United States will be distributed among the various countries needing UNRRA's assistance as follows:

	<i>Kilowatts</i>
Greece-----	7, 200
China-----	34, 700
Yugoslavia-----	14, 000
Poland-----	10, 900
<b>Total-----</b>	<b>66, 800</b>

In addition, as part of the Canadian contribution, contracts have been placed for 57 units, involving a total of 15,500 kilowatts. The details of these contracts are as follows:

Type	Number of units	Size, kilowatts	Cost per unit	Total cost
Diesel-----	37	150	\$53, 333	\$800, 000
Steam-----	20	500	76, 050	1, 521, 000
<b>Total-----</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>15, 550</b>		<b>2, 321, 000</b>

These power units are tentatively planned for distribution to the following countries:

	<i>Kilowatts</i>
Greece-----	4, 050
China-----	11, 500
<b>Total-----</b>	<b>15, 550</b>

As a part of the United Kingdom contribution, 30 units are being supplied, having a capacity of 27,000 kilowatts, as follows:

Type	Number of units	Size, kilowatts	Cost per unit	Total cost
Steam-----	24	500	\$65, 000	\$1, 560, 000
Do-----	6	2, 500	325, 000	1, 950, 000
<b>Total-----</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>27, 000</b>		<b>3, 510, 000</b>

	<i>Kilowatts</i>
Jugoslavia-----	6, 500
China-----	5, 500
Poland-----	15, 000
<b>Total-----</b>	<b>27, 000</b>

The allocation of the equipment is based on the spot surveys of actual need and specific requirement to meet most urgent relief needs. To an overwhelming extent the requirements are for the purposes of quickly securing increased coal production in the badly destroyed and deteriorated mines. They are also being used to provide power for machine shops so that the countries can rehabilitate locomotives, freight cars, agricultural implements, and other equipment which has been partially destroyed by the enemy.

In the case of Yugoslavia the present intention is to make these plants available to 10 different centers. Most of these are coal mines, though in one case it is contemplated that the power will be used to rehabilitate a canning plant and in the other to put back into operation a sewage-disposal system necessary to prevent epidemics.



Our survey indicates no need for the shipment of any of the power plants to Czechoslovakia.

In the case of Greece the country is generally dependent upon electrical power in the operating of their most basic relief industries, such as power for food-processing plants, for small machine shops, sewage-disposal systems, and water-works. The UNRRA mission is now developing precise locations for the use of these emergency power units so as to make the maximum contribution to the revival of essential industries.

For Poland as well, the principal need is to aid the country in increasing its coal output to meet most essential needs and to reestablish power for workshops so that the repair of the extensive damage can be undertaken with supplies from the country itself.

Requirement statements as received from China indicate a total need of 271,000 kilowatts. This is being screened down by careful review of the damage to mines and plants producing relief goods in particular provinces. The present plan is to meet approximately 51,700 kilowatts out of the stated requirement.

#### DONATED CLOTHING

Mr. DIRKSEN. How much clothing have you received by donations?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. We have had two drives in the United States. In the first drive by religious groups we received 12,000,000 pounds, and in the second drive, under the chairmanship of Mr. Henry Kaiser, we have received something over 100,000,000 pounds, and I think there will possibly be another 12,000,000 pounds.

Mr. DIRKSEN. When were those drives collected?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. In the case of the religious groups, in October and early November 1944.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Most of it?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Most of it. The Kaiser drive ran in the month of April 1949, and the collections ran into May and down into August.

Mr. DIRKSEN. What has happened to that clothing?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That clothing, that is, the 100,000,000 pounds of it, has either been shipped, or is scheduled to be shipped before the end of October. It has been distributed in countries requiring UNRRA assistance. A committee was set up in this country to allocate the clothing among countries. Some has gone to France, Holland, Belgium, Norway, Italy, as well as UNRRA-assisted countries. An effort is being made to see that some of it is distributed to displaced nationals in Germany, Austria, Italy, and other countries, and about 10,000,000 pounds will be sent to China during October.

Mr. DIRKSEN. How much of the clothing has not been shipped that is suitable for shipment?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Very little. There is still some to be sent, but it has been a most remarkable achievement on the part of all the agencies concerned, especially the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department in the way of expediting the movement from this country to these foreign countries.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Will you put a statement in the record concerning the purchase in New York of some 670,000 pairs of shoes at 67 cents a pair, pairs of shoes that were mildewed?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I would like to take that up right away, because we have checked very carefully, and we have no record of purchasing shoes that were mildewed. Certain shoes were turned over to us which had been through certain fires in the Treasury Department Procurement warehouses. There may well have been some mildew on them, because that would be natural in such a case.

## REQUESTS OF SOVIET UNION FOR RELIEF

Mr. DIRKSEN. Has the Soviet Union requested UNRRA for any relief, and if so, in what amount?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. They requested, or two of the Republics of the Soviet Union, the Ukraine and White Russia, requested relief in the total amount of \$250,000,000, \$61,000,000 for White Russia and \$189,000,000 for the Ukraine.

Mr. LEHMAN. The Union of Soviet Republics at one time had requested assistance in the amount of \$700,000,000, but that request was not acted upon and is no longer pending.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Are any supplemental requests pending by any of the Republics of the Soviet Union, or the Soviet Union itself?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. None are pending except these two requests which were made by two Republics of the Soviet Union.

## RESIGNATION OF UNRRA OFFICIALS

Mr. DIRKSEN. Could you supply for the record a list of the top officials who have resigned in the last 6 months and also show the stations they occupied, and where the reasons for resignation have been made evident, insert the reasons?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. We will get you a list of those.

(The list requested is as follows:)

## PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS WHO HAVE RESIGNED FROM UNRRA SINCE APRIL 1, 1945

*Alfaro, Ricardo J., M. D.*

Dr. Alfaro, former President of Panama, was employed on a temporary basis as Chief of the Caribbean Mission. He entered on duty February 21, 1945, and, having completed his mission for UNRRA, resigned August 17, 1945. He returned to Panama to take up his duties as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

*Archer, Laird*

Mr. Archer, for 20 years with the Near East Foundation, 13 of them as foreign director, joined the staff of UNRRA on January 26, 1944, as special assistant to the chief of mission in Cairo. On May 1, 1944, he became the chief of mission. Because of ill health he resigned his post as of April 24, 1945.

*Cochran, Robert L.*

Mr. Cochran was formerly Governor of Nebraska. He came to UNRRA from the Federal Housing Authority where he was an Assistant Commissioner. While with UNRRA he was in charge of the office at Caserta, terminating his services on October 1, 1945.

*Cooley, Thomas M.*

Mr. Cooley, who had been an attorney in the United States Department of Justice since 1941, for a number of years with the Alien Enemy Control Unit, became Deputy Director of UNRRA's Division of Displaced Persons in June 1944. He resigned July 11, 1945, to become counsel for the congressional Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

*Corson, John J.*

After many years in Government work, Mr. Corson left his position as Director of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance in Social Security Board to become Deputy Director General of Finance and Administration at UNRRA on May 22, 1944. He resigned on April 3, 1945, to become research director for the Washington Post.

*Dayton, Kenneth*

Mr. Dayton was for a number of years director of the budget for New York City. He transferred to UNRRA from the Foreign Economic Administration on January 1, 1944, becoming treasurer. He resigned on July 23, 1945, to accept a position with the Allied Control Commission.

*Duggan, Laurence*

Mr. Duggan had had a number of years' work with the State Department in its relation with South American Republics when he became assistant diplomatic adviser of UNRRA on September 1, 1944. He resigned on August 20, 1945, to engage in writing on foreign affairs.

*Greenstein, Harry*

Mr. Greenstein for many years has been executive director of the Associated Jewish Charities of Baltimore. After a period with the Foreign Economic Administration, he transferred to UNRRA on January 1, 1944, and became Deputy Director of Welfare for the Balkan Mission. He terminated his services on June 4, 1945, to return to his Baltimore position.

*Harbicht, Max*

Mr. Harbicht is a Swiss citizen who had been with the Secretariat of the League of Nations from 1928 to 1939 and had engaged in private business in New York from 1939 to 1944, became assistant diplomatic adviser of UNRRA on August 8, 1944. He resigned as of April 22, 1945. Reason not shown.

*Harris, Joseph P.*

Mr. Harris, who was a colonel in the United States Army, came to UNRRA as Personnel Director on February 23, 1944. He resigned as of October 31, 1945, to return to his former position at the University of California.

*Haskell, Dudley*

Mr. Haskell came to UNRRA from the Office of Censorship in Brazil. He was made Chief of the Albanian Mission. He terminated his services on June 23, 1945, for personal reasons.

*Hollister, John B.*

Mr. Hollister, a Cincinnati attorney and director of a number of corporations, was employed by UNRRA from May 21 to July 21, 1945, to initiate the Netherlands Mission. He resigned after the mission was established.

*Jackson, Hugh R.*

Mr. Jackson had held important positions in the relief work of New York City and New York State. He came to UNRRA on January 1, 1944, from the Foreign Economic Administration and became Deputy Director General for Regional Liaison. He resigned on July 15, 1945.

*Sir Frederick Leith-Ross*

Sir Frederick Leith-Ross was a deputy director general in the European regional office of UNRRA. He resigned in May 1945 to return to his previous post in the British Government. He is now Chairman of the UNRRA Committee of the Council for Europe.

*Miller, Neville*

Mr. Miller, who was at one time mayor of Louisville, had for some years been president of the National Association of Broadcasters. He was named Senior Deputy Chief of UNRRA's Balkan Mission. He was appointed on June 5, 1944, and resigned a year later, June 6, 1945, having "completed the duties he assumed."

*Rohrbaugh, Lewis H.*

After some work as a consultant with UNRRA. Mr. Rohrbaugh secured leave from the Department of Agriculture to take full-time employment on June 3, 1944. He was made Deputy Chief of the Balkan Mission. He terminated his services July 18, 1945, to return to the Department of Agriculture.

*Roseman, Alvin*

Mr. Roseman had been in public welfare work for a number of years. During the war he served with the War Manpower Commission and the Foreign Economic Administration, from which he transferred to UNRRA January 1, 1944. He held various positions, including that of assistant to Deputy Director General for Finance and Administration. He left UNRRA on July 15, 1945, to take a position with the United States Budget Bureau.

*Siegel, Milton P.*

After a number of years with the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Siegel took leave from his position as chief fiscal officer for the Farm Security Administration



to become assistant treasurer at UNRRA on May 1, 1944. He later became Director of the Far Eastern Office, terminating his services on September 22, 1945, to return to the Department of Agriculture.

*Sokolowski, Mieczyslaw*

Mr. Sokolowski had many official positions with the Polish Government, including that of permanent Secretary of State for Commerce, became financial advisor of UNRRA on April 9, 1944, at a salary of \$10,000. He resigned on August 11, 1945, and returned to Europe.

*Spaeth, Carl B.*

Mr. Spaeth is a lawyer by training. He had worked with the State Department and transferred to UNRRA on March 20, 1945. He became assistant diplomatic adviser. He resigned as of October 12, 1945, to return to the State Department as Deputy Chief of the Office of Latin American Affairs.

*Stein, Harold*

Mr. Stein had been with the United States Government in permanent and war agencies for a number of years. On September 11, 1944, he was named Deputy Chief of Mission for Requirements and Supply. He resigned to take a position with the State Department.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Have you submitted a break-down of the travel account? How much has been expended for travel?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Yes; we have that.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING PERSONNEL

Mr. DIRKSEN. I would like to ask you a few questions about personnel. I would like to have itemized for the record a statement showing the total of administrative personnel, also the total foreign personnel, and where your administrative personnel are located, by countries.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. It is all in that book, Congressman.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I want the numbers and the nationality of employees.

(The information is as follows:)

#### *Administrative and operating personnel as of Aug. 31, 1945*

Administrative personnel (as defined by UNRRA Council)		Operating personnel <sup>1</sup> (as defined by UNRRA Council)	
Office:		Area:	
Headquarters, Washington, D. C.	1,136	Displaced persons program (mostly in Germany)	4,952
Training School, University of Maryland	6	Albania Mission	26
European Regional Office, London	939	Belgium Mission	5
Southwest Pacific Area Office, Sydney	67	Czechoslovakia Mission	19
Mediterranean Office, Caserta, Italy	9	Denmark Mission	3
Liaison Office, Berne, Switzerland	2	France Mission	16
Poland Temporary Delegation	26	Greece Mission	386
India Temporary Delegation	21	Italy Mission	246
Brazil Liaison Office of Procurement	5	Luxembourg Mission	6
Colombia Liaison Office of Procurement	3	Middle East Office	127
Mexico Liaison Office of Procurement	2	Netherlands Mission	4
Cuba Liaison Office of Procurement	1	Norway Mission	5
Chile Liaison Office of Procurement	2	Philippines Mission	4
Caribbean Liaison Office	1	Sweden Office	1
		Yugoslavia Mission	143
		China Office	40
		In training at headquarters	82
Total	2,180	Total	6,065

<sup>1</sup> About 75 percent of the costs of the operating missions, exclusive of base allotments and transportation to overseas stations, are paid from local currency made available by recipient nations.

<sup>2</sup> Not including 3 additional persons from headquarters.

*Nationality of headquarters employees as of Aug. 31, 1945*

	<i>Number of persons</i>		<i>Number of persons</i>
American (United States of America)-----	983	Icelandic-----	1
Australian-----	2	Indian-----	1
Belgian-----	1	Mexican-----	3
Brazilian-----	2	Nicaraguan-----	1
British (United Kingdom)-----	16	Paraguayan-----	1
Canadian-----	61	Philippine-----	2
Chilean-----	1	Polish-----	5
Chinese-----	10	Russian-----	7
Colombian-----	3	Swiss-----	1
Czechoslovakian-----	5	Trinidadian-----	1
Dutch-----	1	Yugoslavian-----	2
Egyptian-----	1	Not reported-----	21
French-----	3		
Greek-----	1	Total-----	1, 136

*Nationality of employees outside of headquarters as of July 31, 1945*

	<i>Number of persons</i>		<i>Number of persons</i>
American (United States of America)-----	1, 108	Honduran-----	1
Australian-----	64	Luxembourgian-----	9
Belgian-----	709	Mexican-----	6
Brazilian-----	11	New Zealander-----	12
British colonies-----	5	Norwegian-----	5
British (United Kingdom)-----	2, 157	Palestinian-----	2
Bolivian-----	1	Panamanian-----	1
Canadian-----	101	Peruvian-----	1
Chilean-----	1	Polish-----	79
Colombian-----	3	Russian-----	14
Costa Rican-----	1	Salvadoran-----	1
Cuban-----	6	South African-----	6
Czechoslovakian-----	100	Swiss-----	12
Dutch-----	392	Venezuelan-----	2
Ecuadorian-----	2	Yugoslavian-----	30
Egyptian-----	9	Not reported-----	11
French-----	1, 944		
Greek-----	10	Total-----	6, 816

Mr. DIRKSEN. May I ask why it is that England and France have nearly four times as many employees on the UNRRA pay roll as the United States?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That is not so.

Mr. DIRKSEN. If my arithmetic is not wrong, it would be so. France has 1,900 and Britain has 2,200, and we have 1,100.

Mr. LEHMAN. Here is the total for headquarters and the field.

Mr. DIRKSEN. What is the relative relationship?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. You will notice, on pages 27 and 28 of the binder, that at headquarters, out of 1,136 employees, 983 are American, from the United States, while 16 are from the U. K.—British—and there are only 3 French. In the field there are 1,108 from the United States, 2,157 from the U. K.—British—392 Dutch, and 1,944 French.

In the total number of the staff the British rank No. 1, the Americans No. 2, and the French No. 3.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Does that include the administrative staff?

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes; that is all on pages 27 and 28.

Mr. DIRKSEN. About how many people in UNRRA are receiving \$15,000 or more as annual salary?

Mr. LEHMAN. There is only one salary of \$15,000 authorized.

Mr. DIRKSEN. How many in excess of \$12,000?

Mr. LEHMAN. May I answer that?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes.

Mr. LEHMAN. At the first meeting of the Council in Atlantic City, Resolution No. 39 was adopted, providing for the salary of the Director General, and it provided that the salary of the Director General should be the salary of members of the Cabinet of the President of the United States.

As you know, the members of the Cabinet receive a salary of \$15,000, so the salary of the Director General is that amount.

I wish to say that as Director General I have not accepted any pay and have not accepted any compensation whatsoever, or reimbursement, save for transportation.

Some papers have printed vicious articles saying that a reception that was given by the Director General in London to the delegates and the Council members, at which liquor was served, was a charge on the funds of UNRRA. I want to make it very clear to this committee that on every occasion where the Director General gave a reception or dinners, or indulged in other entertainment for the delegates, which ordinarily would be a charge on the organization, the Director General has paid the bill. He did it in Montreal, and he is doing it in London.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I saw that story.

Mr. LEHMAN. That is what happened, and I am glad to have the opportunity of denying that.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I wish you would insert in the record a break-down, showing the salaries, with the amount of salaries in excess of \$15,000, if any, and those from \$12,500 to \$15,000, those from \$10,000 to \$12,000, and those of \$8,000.

Mr. LEHMAN. Starting with \$8,000?

Mr. DIRKSEN. You can start with \$6,500, and you can group those below \$6,500.

Mr. LEHMAN. We will be glad to put that in the record.

(The statement requested is as follows:)

*United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration—Headquarters personnel classified by grade and salary range, as of Aug. 31, 1945*

Salary grade	Salary range	Number of employees	Salary grade	Salary range	Number of employees
1-----	\$1,760 to \$2,000----	26	12-----	\$6,350 to \$7,150----	96
2-----	\$2,000 to \$2,240----	67	13-----	\$7,375 to \$8,275----	43
3-----	\$2,200 to \$2,440----	122	14-----	\$8,400 to \$9,300----	36
4-----	\$2,400 to \$2,680----	166	15-----	\$9,425 to \$10,425----	15
5-----	\$2,650 to \$3,050----	210	Ungraded-----	\$10,500 to \$12,000----	5
6-----	\$3,050 to \$3,450----	73	Do-----	\$12,500 to \$14,000----	4
7-----	\$3,450 to \$3,850----	75	Do-----	\$14,500-----	1
8-----	\$3,850 to \$4,250----	55	Without compensa-		
9-----	\$4,250 to \$4,730----	27	tion-----		2
10-----	\$4,750 to \$5,350----	43			
11-----	\$5,325 to \$6,125----	70	Total-----		1,136

#### SUBSISTENCE

Mr. DIRKSEN. What subsistence money do you pay per day?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That will vary, depending on the country to which a person is assigned, and also on the cost of living, which varies.



Usually we follow the general practice employed by the Budget Bureau and the State Department of the United States in fixing the rates. It will vary somewhere between \$6 and the amount in one country where I think it is \$8.

In the case of China we do not put them on a subsistence basis; we try to supply them with the actual food they use.

#### CHIEFS OF MISSION

Mr. DIRKSEN. How many chiefs of mission do you have in your operating personnel, roughly? You can amplify that.

What I am interested in is to get a little of the educational background of your various chiefs of mission, particularly how much social welfare training they have had.

Mr. LEHMAN. We have one in Greece, Yugoslavia, Italy, Albania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, China; we will have one in Ethiopia.

Mr. DIRKSEN. You may insert them, Governor.

(The information is as follows:)

#### CHIEF OF UNRRA MISSIONS

##### *Benjamin H. Kizer, Chief of the China Office*

Mr. Kizer graduated from the University of Michigan in 1902 and was admitted to the Michigan and Washington State bars the same year. He is a trustee and vice chairman of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations, chairman of the Washington State Planning Commission and of the Pacific Northwest Regional Planning Commission, and a former president of the American Social Planning Officials. Mr. Kizer was also chairman of the Washington State Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies. He was an associate public member of the National War Labor Board and chairman of the War Labor West Coast Lumber Commission.

##### *Frank S. Gaines, Chief of the Philippines Mission*

Mr. Gaines, a native of California, was associated for 26 years with the California Culvert Co. of Berkeley, Calif. Business activity took him to the Far East in 1916, when he spent several months in south China. In 1919 he went to north China and Manchuria and included Hankow, Peiping, and Tientsin in his itinerary. He made another China tour in 1921 and in 1923 traveled widely in India. For a time he was based at Singapore while conducting business elsewhere in the Orient.

Extensively active in community affairs, Mr. Gaines was mayor of Berkeley for 4 years and also served for 3 years as Director of War Services, United States Office of Civilian Defense, for an area including 11 Western States.

He is a member of the board of directors of International House, University of California; Institute of International Relations, Mills College, California; China Council of the East Bay; Commonwealth Club of California; and president of the Philippine Society of California.

##### *Dr. Willard Z. Park, Chief of Ethiopia Mission*

Born in Colorado, Dr. Park is a graduate of the University of California at Los Angeles, in California, and received his Ph.D. in anthropology from Yale. He did graduate work in Germany, taught at Northwestern for 3 years, and in 1938 became professor and head of the anthropology department at Oklahoma. Dr. Park headed two anthropological expeditions to South America in 1937 and 1941, and his first appointment in Washington in early 1942 was with the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. For a year he was liaison and coordination officer between FEA and UNRRA. Dr. Park was also one of the United States delegates to the UNRRA Council session in London last August. He is at present on leave from the University of Oklahoma.

##### *Maj. Gen. Kevin J. Martin, Chief of the Norway Mission*

General Martin served in two wars with the British Army and as military attaché in several British embassies. He was at one time on the general staff of the war office in London.

*Michail Alekseevich Sergichic, Chief of the Yugoslavia Mission*

Mr. Sergeichic is a citizen of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Before coming to UNRRA he was associated with Sovirantrans, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Government agency in Iran engaged in expediting war supplies to the Soviet military.

*Peter I. Alekseev, Chief of Czechoslovakia Mission*

Mr. Alekseev had university technical education in Russia and worked for the Russian Government. His last assignment was as trade representative in Iran.

*Manford Simon, Chief of the Luxemburg Mission*

Mr. Simon is a French citizen who was formerly an industrialist. He was active with the French Committee of National Liberation in London during the war.

*S. M. Kceny, Chief of the Italy Mission*

Mr. Kceny is an American who was a Rhodes scholar at Oxford. He served with the American Relief Administration in Russia after the last war and was for many years an official of the YMCA, serving them in Europe, India, and the United States. In this country he was personnel director and later director of publications.

*William P. Rathal, Chief of the Belgium Mission*

Mr. Rathal was educated in England and Belgium and until 1940 was an English steel merchant with business interests in Belgium. He was active in the council of the British Chamber of Commerce in Belgium, finally becoming its president. During the war he engaged in other business in England.

*Brigadier, The Honorable William Frazer, Chief of the France Mission*

Brigadier Frazer is a British Army officer who served in both wars. Between the wars he served at different times as military attaché in several British embassies, including the one in Paris.

*Buell F. Maben, Chief of the Greece Mission*

Mr. Maben is a public welfare administrator of long experience, most recently with the California State Relief Administration. During the war he was regional director of the Western States for the War Food Administration.

*Col. Oakley Hill, Chief of the Albania Mission*

Colonel Hill is a British Army officer who during the war was in charge of British intelligence in Albania. Previous to the war he had been loaned to the Albanian Government by England and was second in command of the gendarmerie.

*Lt. Gen. Sir Frederick Morgan, K. C. B.*

Lt. Gen. Sir Frederick Morgan, K. C. B., was appointed chief of UNRRA's displaced persons operations in Germany September 21, 1945. General Morgan was Deputy Chief of Staff of SHAEF, under General Eisenhower. He has served in the British Army as a career soldier. For his share in planning the invasion of Europe, he was decorated and knighted by King George of England.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I would like to say this to the Committee: There is so much detail that time will not permit exploring this morning. First I want to make it manifest that I am just as much interested in this relief operation as anybody; secondly, from my investigation of UNRRA offices in Cairo, in Athens, in Rome, I was thoroughly disappointed.

## COST OF FLYING TRACTORS TO YUGOSLAVIA

In that connection, Mr. Hendrickson, I want to ask, how much did it cost us to fly tractors to Yugoslavia?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. It cost us, I think, about \$1,800.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Apiece?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Apiece, yes. We flew 50 of them. But, by reason of flying 50 tractors in, we were able to help get cultivated, per tractor, somewhere in the magnitude of 450 acres of land which would have lain fallow otherwise in the rich Danube Valley. We estimate



that each of these tractors will be responsible for producing about 22,000 bushels of corn.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Were tractors also flown into Greece?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. No.

Mr. DIRKSEN. You remember, in our conversations, when you came to my office, I brought to your attention the fact that 200 tractors were standing on the docks in Greece at a time when spring was on the land, and your own people there, under the leadership of Mr. Maben, could not resolve their differences and come to any conclusion, somehow or other, so that those tractors could be used. And they confessed freely in the UNRRA conference which I attended, under the leadership of Mr. Maben, some of their difficulties, which I will amplify later.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Yes. The only thing is, your conclusions were in error on that, because the tractors were not brought in there, at the time you visited Greece, by UNRRA. There were a certain number of British Fordsons brought in by the military, during the military period of relief, which ended March 31. And there were still some stock-pile items which they were handling after that. I thought I brought this to your attention in correspondence, that at no time was there that large a number on the docks.

They were able to move the tractors fairly fast, with this difficulty, that the military had not brought adequate implements for the tractors, and they had to use German-made machinery and had a time getting the necessary blacksmiths to convert that machinery as far as the hitch was concerned, so that they could be tied to the Fordson tractors. They were British Fordsons. My understanding is that these tractors supplied by the military were put into use rather rapidly, although the problem of pricing them, under the conditions of inflation in Greece, was very difficult indeed.

#### DISCUSSION OF CRITICISMS OF OPERATIONS OF UNRRA

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, there are many things I can pursue, but I do want to read this one letter into the hearings.

Mr. CANNON. I hope the gentleman will take all the time he needs.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I do not want to be too piggish about the time. I remember, in my discussions with Governor Lehman in my office, and also with Mr. Hendrickson in my office, we discussed a great many things, and I relied upon my notebook; and I think it is still correct. At that time it was indicated that so many of the personnel difficulties, so much of waste and so much of the extravagance did obtain in the early days, but it has been ironed out, and that there is tremendous improvement.

Now I want to read a letter which is dated the 22d of September 1945, and it is addressed to a Member of Congress, but not to me.

Mr. CANNON. A specific Member of Congress, not just addressed generally?

Mr. DIRKSEN. No, a specific Member of Congress. It is from a businessman who is with UNRRA and who lives in Chicago. It is on the stationery of the Mayfair Hotel, Berkeley Square, London.

DEAR RALPH: Well, you were right about UNRRA. The administrative mess, incompetency, and waste is so bad it borders on the fantastic.

This letter, Ralph, is being written as a constituent who believes Congress would be making a bad mistake to appropriate any more money for this outfit. It



should be liquidated at once, and its supplies for Europe turned over to the Red Cross for distribution.

I have been in since June 15. I have been in Washington; London; Granville, France; Karlsruhe, Germany; Salzburg, Austria; Frankfurt, Germany; and now back to London where I arrived the other day.

I was at the mobilization training base at Granville, France——

Parenthetically, that is the place where UNRRA people were shipped, and I think, Governor, you told me you had over 1,500 people at Granville who were doing nothing except drawing pay and subsistence, when we discussed it in my office.

Mr. LEHMAN. What I said to you, Mr. Dirksen, I believe——

Mr. DIRKSEN. Of course, I do not want to misquote you.

Mr. LEHMAN. That was the mobilization and deployment center. Their recruitment was asked by General Eisenhower's headquarters; our people went to Granville and then were called forward into the field by the military. The numbers varied. It was at one time as high as 1,500, awaiting the necessary transportation. Since then, of course, the total has gone down, so that we only have a relatively small number today, all subject to call by the military.

Mr. DIRKSEN. To continue the letter:

I was at the mobilization training base at Granville, France, for 6 weeks, 3 as mobilization officer on the executive staff when it was reorganized. I resigned after 3 weeks because of the fact that the new executive staff wasn't much better than the old one.

I went to Austria, hoping things would be different there—they weren't, and so I asked for transfer to Washington for the purpose of resigning.

I gave it a fair trial but I told the Austrian head that I never contracted to become a part of a mess like this, and, after trying to the best of my ability, I refused to stay out my year.

When I get to Washington I shall contact you and lay before you details of what is going on over there. It's incredible.

The thought has entered my mind that Congress should hear what returning Americans, who have actually been here, have to say—those that are resigning. In short, substantiation of what I will have to say plus other facts I, perhaps, don't know.

I know there is a large group of resigning Americans waiting here with me for a boat. We have been told it should be the first week in October.

It is my belief that the appropriate congressional committee should make arrangements to meet this boat, keep the people in the port city (making hotel arrangements beforehand), and then question each one of them.

In this way, and this is the only way, the committee can piece together a whole picture of UNRRA from people, Americans, who have actually been a part of this mess. Then they can make an intelligent decision on whether we should throw more money down this rat hole and also in the Far East Mission coming up.

On the chance that you will approve of this, when I know what boat we're sailing on, I shall cable you the name of it, the number of UNRRA people aboard, and where it docks and on what date.

If you wish to get in touch with me, you can do so by cable above address or, after I have cabled you, by wireless to the boat.

This is a serious proposition, Ralph, and I hope you call this suggestion to the attention of the appropriate powers that be in Congress.

Regards, and I'll see you soon.

That is like dozens of letters that I have from soldiers, from other people, and frankly, Mr. Chairman, I will conclude what I have to say and what I have to ask by saying that it is in conformity with the things that I thought I saw when I took a look at UNRRA.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. Dirksen, I wish you would give me the name of this man if you feel you are justified in doing so.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I am not at liberty to do so, but I shall certainly ask the recipient, who is a Member of Congress from Illinois—and,

incidentally, his name is Ralph Church—if he is agreeable. I have no objection.

Mr. O'NEAL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes.

Mr. O'NEAL. All of us get letters on every subject of that type.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I realize that.

Mr. O'NEAL. I have gotten them about every department of the Government; I have gotten them about Congress; I have gotten them about myself. Some of it may be true. The point is, why should we not put this fellow on the spot, and when he sends his cable, let us hear him? He may be totally irresponsible.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I think we should hear him.

Mr. O'NEAL. He may be one of these fellows who thought he should have been Director General himself and did not make it, and is not satisfied.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The only difficulty is, I have quite a number of letters from other men who left their businesses—one of them who lives close to home and employs 45 people—who came back in the same frame of mind. There have been other people from UNRRA who have come to my office.

Mr. O'NEAL. It is worth investigating, but it is not worth taking as an established fact until we have an opportunity to find out who he is and what the facts are.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I thought the committee ought to know.

Mr. LEHMAN. May I say this? We have a lot of people join UNRRA because they think it is going to be a great adventure. There is glamour to it and they expect to find conditions overseas just the same as they have known them in this country. If a person has run a boys' camp here, or a Boy Scouts' camp, or a convalescent camp, they expect to find the same conditions in Greece and in Yugoslavia and among the displaced persons in Europe. I have warned against that as strongly as I could when I spoke to people who were embarking on this work. The fact is that conditions are completely different, just as different as they are in the case of a young soldier leaving his home and his comforts and going out to the battle front.

These camps which we have in Germany are not comfortable camps. They can be run only with great resourcefulness, great improvisation, the greatest care. Obstacles confront these people day by day.

We get complaints that they are not properly cared for—that they do not have the creature comforts; that their views are not implemented immediately into our operations. Some of them are homesick. Some of them feel that progress should be made more rapidly, very much the way lots of soldiers I have talked to have felt, that things were wrong when they did not just meet their own point of view.

We are bound to get those complaints, and some of the complaints probably are justified from their point of view. But they cannot be remedied because of conditions.

This is a hard game. It is the toughest game. These people running these camps are out of touch with headquarters sometimes for days and days. It is difficult, when you have 350 camps, to get pay to these people promptly. It is difficult to see that they get

post exchange privileges and the kind of food they want. And I think we may just as well conclude that we are going to have criticism.

I would be glad at any time to investigate any of these criticisms if I have the facts. But may I make a suggestion to you gentlemen? This man has been spending his time in Germany, among displaced persons mainly, in that work. Why do you not send a cable to General Eisenhower? He is the man who knows what is going on. Ask him whether he thinks that the UNRRA work has been of assistance to the military, and useful, and whether he wants UNRRA to continue in Germany. I have no idea what answer he will make to you. I am willing to take that chance.

BUELL MABEN

Mr. DIRKSEN. All right, Governor, let us take another specific case. I call to your attention page 449 of the hearings of the Subcommittee on Agriculture of this committee, in its investigation of the War Food Administration. On that page there is a subtitle, "Buell Maben and his connection with grape sale."

Will you tell the committee who Buell Maben is?

Mr. LEHMAN. He is our chief of mission in Greece. I do not know to what this particular thing refers; I never heard of that transaction, but——

Mr. DIRKSEN. How long has he been with UNRRA?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Since the summer of 1944, I believe.

Mr. DIRKSEN. This hearing was held in the summer of 1945.

Mr. CANNON. Governor, you did not conclude your statement on this man?

Mr. LEHMAN. I do not know anything at all about this transaction. I have heard lots of accusations, as Congressman O'Neal says, and I am sure that some of them are justified; some of them are not. I can say this, that I have been in Greece, I have observed Maben's work. I think he is doing a good job. I would trust his integrity completely. He is hard working. He is loyal. He is interested in the work of UNRRA. He is a good American.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I would disagree, Mr. Chairman, with that observation on Mr. Maben, and here is the record before our own committee. This was with respect to a sale of grapes to somebody in California. Colonel Olmstead was being questioned. Colonel Olmstead said,

Mr. Maben granted the release, I understand.

Mr. TARVER. And the net effect of that was to cause a loss to the Government, I believe, of \$70,000?

Colonel OLMSTEAD. Yes.

The rest of the record is here.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. May I make a remark in connection with that?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. It happens that I was the head, before I went to UNRRA, of the particular organization that Mr. Maben and Colonel Olmstead both were in, and while this particular transaction took place after I had left, I called it to Mr. Maben's attention when he was home for a matter of 2 or 3 days last spring. Mr. Maben was in Cairo when this hearing was held. It was the first notice he had ever had of this accusation. Mr. Maben said that he was completely innocent of any wrong-doing in connection with this; he had



acted on the advice of counsel of the Department of Agriculture in connection with the step that he had taken, and he asked if he could take time to come up and make a statement to this particular committee. I said, "That is your choice, but we would like to have you back in Greece as soon as possible and I am sure the people are not going to condemn you finally where you have not had an opportunity for a hearing." And I would recommend that before that is accepted at its face value finally, Mr. Maben be given an opportunity to refute the statement that is made, and give all the facts.

Mr. DIRKSEN. How long was Mr. Maben with WPA?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I am not sure; he was with WPA some years before he joined the Department of Agriculture. I am not sure how many years.

Mr. DIRKSEN. And then he went with UNRRA?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. No. He was with the Department of Agriculture, to my knowledge, for a matter of around 4 years.

#### CLARENCE M. PIERCE

Mr. DIRKSEN. What was the background of Mr. Pierce, who was the second man in the mission in Cairo?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I do not know; I do not know if the Governor knows.

Mr. LEHMAN. I know this, that he was secretary of the Board of the Department of Mental Hygiene of New York during the time I was Governor, and I think he did a good job.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Has he had any experience outside of the welfare business; that is, any business or administrative experience?

Mr. LEHMAN. I cannot tell you that. He certainly has had experience in government.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Is he still with UNRRA?

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Suppose you put in the record a statement of his background and experience.

That is all, Mr. Chairman.

(The information is as follows:)

#### CLARENCE M. PIERCE, BACKGROUND AND EXPERIENCE

Clarence M. Pierce was born in the United States, May 15, 1907. He received a B. A. degree from the University of Michigan in 1938, and subsequently took postgraduate work at the University of Michigan, Western State Teacher's College, and the New York School of Social Work. Prior to coming with UNRRA, he had been secretary of the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene for 4 years. His previous experience included that of director of public assistance of Erie County, N. Y., and assistant professor in public welfare and public administration at the University of Buffalo.

From May 1, 1944, to May 1, 1945, Mr. Pierce was in charge of displaced persons operations in the UNRRA Cairo office. Since this type of work is of a social-service nature, Mr. Pierce's background and experience were well suited to his duties. He is at present deputy director of the Displaced Persons Division in the Washington headquarters office.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Mr. CANNON. What amount of your funds is spent for administrative expenses, what percentage?

Mr. PARELMAN. A total of \$7,000,000 from the United States contribution was made available for UNRRA.

Mr. O'NEAL. I just figured it. It is a little less than 6 percent.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. It is less than that. The total for all of the contributions of all of the countries, I believe, is in the magnitude of about seventeen to eighteen million dollars. That is for what period of time?

Mr. SWERDLOW. That is through 1945. The allotment of administrative funds is about \$17,000,000 out of \$1,800,000,000, which is considerably less than——

Mr. LEHMAN. Less than 1 percent. It is nine-tenths of 1 percent.

Mr. CANNON. Less than 1 percent?

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes. But I do want to draw your attention to the fact that that is the administrative charge. Then we have operating charges in the field.

Mr. CANNON. Where are your headquarters, the headquarters of UNRRA?

Mr. LEHMAN. In Washington, 1344 Connecticut Avenue. We have an office for the European region, in London.

Mr. CANNON. How much annually is being spent for administrative expenses here in the United States?

Mr. LEHMAN. We will put that in the record.

(The information is as follows:)

In 1944, administrative expenses of the headquarters office of UNRRA were \$2,754,452. In 1945, headquarters expenses will be \$6,100,000, of which \$3,542,625 were obligated by August 31, 1945.

#### NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

Mr. CANNON. How many employees have you here in the United States?

Mr. LEHMAN. We have here at the headquarters in Washington 1,136 employees as of August 31. We have a total administrative personnel, including Washington, European regional office (which is 939), and various other offices, including our offices in Sydney and India and other places—the total is 2,180.

Mr. CANNON. That is indicated on page 26 of your statement.

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes.

#### NUMBER OF AMERICAN CIVILIANS EMPLOYED

Mr. CANNON. How many American civilians are engaged in the activity, wherever they may be serving?

Mr. LEHMAN. In the headquarters office we have 983.

Mr. CANNON. Out of how many?

Mr. LEHMAN. Out of 1,136.

The next highest is Canada, 61.

The next highest is the United Kingdom, 16.

The next is Chinese, 10.

Then, in the operations outside of headquarters, which include the displaced persons operation which, as I have already advised you, employs nearly 5,000 people, we have 1,108 American citizens, 2,157 British citizens, 1,944 French citizens.

The total of employees in the headquarters offices plus the number of American employees in the field operations, is about 2,100, which is about the same as the British employees and slightly larger than the French.

Then we have Belgians, 709; Dutch, 392. But those are all employed in our displaced-persons operations, where there is an advantage in employing them, because they know languages; their salaries are lower; and obviously we save in transportation. And there are certain other advantages in employing them to deal with displaced persons.

#### CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNRRA BY UNITED STATES

Mr. CANNON. Your contributions, when finally applied, are made in cash or goods, or both?

Mr. LEHMAN. You mean from the governments, or in the field?

Mr. CANNON. The funds.

Mr. LEHMAN. In the case of all countries, 90 percent of the contribution has to be spent for goods—for supplies. Only 10 percent is free funds.

Mr. CANNON. Then eventually 90 percent of this \$1,350,000,000 will be spent in the United States?

Mr. LEHMAN. That is right.

Mr. CANNON. And for American goods. What part of that would be foodstuffs?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. It will be at least 50 percent. It is tending to run somewhat higher than 50 percent.

Mr. CANNON. And that would reach what tonnages?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Through December 31, if we follow our present program, the tonnage of food from the United States, from the beginning of the program, would be almost 2½ million tons.

#### EFFECT OF PROGRAM UPON SURPLUS OF FOOD PRODUCTS

Mr. CANNON. Would that be sufficient to affect materially the surplus of food products in America?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I think definitely so in certain lines. I would like to mention these several commodities. In the case of cotton, of course, we are taking surplus that is in the possession of the Commodity Credit Corporation. That is true also of wool. In the case of wheat, the purchases are made by the Department of Agriculture and I do not know if you would at this time consider wheat surplus or not.

Mr. CANNON. We have enough on hand for 3 years.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That is right. It is debatable, I suppose, whether that is a surplus. In the opinion of some it is. Wheat is a very important item in our program.

We will also be moving in what were not surpluses very long ago but are definitely surpluses ahead. That is so in the case of milk products, in the case of sweetpotatoes, in the case of white potatoes, in the case of egg products, and, for that matter, in the case of military surpluses of food. And I mentioned earlier the matter of rations, but there are also some other surplus military items in the food line which we are very glad to take.

#### EARMARKING OF FUNDS FOR PURCHASE OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES

Mr. CANNON. In our first appropriation of \$450,000,000 there was a provision that not to exceed \$21,700,000 was to be earmarked for the procurement of 61,700,000 pounds of domestic wool, and not to



exceed \$43,200,000 was earmarked for the procurement of 345,500 bales of domestic cotton. Were those procurements effected?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Exactly. We have procured the exact amounts that were called for by that provision, Mr. Cannon.

Mr. CANNON. In other words, the expenditure of this money has materially operated to support farm prices in the United States?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I think so; definitely.

#### DISCUSSIONS OF CRITICISMS OF UNRRA

Mr. LUDLOW. Governor, I would like to say in a preliminary way that I think Mr. Clayton and you have made a very eloquent appeal to the humanity of America. However, we may differ as to the details of the administration of UNRRA; we all must recognize that fundamentally we cannot permit human beings to suffer the pangs of starvation while we have in America the means to relieve them. As Mr. O'Neal so well indicated, I think every member on this side of the table has been bawled out, not only occasionally but repeatedly, for this, that, and the other alleged dereliction, and I am not quite willing to concede that we are a bad lot. I think we all have our redeeming features. So it is, I think, with UNRRA; and with reference to this shoe transaction which was referred to this morning, I would like to know if it is not true that the 676,000 pairs of shoes that were sent to Italy were still usable.

Mr. LEHMAN. They were.

Mr. LUDLOW. Every pair of shoes that was shipped was furnished at a rate that was very agreeable, I should say, to the taxpayers—around 67 cents per pair.

Mr. LEHMAN. That is quite right, Congressman. And, I would like, if I may, to read a statement which I made before the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Expenditures, which asked the same question. The question was this:

Recently there was procured and shipped to Europe approximately 1,773,000 pairs of shoes valued at approximately \$2,315,000. Were the shoes inspected prior to shipment to determine whether they were wearable? (It is understood that some of these shoes were stored in the open, subject to elements, by the Gardinale Exporting & Packing Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., and that many were unfit for wearing, being mildewed, etc.)

That was the question. And this was my answer:

All shoes are purchased and inspected by Treasury Procurement. We have not been able to identify the particular lot mentioned in your question. A lot of defective shoes totaling 676,000 pairs was shipped to Italy. Those shoes had been salvaged from a fire at the Treasury-Rockaway warehouse and were somewhat water-damaged. They were inspected by Treasury Procurement and found to be wearable and were shipped to Italy with the understanding that they were in an as-is condition at a very low charge of approximately 67 cents per pair. We later received a cable from Italy saying these shoes were satisfactory and that more were desired.

#### CONDITIONS OF DISTRESS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES

Mr. LUDLOW. Governor, you have lived with this problem of distress and suffering in the stricken countries. I wish you would take a little time to give us a picture of the human needs in these countries which justify UNRRA's request, that is, you may tell us about the conditions of malnutrition, the conditions of starvation, and acute suffering as you have actually seen it in these countries.

Mr. LEHMAN. I would be very glad to do so.

As you know, UNRRA has been operating now for varying periods, in Greece, Yugoslavia, Italy, Albania, Poland, and Czechoslovakia, and has also been carrying on this work among displaced persons in Germany and in the Middle East and in some of the Mediterranean countries.

I visited France, where we are cooperating in the displaced persons' work. I visited Italy, Yugoslavia, Greece, and the Middle East, Cairo, and in many of these places I did not confine my visit to the capitals, but I got out into the districts where the work is being done.

In Italy I visited a great many of the institutions. I saw some of the devastated grounds in the central and other parts of Italy. I saw efforts being made to repair some of the homes that had been destroyed. The situation in Italy is bad. They have been fed thus far by the military and by the Allied Control Commission, save for the limited supplies which UNRRA has been bringing in as supplemental food for children, expectant nursing mothers, medical care, and displaced persons. I visited there a number of institutions, schools where children's lunches were furnished; preventoria where children were taken for the day and allowed to be in the open air, with meals supplied by UNRRA as they are in the school lunches. I saw in Italy some of the most pathetic sights I have ever witnessed. I saw houses that were completely destroyed save for one little corner; the people had moved back into that little corner and were trying to eke out a living. I visited refugee camps, which were conducted by the Italian Government, but with supplies furnished by UNRRA and under the observation of UNRRA. And I will say parenthetically that the Italian Government has been cooperating splendidly with UNRRA and has been helping the situation there and has been furnishing a great deal of their own money—local currency, of course, because that is all they have got—for the procurement of relief supplies.

I met all of these officials, and I went over the economic situation; and I am convinced that in Italy, as in other countries, unless aid is given them, and by aid I mean not only food, which, of course, is the most important thing, but other means of supplementing their economic recovery—fuel, which I place at the very top of the list of needs, and raw materials, by which they can begin some work in the manufacture of things of important use by the people of Italy—unless that is done, they are in for a great deal of suffering during the winter, and I am quite convinced that there would result serious social unrest, if not chaos.

Mr. LUDLOW. Governor, you have given us a picture of the grave situation in Italy; what about other countries?

Mr. LEHMAN. I spent 10 days in Greece; I went not only to Athens, but I went to the island of Crete, and I also visited Salonika, and I made an excursion into the area north of Salonika, and I have seldom seen more suffering than I did in those outlying districts. You just cannot judge the conditions, in my opinion, from the capitals. You can get a meal in Greece if you are willing to participate in the black market and spend enough money.

But in these outlying districts where the villages have been completely destroyed there was the greatest suffering from lack of shelter. There are 400,000 people there without any shelter at all.

We are trying to help these people, not by rebuilding their homes; for we cannot do that, but by providing at least the elements which will permit them to repair their homes.

Mr. LUDLOW. You stated there would be tremendous suffering and loss of life. Could you localize that a little more by indicating in what countries are found the worst spots?

Mr. LEHMAN. Congressman, I would hesitate to try to make a distinction between the countries. I think they are all in a bad way.

Mr. LUDLOW. How about Belgium and France?

Mr. LEHMAN. Well, Belgium and France, Holland, and Norway are not the responsibility of UNRRA.

Mr. SNYDER. That is true.

Mr. LEHMAN. They have their own program.

Mr. LUDLOW. Nor is Germany.

Mr. LEHMAN. Nor is Germany.

Mr. LUDLOW. What do you know about conditions in Germany?

Mr. LEHMAN. I know very little, except what I have seen in the papers about conditions in Germany.

Mr. LUDLOW. Do I understand from your statement that Italy and Greece are the countries that are the worst off?

Mr. LEHMAN. No; Yugoslavia and Poland are also in serious condition. Possibly Czechoslovakia is a little better off; they have been more self-sustaining. I would not want to make any evaluation of the relative positions of those countries, except to say that in Greece and Yugoslavia this year the crops were almost a complete failure. Greece always was a deficit country and had to import a great deal of its food from the outside, as much as 25 to 30 percent. That was even in normal times.

Now on top of that I am quite certain from the reports that have been made to me by our own people and by others—and I think the State Department would bear me out on this—that the crops in Greece and Yugoslavia, and perhaps the crops in Italy, would not be much more than 50 percent, at most, of normal. And they have no other means of getting the supplies they need except through UNRRA or some other outside agency.

#### AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION

Mr. LUDLOW. I visualize there are at least two methods of furnishing relief: One, through bare subsistence, that would be through furnishing food; the other would be through rehabilitation. But if you furnish food and nothing but food, at the end of the year you are just in the same position where you started.

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes.

Mr. LUDLOW. What is being done about rehabilitation; that is, such things as furnishing seed and other helps to get them on their feet?

Mr. LEHMAN. Well, in agricultural rehabilitation we are furnishing some helps. First, let me make this statement; that I fully agree with the statement that if we merely feed these people and then withdraw, while we will have saved a large number of lives, the country will not be very much better off than when we started, from an economic standpoint over the long pull. One of our most urgent activities has been in agricultural rehabilitation. Of course, we have



felt if we could help these countries to restore their own agriculture the impact of relief need on this country and other contributing countries would be greatly lessened both in time and in money. Accordingly we have, under the leadership of Roy Hendrickson, shipped into all of these countries, in varying amounts, depending upon the needs, seeds, fertilizer, pesticides, tractors, and other farm machinery and implements. I believe they have been of tremendous help.

I do not think any of these countries could have saved their crops this year. In many parts they were planted too late. The Germans were thrown out too late to permit the planting of crops. But it is my very great hope, and of course in this we must depend upon a power higher than ours, that if the growing season is reasonably good next year the position of these countries in respect to food will be very greatly improved.

Now in the case of industrial rehabilitation, I have said in my statement this morning that UNRRA is not permitted to engage in reconstruction work, and that even if it were permitted its resources would not be sufficient. There is no question that the line between pure rehabilitation and reconstruction is sometimes a tenuous one, but we are very much alive to what we believe represents the viewpoint of this and other countries with regard to industrial rehabilitation and we have kept away from permanent reconstruction of any character.

We have been supplying these countries with fuel, and Italy, for instance, is dependent in a large way upon imports for securing fuel to prevent suffering.

You will find that fuel is one of her greatest needs. Formerly I believe she imported monthly something like 1,200,000 tons of coal largely from Germany. That source, of course, has been completely shut off. The military and the Foreign Economic Administration have been sending them some 300 to 400 thousand tons of coal a month. We very much hope that it will be possible for them to continue it.

Another great need is trucks. The transportation system in these countries is completely shot to pieces. As I said, there were only 10 miles of continuous trackage in Greece; every bridge, every culvert was destroyed, and when the Germans were driven out I am told that there were only six locomotives left in a usable condition. The rest had been either taken out by the Germans or dumped into the canals and rivers, or were damaged so badly that it takes a long time to repair them.

The Greeks themselves have done some repair work and some of these engines are back in use, but the number is infinitesimal as compared to the needs. The only means of getting supplies moved, transporting supplies, is with trucks, and that is true not only for the supplies that UNRRA is bringing in but for the indigenous supplies. We know of cases where there was a surplus of supplies in one area and fifty miles away people were starving because they could not get the supplies from that area for lack of transportation. We consider that one of the greatest needs. That is a great need in the case of Poland.

Mr. LUDLOW. Governor, I have heard it said that in Europe all they can get out of the soil is just what is put into it in the way of

fertilizer because these soils are so impoverished. Are you supplying a considerable quantity of fertilizer?

Mr. LEHMAN. I would like to have Mr. Hendrickson tell you about that; he is more of an agriculturist than I.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Yes; that is true; we are supplying out of Chile some 48,000 tons of nitrate, and a certain amount of phosphate rock is shipped from this country as ballast in connection with the shipping program, and then a certain amount of phosphates was shipped from northern Africa. But the amount of chemical fertilizer we are supplying is relatively small, and we do not expect the shipments to amount to more than a relatively small part of the total.

#### RECONSTRUCTION OF HOUSING

Mr. LUDLOW. Governor, I think you or Mr. Clayton said the primary need of these stricken folks was food, fuel, and shelter. Food and fuel are portable commodities of course. What are you doing about shelter; are you doing any construction?

Mr. LEHMAN. Well, we do not construct the houses. We do not send portable housing there or anywhere else. We have shipped them some roofing material, in a small quantity.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. May I say this, that it differs by countries. In the case of Greece there is not very much building material there, and we have shipped in lumber, about four or five boatloads of lumber which is used primarily for roof timbers and for window sashes and doors. The walls are largely stone. And, we shipped in lumber and roofing paper and chicken wire as a combination for temporary emergency shelter to be used in the villages only where more than 50 percent of the dwellings were destroyed.

In the case of the other countries we are shipping no building materials, but we are shipping in such things as belts or saws for sawmilling purposes. Yugoslavia has timber, but the Germans destroyed every belt they had or took them away.

Mr. LEHMAN. I recall that when I visited some of these villages in Italy that had been destroyed, they were being rehabilitated so far as practicable. UNRRA was providing only a very small part of the material that went into the reconstruction of the houses. UNRRA provided roofing materials, and to some extent hardware, and transportation in our trucks. All of the labor, of course, was provided by the Italian Government and the Cement was also being provided by it.

Mr. LUDLOW. The estimate presently before us is for \$550,000,000, and then you visualize in addition to that the contribution of an amount equal to 1 percent of our national income for the year ending June 30, 1943.

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes.

Mr. LUDLOW. How much would that be?

Mr. LEHMAN. That would be \$1,350,000,000.

Mr. LUDLOW. That is an ascertainable figure.

Mr. LEHMAN. It is an ascertainable figure; yes.

Mr. LUDLOW. What do you see beyond that, or do you think that will serve the purposes of relief and rehabilitation?

Mr. LEHMAN. I think this: I do not think these countries will be restored to their former position for many years; I think the damage

is too great. I do not think for a moment that UNRRA can, with its own resources, do the whole job; but I think it can make a good start; it can save the people from starvation until a new crop comes in, which hopefully will be reasonably good. I think it can put some of the industrial production back on its own legs and that through their own efforts, and whatever loans these countries may get through the Export-Import Bank or through the International Bank or through these other agencies, the countries may again become economically strong.

#### SALES OF UNRRA SUPPLIES

Mr. LUDLOW. If I understand correctly, UNRRA supplies are not always given away; sometimes they are sold.

Mr. LEHMAN. They are sold in many cases; yes. They are not sold by UNRRA, they are sold by the government and the receipts, of course, come to the government in their own currency. The proceeds the government has to use, in the first place, to bear the local expenses of the UNRRA operations in the field; and in the second place, it obligates itself to use the proceeds for further relief and rehabilitation; and finally in certain cases the proceeds go for the purchase of surpluses within those countries for use in other needy countries.

Mr. LUDLOW. This system is so safeguarded that no government gets money out of the transaction?

Mr. LEHMAN. They are obligated to use the same amount which they get, the net amount which they get.

Mr. LUDLOW. Is there a check-up kept on that obligation?

Mr. LEHMAN. We have checked it as far as possible; we have not been able to check up in every instance as yet since many of these governments have not been in shape to give full reports. But they are required to do so and we are doing our best to get these reports as soon as possible.

#### STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS OF OTHER COUNTRIES

Mr. LUDLOW. I notice according to the justifications that 24 of the 44 countries at this time are delinquent; is that right?

Mr. LEHMAN. No; I do not think so.

Mr. LUDLOW. They may not be delinquent, but they have not paid in, according to your statement.

Pages 17 and 18 show that they have not.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I think, Mr. Ludlow, Governor Lehman stated this morning that the countries which were occupied by the enemy are not expected to contribute to the operating funds. I believe there are 31 countries—was it not 31?

Mr. LEHMAN. That is correct.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That were not occupied and it is those which are expected to contribute to the fund.

Mr. LUDLOW. You say they are not delinquent, but I see the major payments that have not been laid on the line are the Union of South Africa, \$14,005,000; Mexico, \$24,454,000; Brazil, \$20,000,000. Is the Union of South Africa a British possession?

Mr. LEHMAN. Well, it is a dominion. It holds the same status as Canada does. Parenthetically, may I say that these amounts not yet



paid are in the same classification as the \$550,000,000 to be paid by the United States.

Mr. LUDLOW. The Union of South Africa is the only British affiliate that has not paid?

Mr. LEHMAN. I think that is correct. And, as a matter of fact, they have made available to us, I think, \$4,000,000—

Mr. SWERDLOW. That is right. As to the remaining part of the contribution, the official papers are on their way; but, as of the 30th of September, we did not have them.

Mr. LUDLOW. Are these other countries that were noninvaded living up to their obligations under this?

Mr. LEHMAN. Those that have not been invaded, all of them, are expected to contribute to the administrative fund; but we have realized perfectly well that a country like Greece or Yugoslavia, and all of those countries that suffered so greatly from the war, were not in a position to contribute to the operating fund.

As I have said, certain countries, like France, Belgium, Holland, and Norway, are paying for their own supplies and they are not drawing anything from UNRRA at all. And the fact they have not asked UNRRA but are paying out of their own resources is certainly a very great contribution to the entire relief picture.

#### AMERICANS EMPLOYED BY UNRRA

Mr. LUDLOW. Out of 1,136 employees at the headquarters of UNRRA, I see 983 are Americans.

Mr. LEHMAN. That is right.

Mr. LUDLOW. In a cooperative effort such as this is set up to be, why should there be such an overwhelming preponderance of Americans; why should not that be a little more widely distributed?

Mr. LEHMAN. There are 983 Americans out of the 1,136, but you will notice there are about 20 or 25 other governments represented. Naturally, it is much simpler to obtain people of the same nationality as the headquarters office. That is one reason; although we have had great difficulty in getting at times the type of people we want for UNRRA; that is, we have not had the full support of some governmental agencies in doing that.

In the second place, we have been handicapped by this: In our council meeting in Atlantic City in November 1943, it was recommended that each government give certain immunities to UNRRA. Those immunities included freedom from double taxation. That has been passed in some of the countries, notably in the United Kingdom. It has not been passed in this country, although we have requested it on a number of occasions.

UNRRA has been very greatly handicapped in securing qualified foreign personnel by reason of the fact that the man who comes over here from Great Britain is subject to tax in Great Britain and is subject to tax here and, of course, it makes an almost impossible situation, and makes it very difficult to get nationals of other countries to work in the United States.

#### VOTE OF UNITED STATES IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

Mr. LUDLOW. I would like to ask another question about the fundamentals of your organization—a question that has been asked me

and that I confess I hardly knew how to answer. Your United States contribution was \$1,350,000,000 out of a total of \$1,882,760,000. Now, with the United States paying such an enormous preponderance of the cost there, why is it that we have only one vote?

Mr. LEHMAN. Well, that is the way the organization was set up and that is the way the United Nations Organization was set up in San Francisco—we have only one vote in that organization.

Mr. LUDLOW. That means that the smallest and most inconsequential nation that makes virtually no contribution has the same vote.

Mr. LEHMAN. I suppose that has always been true of international organizations. I can only emphasize again that the United Nations Organization which has just been created in San Francisco and which, I believe, has been approved by our Congress, also gives equal representation to all nations.

Mr. LUDLOW. Has there been much spoilage of food handled by UNRRA?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. No; I do not believe so, Mr. Ludlow. In the first place, food does not come into our possession as UNRRA until it is loaded aboard the ship; then it is moved on and we turn over the food at the other end. We have had no complaints of damage of any importance.

#### UNRRA PROGRAM IN CHINA

Mr. SNYDER. Governor, do we have any UNRRA in China?

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes, sir; we have. We have a mission in there. I cannot give you the exact numbers, but I imagine it would be between 30 and 40.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. It is over 40 now.

Mr. LEHMAN. It is between 40 and 60.

Mr. SNYDER. Where are the headquarters located.

Mr. LEHMAN. The headquarters are now in Chungking. We frankly did not expect, any more, I think, than some much better-informed people than we, the ending of the Japanese war as rapidly as was the case. We could not send out hundreds of people to China and have them sit around there and do nothing. We did that in one or two cases with unfortunate results. So when the end of the war came, we had to hurry the recruiting of people, the same as we had to complete the recruiting for the displaced-persons activity operation in Germany.

Mr. SNYDER. I understand. What is the status of UNRRA today in China and what do you expect it to be by Christmas time?

Mr. LEHMAN. I am going to ask Mr. Hendrickson to tell you about the preparations we have made for the shipment of supplies, depending upon the opening of the ports.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. We have shipments under way to China now; that is, boats are being loaded.

Mr. SNYDER. And you are sending into China what amount?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. The first items to move are grain and trucks. We are loading boats in Canada and in the United States and we have also obtained two boats loaded with surplus supplies; that is, Army materials which were in the Manila area.

## USE OF SURPLUS ARMY TRUCKS AND OTHER EQUIPMENT

Mr. SNYDER. I would suggest this to you concerning trucks. I suggest you consult with the Army in regard to the number of trucks we will have in places like Chungking, Samoa, and all of the other places. It would be much better, if you have to have trucks, to get them from the Army than to send them in from Manila and other places; that is, provided they have enough trucks over there to supply you.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. We agree. Our program for China contemplates using surplus trucks from the United States and Canada almost entirely.

Mr. SNYDER. There is the distinction I make—from the United States. Do not haul them over there if we have enough in that area. That is what I suggest you check on.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That is right. We have three places where we can get them. We believe we will be able to get some surplus trucks that are already in China; secondly, we expect to get some out of the Lend-Lease pipe line which went through India, and there are substantial quantities of supplies in storage in Calcutta.

Mr. SNYDER. There are a million tons there. I was there a month ago.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Is that right? Did you happen to find out about trucks?

Mr. SNYDER. There are quite a few trucks. Turn them over to China and give them the responsibility for getting them from the Calcutta area over into China. We can still use the road, but maybe in 6 months or a year we cannot do so.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. There is a third area that is centering up at Manila, including ships which were loaded in connection with the prospective Japanese invasion. We have a group of people under the military who are running through the manifests of all of those boats to see if we cannot get stuff that will serve our purpose there very well.

Mr. SNYDER. The surrender of the Japanese found us with perhaps the greatest arsenal on Okinawa that the world ever saw. I was there a day or two after the surrender. The Army has great numbers of trucks on Okinawa, also on Saipan and Guam. You should take over the surplus of those trucks and transport them over to China. Ports are being opened now above Shanghai.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. There will be three or four ports open inside of a month.

Mr. SNYDER. I think there are two of them now. I had lunch here in Washington with General Wedemeyer last week, two ports are open now so that you can get into them; they are not full like Naples where we have ships piled up.

Now, what about India; do we have any UNRRA in India?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. India is a contributing country and has contributed \$24,000,000 to UNRRA.

Mr. SNYDER. Now, going around to Iran and Iraq, what about them?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Iran and Iraq are contributing countries; but, unfortunately, they have not yet made their contributions. We have bought the Army surpluses however, out of Iran which were there along the coast of the Persian Gulf, and moved them to Greece.



Mr. SNYDER. I was in Iran and we are closing down the first of November everything in Iraq and Iran.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That is right.

Mr. SNYDER. The Americans, the British, and the Russians, mostly the air services, about three or three and a half months ago, sat around the table and all agreed to pull out the first of November. We are ready to go out, and so are the English, but Russia has not made any move to go out yet. There is some equipment there.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. We have bought 700 trucks in the Iran area and we understand there are a number of used freight cars, and also a number of trailers, rather good-sized freight trailers there, which we expect to get.

Mr. SNYDER. And some boxcars, too.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That is right. They have told us there might be somewhere in the magnitude of 3,000 boxcars and we have some people over there going through them to see what arrangements can be made for shipping, taking them over, and so on.

Mr. SNYDER. I have already made mention of Iraq.

Now, Mr. Chairman, my idea about the administration of this UNRRA or anything else is that it is just about as good as the fellows at the head of it. Your schools are just as good as the heads of the schools; your farm is just as good as the manager of the farm, and the store down here is just as good as the fellow at the head managing the store. And so it is with UNRRA. You have a good administration, a good representative in charge, at Tehran. But now we come around to Greece.

#### PILFERAGE OF SUPPLIES IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES

Mr. CANNON. Will the gentleman [Mr. Snyder] inquire there about these newspaper reports of pilfering in that particular section of the country?

Mr. SNYDER. Yes.

Mr. CANNON. And reports that sometimes those cargoes arrived very much depleted?

Mr. SNYDER. Yes; I would like to get an answer to that. Naturally when people are hungry, they take things that they would not take otherwise.

What about sabotage and pilfering in that section around Abadeh and up across the country from Tehran, and up into Russia and along there?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Of course, we are not shipping anything to Tehran; but, during the lend-lease period, there was a time when pilferage was very heavy. General Connally, head of the Army and Navy Liquidation Board, was in charge at Tehran and I know from information other than from UNRRA—at one time I was purchasing agent for Lend-Lease—that pilferage ran as high as 20 percent in Tehran. But it has been very greatly reduced. I do not know what it was toward the latter part of the movement.

Mr. SNYDER. I think you would do well, Governor, to keep a close check. You cannot select all good men to run those different areas and different units, and the same way with your men; you have men at some places who are not so good as they should be, to be the head of the thing.

## CONDITIONS IN GREECE

Now, to get around to Greece. I was reminded when I came down to the airport of the quotation "Water, water everywhere, nor any drop to drink." As you get off at the airport and drive into the city of Athens, 10 or 12 miles, there is nothing but great hills of marble—the finest marble in the world—sticking up there like mountains. Yet when you get into Athens, all of the buildings are leveled, maybe with no money and nobody to take the marble to erect buildings, and with no wherewithal and manpower to build them.

With reference to Greece, Athens is the only city I saw. What about the adjacent country right around there for food, we will say, within a radius of 50 miles?

Mr. LEHMAN. Oh, I think there is a very little indigenous food there. Once you get out of Athens, if you drove around, you saw how dry everything was.

Mr. SNYDER. Yes; they had a great drought there—terrible.

Mr. LEHMAN. It is rugged country. As a matter of fact, you know, only 20 percent of the whole area of Greece is arable, so that they have to raise whatever crops they have on that 20 percent. And this year, as I pointed out, the crop has been a virtual failure.

Mr. SNYDER. I might say with reference to Greece, and likewise, China, that from the standpoint not only of humanity, but the standpoint of security—in fact, from the standpoint of the angle of the security of our peace—it is a good thing to take care of the people of Greece in as good a manner as we possibly can, along the lines of UNRRA or other similar agencies over there.

## UNRRA OPERATIONS IN NORTHERN AFRICA

Now, coming across to Cairo and out along northern Africa, do we have any UNRRA in those places like Tunis and Algiers?

Mr. LEHMAN. We have none in Tunis. We have a mission in Cairo, which is mainly concerning itself with the operation of the displaced-persons camps. We had somewhere between 40,000 and 50,000 in those camps at one time. We have gradually been repatriating from those camps to Yugoslavia and Greece. The refugees there were almost all from Yugoslavia, Greece, and the Dodecanese Islands. They are down now to less than 20,000, and they will be returned as rapidly and as fast as shipping permits their being returned.

Mr. SNYDER. By January 1 and at the latest by February 1 we should be out of that area of Cairo and Alexandria, except for the one big airport that will be maintained for all time—at least, I hope so. There is a lot of equipment there of all kinds.

Mr. LEHMAN. We are getting some of that.

Mr. SNYDER. You are getting some of that?

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Egypt is a contributing country.

Mr. SNYDER. I understand.

Mr. LEHMAN. And, in addition to certain contributions by the Egyptian Government, we have purchased surplus materials in the Cairo area.

I think it should be said there is very little amount of surplus that is suitable to us in that area any more.

Mr. SNYDER. You mean Army surplus material?

Mr. LEHMAN. That is right. What we tried to get out of there and did succeed in getting was a certain number of trucks; also, we have gotten some British surplus out of there. We have a unit at Cairo, but there is not very much surplus that we can find there any more.

Mr. SNYDER. I just thought there were some trucks there. If you got them, O. K.

Mr. LEHMAN. We got some.

#### CONDITIONS IN ITALY

Mr. SNYDER. Now let us jump up to southern Italy, up to Naples and below. I heard you discuss that, but just one question about that. Where do they raise the olives and soft fruits; at what season of the year do they grow south of Naples, or around Naples?

Mr. LEHMAN. They were growing when I was out there in July. I do not know how far advanced they were. They are harvested, if my recollection is correct, about this time.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, there is a great country, the northern part, that runs up from Rome to Brenner Pass. In the northern part, in the Alps, naturally, there is not much that can be grown at this time of year, but I was going to ask you, following that statement, if you were down in around Milan.

Mr. LEHMAN. No; I did not get into Milan; I did not get farther north than Rome.

Mr. SNYDER. They do not need very much up there?

Mr. LEHMAN. I do not think they need anywhere nearly as much food as they do in the central and southern part of Italy, but they need a great deal of raw materials. They have these great factories in the north, textile plants and similar plants, that have been entirely devoid of raw materials and fuel. That is the greatest need. Materials, fuel, and repair parts are the greatest need for northern Italy.

Mr. SNYDER. Is it your experience from going around among them that the Italians are willing to work like the Germans are?

Mr. LEHMAN. I have had this feeling about them. I think they are; I think they are willing to do their best. I was impressed with the attitude of determination and hopefulness that I found in the Government officials and among those Italians I spoke of. I think they are discouraged; I think they expected more help after the Germans were driven out than they have been receiving.

I think that in all of those countries, too, we must not overlook this fact; it is unfortunate, but I think it is true: For years countries like Greece and Yugoslavia have been held under the heel of Germany.

Mr. SNYDER. I understand.

Mr. LEHMAN. In all of those countries sabotage, the slowing up of work, destruction, theft, almost every form of what we consider a crime was considered a virtue. They were encouraged to do those things to beat the enemy and they have gotten into the habit, and I think it is going to take some time for them to change. I do not think it is surprising they have gotten into that habit; it would be surprising the other way. I think we must not overlook that fact.

Then, of course, these people are physically not as strong as workers would be in this country, or as the workers were in those countries



before the war. They have been on a very small diet for a good many years and show the effects of it very greatly.

Mr. SNYDER. I am glad to hear you say that, because I think that is the trouble in all of those countries that Germany occupied. While they were there, they fed them pretty well in order to keep their spirits up and keep them thinking well of Germany as the ruling power—in Italy, for instance. Then when they moved out they just took everything. It is horrible to think what the Germans really did as they moved out of Italy.

#### CONDITIONS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Now let us jump up to Czechoslovakia. We do not occupy Czechoslovakia; the Russians occupy that. Are they contributing toward furnishing food and clothing?

Mr. LEHMAN. They do not. They are not occupying Czechoslovakia. They have withdrawn, I am informed, virtually all of their troops but they did occupy that country originally for some time. But they have not brought in anything, certainly not recently. I do not know about previously.

#### CONDITIONS IN POLAND

Mr. SNYDER. What about Poland?

Mr. LEHMAN. In Poland there is the same situation. There is no Russian Army of any considerable size in Poland any more. The country has been turned over to the government, and the government is running that country and Russia is not bringing in any supplies. The position they take—and I think it probably can be justified—is that they need supplies, that they were worse hit than any other country in Europe. I think there is no doubt about that. It's a great deficit area and needs supplies. What is being done in some of the Balkan countries like Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania, I do not know.

Mr. SNYDER. Do we have any aid in there?

Mr. LEHMAN. We have not.

Mr. SNYDER. Just one or two statements and then a question. In Norway, Denmark, Belgium, and the Netherlands we have nothing; we have no UNRRA in those countries?

Mr. LEHMAN. We have liaison missions there. They are very small missions. We are helping these countries in the handling of displaced persons and we help them, if called upon, in matters of health. We are sending in some very small amounts of supplies, but, generally speaking, we are not rendering any substantial assistance to any of them.

Mr. SNYDER. I think that is the right procedure. I think they are well prepared, if they will make a few sacrifices, to take care of themselves, the same as in France.

Now, my closing question is this: In your estimation, thinking of a space of 3 or 4 years and thinking of it in dollars and cents coupled with the preservation of the peace set-up as it now is and which we hope will be strengthened as the weeks, months, and years go by, do you think it is absolutely essential that we, as a Nation, step in and do this sort of work—whether it is done through UNRRA or some other agency? We have thought it essential throughout the

years and away back I guess as long as we have been a Nation to send missionaries to all of those countries to give them spiritual encouragement. Now, here is a place where physical encouragement is necessary. The two sort of go hand in hand, I guess, in countries like that. So do you think we are sort of obligated to do this as a means of strengthening our own country over a space of years?

Mr. LEHMAN. I do, very strongly. I think without it there will be great suffering and great starvation. That is the humanitarian aspect of it. In addition to that, I think without help there would be great unrest and, as I said, in some countries chaos.

Mr. SNYDER. That is all.

#### SETTING OF POLICY IN DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Mr. O'NEAL. I have just a few questions, Governor, and I will be very brief. As I understand it, there are 31 countries that are participating in the contributions made for the same purpose that we are contributing, is that correct?

Mr. LEHMAN. There are 31 countries that were asked to contribute 1 percent of their national incomes.

Mr. O'NEAL. Yes.

Mr. LEHMAN. Of that number, 26 have either contributed or authorized contributions.

Mr. O'NEAL. Now, have they also sat down to counsel with you as to the policy in the spending of this money?

Mr. LEHMAN. UNRRA is made up of a council, which is composed of representatives of all the governments participating. Mr. Clayton is the American member. The council sets the general policies, and at each meeting they adopt certain resolutions which set forth broad policies for UNRRA.

The executive and administrative end is lodged in what is called the Administration under the Director General.

Mr. O'NEAL. But the policy under which you operate is really a world policy formed by the representatives of these contributing nations?

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes; by the representatives of all the member nations.

Mr. O'NEAL. I believe that is correct; is it not?

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. And in that policy, I presume, there is a distribution of spheres where you will work; is that correct?

Mr. LEHMAN. No; there is no distribution of spheres. We are prohibited from working in any enemy or ex-enemy country without a special resolution of the Council, such as was adopted in the case of Italy.

#### COMMITMENTS UNDER THE ESTIMATES REQUESTED

Mr. O'NEAL. Now, what you propose is an appropriation of \$550,000,000, and in your statement here, not going into detail, you refer to the amount which you are asking us to appropriate as an obligation. I was wondering why it is referred to as an obligation.

Mr. LEHMAN. I did not know that I had referred to it as an obligation.

Mr. O'NEAL. As I understand it from the table on page 7, the program by UNRRA was \$800,000,000, the commitments \$780,000,000,

and the obligations \$594,000,000, and the total would be \$1,300,000,000, which I understand was the total authorized.

Mr. LEHMAN. The \$594,000,000 is the portion of the appropriation already made by the United States which has been obligated by the placing of contracts.

Mr. O'NEAL. In other words, your reference here to this amount as an obligation is merely an accounting method of setting it up?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. This shows what has been obligated by contracts.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF ESTIMATES BY COMMODITIES AND SERVICES

Mr. O'NEAL. Referring to what you have already done, as I understand it, one-third of it has gone for clothing, textiles, and footwear. That is about the division of the money as you have had it, and I presume will probably be the division of the money you get in the future, will it not?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. You say "clothing and footwear"?

Mr. O'NEAL. Yes. That would be what percentage of what you are asking us to give you if it were on the same basis as you are already spending it?

Mr. SWERDLOW. \$97,000,000 out of the \$550,000,000 will go for clothing, equipage, and footwear. That is out of the \$550,000,000 that is sought at this time.

Mr. O'NEAL. In other words, that would be about what percentage of the total?

Mr. SWERDLOW. About 20 percent.

Mr. O'NEAL. It would be about 20 percent for clothing and footwear?

Mr. TABER. No; that includes the three of them.

Mr. SWERDLOW. Yes; clothing, textiles, and footwear.

Mr. O'NEAL. For those items out of what you are asking?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Yes.

Mr. O'NEAL. Of the \$550,000,000 that you are asking for approximately 40 percent you contemplate will go for actual food for suffering people; am I correct?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. \$235,000,000 will go for food out of the \$550,000,000.

Mr. O'NEAL. That is a different statement than was made.

Mr. PARELMAN. The distribution of the \$550,000,000 that is now being requested is shown on page 5 and not on page 7, Mr. O'Neal.

Mr. O'NEAL. Approximately one-half of it goes for food?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Yes; approximately one-half will go for food.

Mr. O'NEAL. What goes for clothing, textiles, and footwear?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. \$97,000,000 out of the \$550,000,000.

Mr. O'NEAL. That is about 20 percent?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Yes.

Mr. O'NEAL. So, 70 percent of the total amount you are asking for goes either for food or clothing, textiles, and footwear?

Mr. SWERDLOW. To that may be added the figure for medical and sanitation supplies.

Mr. O'NEAL. That is approximately 7 percent?

Mr. SWERDLOW. Yes.

Mr. O'NEAL. Seven percent of the amount you are asking for would go for medical and sanitation supplies?



Mr. SWERDLOW. \$37,500,000.

Mr. O'NEAL. What percent would that be of the total?

Mr. PARELMAN. About 7 percent.

Mr. O'NEAL. Taking the other categories you have here relief and rehabilitation services, agricultural rehabilitation supplies, and so forth, that sort of rehabilitation amounts to what percentage of the total you are asking for?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. We divide that into two parts, agricultural rehabilitation, \$40,500,000, 7 percent, and industrial rehabilitation, \$80,000,000, 14 percent or \$120,000,000 in all, and 21 percent.

Mr. O'NEAL. And the percentages in those categories would be what?

Mr. SWERDLOW. Twenty-one percent.

Mr. LEHMAN. It is all shown in here.

Mr. O'NEAL. Those figures do not check up. I wish you would put in here a table showing that division.

Mr. LEHMAN. The tables on pages 5 and 6 give that.

Mr. O'NEAL. I am looking at the one on page 7. Your administrative expenses will be about 1 $\frac{3}{100}$  percent?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Of the total.

Mr. O'NEAL. In other words, the rest of it goes for the actual needs of the people over there. Then I want you to show the amount that will go for food and clothing, and the amount that will go for other expenses. The thing I am trying to arrive at is how much of the total money is going for these rehabilitation supplies which you have set up in these tables.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. We will show that in a special table.

Mr. O'NEAL. All right; if you do not mind putting that in.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

*Distribution of requested \$550,000,000 contribution from the United States estimated by commodities and services*

Commodities or services	Millions of dollars	Percent
Clothing, textiles, and footwear:		
Blankets and comforters.....	\$12.0	2.2
Clothing, contributed.....	7.5	1.3
Cotton textiles.....	20.0	3.6
Hides.....	1.0	.2
Leather.....	3.0	.5
Repair materials.....	.5	.1
Rubber and specialized footwear.....	7.0	1.3
Wool textiles.....	5.0	.9
Miscellaneous supplies purchased from United States military and other agencies.....	40.0	7.3
Unclassified.....	1.0	.2
Subtotal.....	97.0	17.6
Food:		
Dairy products.....	47.0	8.5
Fats, oils, and soap.....	27.5	5.0
Grain and grain products.....	71.0	12.9
Meat and fish.....	72.0	13.1
Pulses, beverages, and vegetables.....	7.7	1.4
Sugar.....	1.8	.3
Miscellaneous supplies.....	8.0	1.5
Subtotal.....	235.0	42.7
Agricultural rehabilitation supplies:		
Agricultural repair equipment.....	6.5	1.2
Earth-moving and irrigation equipment.....	1.8	.3
Farm machinery.....	7.6	1.4
Fertilizer.....	4.2	.8

*Distribution of requested \$550,000,000 contribution from the United States estimated by commodities and services—Continued*

Commodities or services	Millions of dollars	Percent
Agricultural rehabilitation supplies—Continued		
Fishing boats and equipment.....	\$6.0	1.1
Food processing and jute bagging.....	1.7	.3
Livestock.....	7.0	1.3
Pesticides.....	.7	.1
Seeds.....	4.5	.8
Dairy.....	.5	.1
Subtotal.....	40.5	7.4
Industrial rehabilitation supplies:		
Building industry.....	4.4	.8
Coal and mineral mining.....	2.4	.4
Machine repair shops.....	14.0	2.6
Public utilities.....	.8	.1
Railway transportation.....	3.0	.5
Raw and semifabricated material and engineering stores.....	15.4	2.8
Road transportation.....	35.1	6.4
Solid fuels.....	.2	.1
Telecommunication.....	.3	.1
Water transportation.....	1.9	.3
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	2.5	.5
Subtotal.....	80.0	14.6
Medical and sanitation supplies.....	37.5	6.8
Ocean transportation.....	50.0	9.1
Relief and rehabilitation services.....	10.0	1.8
Grand total.....	550.0	100.0

#### CONVERTIBLE CURRENCY

MR. O'NEAL. What do you mean by convertible currency?

MR. HENDRICKSON. Convertible currency means funds that can be spent in countries other than the country that is giving the money. Of course, that really means dollars in most cases.

MR. O'NEAL. You set that up as an item here in itemizing your amounts, and I do not exactly get the meaning of it.

MR. HENDRICKSON. It means about 90 percent of the contribution of any country is taken out in goods in kind, and 10 percent is available in convertible currency for expenditure outside of the country. For instance, those expenditures may be for supplies and transportation, or the expenditures may be for shipping or something else. That was agreed to by the Council at its original meeting.

MR. O'NEAL. The table that you are furnishing me does not include that. That only includes the items which you buy, is that correct?

MR. HENDRICKSON. That is right. As a matter of fact, I believe we have that.

MR. SWERDLOW. That is for the entire \$550,000,000.

MR. HENDRICKSON. We show ocean transportation and relief and rehabilitation services.

MR. O'NEAL. On the table on page 7 you have this convertible currency amounting to \$75,000,000.

MR. HENDRICKSON. Yes.

#### LENGTH OF PROGRAM UNDER PRESENT AUTHORITY

MR. O'NEAL. If this money is provided, you spoke of its lasting until December 31, but I also understood you to say that it would

run on for a month or two until some further legislation was passed authorizing additional funds. What would be the program if this were provided, as to the time it would last?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. The operating program for expenditures contemplates that the first 1-percent contribution, which would include in the case of the United States this \$550,000,000, and the 1 percent which has been contributed by the various other countries, will all be obligated by December 31, and most of it shipped, except that we can maintain the pipe line after December 31 for roughly something under 2 months. It will vary by commodities.

In the case of food we think it will run on about 6 weeks, and in the case of some other things, 10 weeks, 12 weeks, and so forth, because there are some long lead items that require quite advanced ordering.

Mr. O'NEAL. But unless you have further authorizations and appropriations the whole thing will die around December 31 with the exception of some work extended for a month or two longer?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That is right, the pipe line would, in effect, be dry, empty, as far as that is concerned by the middle of February.

Mr. O'NEAL. Have you any figure at all indicating how many people have actually been touched by way of being aided through UNRRA?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. We can supply you various population figures for these various countries; which I think is helpful, showing not only the ones we reach now, but those scheduled to be reached later on. If you would like to have this we can give you that quickly.

#### DISCUSSION OF ADEQUACY OF PROGRAM FOR AID TO CHINA

Mr. O'NEAL. As a common sense business proposition, for instance, in China I do not see how you could really do anything like a job that amounts to anything with the small amount of money you have for China. It seems to me that it is just a gesture.

Mr. LEHMAN. Which amount are you referring to, Mr. O'Neal?

Mr. O'NEAL. The total amount you have for China does not seem to be enough to do a job that amounts to anything unless it is meant to be a gesture. If it is meant to be a gesture, all right, but if it is meant to do a job as a business proposition, I do not see how you could do much with the amount of money you have for China or the amount you are asking in this new sum.

Mr. LEHMAN. I agree with you. The amount of work we can do in China or in Italy is not going to amount to anything unless we get the second 1 percent.

Mr. O'NEAL. Yes.

Mr. LEHMAN. If we get the second 1 percent, I think it is fair to assume that we will have somewhere around \$400,000,000 or \$450,000,000 for Italy, and somewhere in the neighborhood of \$600,000,000 for China. That, of course, will not wholly take care of the situation, but it is a considerable sum of money.

Mr. O'NEAL. Yes.

Mr. LEHMAN. Without the additional funds we certainly cannot carry on any extended program in China, and we cannot carry on any extended program in Italy. To do it is out of the question without additional funds.



## UNRRA'S ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

Mr. O'NEAL. Governor, I would like to ask you one more thing in the light of all of the criticism which we have had. What sort of an organization do you have, as you would have in your own business, for a close check-up and inspection and follow-up of the activities of UNRRA, particularly with reference to the expenditure of the money and how well it is being spent? I would like to have something in the record showing that UNRRA has not been just a loose organization that grew up and did not have applied to it the common business practices with reference to the expenditure of money and a close check-up on how the money was spent, and all that goes with it.

Mr. LEHMAN. We will be glad, indeed, to tell you.

Mr. O'NEAL. Put a statement on that in the record.

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. I would like to know what you have done, just as any other independently managed business would do, to see that the money is not wasted, and that expedition is engaged in in delivering and getting the material and all of the other things that would go to make it a sound business. I would like to have something in there to show how that has been operated, and if it has been operated as any big, substantial, well-run business would be operated.

Mr. LEHMAN. I shall be very glad to submit a statement on that. (The matter referred to is as follows:)

## UNRRA'S ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

Using technique tested and proven in industrial organizations, major business institutions, and governmental departments, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration operates offices in approximately 30 countries.

Control of UNRRA is vested in an international council, which acts with respect to the organization as the Federal Congress does with respect to United States governmental activities. The executive function is lodged in a director general, who administers bureaus organized generally along functional lines. Operations are under the control of a headquarters in Washington.

A keystone of UNRRA organization is its personnel administration, based upon tested personnel practices of government and business. UNRRA's over-all personnel policy was expressed in Council Resolution No. 37, adopted at Atlantic City in 1943, which recognized that "the success of the Administration will in large part depend upon the vision, competence, integrity, and loyalty of the men and women who will become its administrative officers, and comprise its technical staff \* \* \*." Under this resolution, the Director General was instructed to select personnel on the basis of individual competence, character, and integrity.

UNRRA's classification system resembles that of the United States Government, and its personnel office is staffed by experts in Federal classification procedure. Some modifications have been introduced because of the international character of UNRRA's personnel,<sup>1</sup> who are employed from among the various participating nations; but to promote the use of impartial standards for the selection of the best qualified on this international scale, UNRRA has dispatched its classification experts to major centers of personnel recruitment throughout the world.

Salary scales which UNRRA has established are based upon the local practices of governments of countries in which UNRRA operates, but vary according to the nationality of the individual employee. Thus, an American working in China would be paid according to American standards, while his Chinese co-employee would be remunerated on the basis of Chinese standards.

UNRRA's system of financial accounting, like its personnel administration, contains a blending of accepted practices of business and government, with modi-

<sup>1</sup> Of 8,245 UNRRA employees on the job at the end of August 1945, 2,397 were Americans (United States), 2,259 were British, 1,514 were French, 820 were Belgians, 400 were Dutch, 214 were Polish, 128 were Czechoslovakians.

fications to suit the international character of the business. In Council Resolution No. 14 (Atlantic City, 1943) the UNRRA Council promulgated a "financial plan" under which the Director General was instructed to submit periodic budgets covering anticipated operating programs, and annual budgets covering administrative costs. By Resolution No. 24 (Atlantic City, 1943) the Council established a committee on financial control, empowered to review proposed budgets, to scrutinize reports on expenditures and receipts, and to report concurrences or recommendations to the parent Council. This same resolution prepared the ground for establishment of a periodic audit of the Administration's accounts by a body of auditors responsible only to the Council. Audit machinery was firmly established by Resolution No. 44 (Montreal, 1944) which made specific provisions for the compilation and review of auditor's reports.

In this manner, UNRRA's financial transactions are subject to controls and reviews similar to those furnished by the Comptroller General of the United States and the General Accounting Office with respect to financial operations of the United States Government but with even greater latitude and independence of action vested in the auditors of UNRRA's accounts.

Under UNRRA's system of financial control, one over-all budget is established for operations, with break-downs for each major activity; and for administration, with break-downs for each office under UNRRA's jurisdiction; and a constant check is maintained on rates of expenditure so that time and money relationships are kept in balance and so that modifications in policy or operations may be quickly reflected in the financial structure.

UNRRA's current budget provides for a regulated expenditure of \$1,284,000,000 of currently available funds expressed in terms of United States currency. During 1944 a total of \$10,000,000 was approved by the Council for administrative expenditures; of this amount \$4,734,000 were spent, and the remainder was carried over to 1945, for which year the Council approved a budget of 11.5 million; the difference is being met by a levy on the member nations. Thus, for 1944 administrative costs were approximately one-half of 1 percent, and the 1945 budget calls for an administrative expenditure of slightly under 1 percent. Administrative contributions are made by all member nations; operating contributions are not made by invaded countries.

During the war UNRRA's operations were circumscribed by its position as a civilian agency operating in military zones; in many areas, this situation continues. Communications, personnel and transport, essential to the conduct of even the most elementary business operation were subject to the overwhelming priority of the military forces. Only now, in some areas, are facilities slowly becoming available for conduct of UNRRA's missions.

Recruitment of personnel for UNRRA's world-wide operations necessarily was instituted at the height of the military effort, at a time when the best talents were employed in the primary work of war. Equally, food, clothing, medical equipment, tools, and seed; the ship bottoms to carry these goods and the ports at which to unload them were denied UNRRA while the needs of the armies, air forces, and navies were paramount.

Conduct of an emergency operation the magnitude and scope of UNRRA's to bring to destitute populations of devastated continents the means to live and to rescue themselves might have presented tremendous difficulty even under prewar conditions of manpower, transport, and supply. That UNRRA was able successfully to cope with almost insuperable problems in the conduct of its affairs attests to the soundness of its administrative organization and is a tribute to the wealth of experience of government and business administration from which UNRRA has borrowed freely for its own administrative structure.

#### RESPONSIBILITY OF UNRRA TOWARD INDIGENT PEOPLES

Mr. RABAUT. Governor, most of the questions that I intended to ask have been more or less touched upon. But when this matter of UNRRA was first proposed, our committee regarded it as an activity devoted to the corporal works of mercy, and as such, of course, we were very much in favor of it. We felt that we were going to relieve the peoples of the world, and I think that the job has been fairly well done, as far as it is humanly possible under such trying conditions. Especially when one considers the size and the proportion of the job in so many theaters.



However, I wonder sometimes how much attention the personnel of UNRRA gives to notices that are given by nations by some of their actions, and I refer particularly now to Russia, actions that will actually call for an additional job for UNRRA, and, incidentally, additional expense for the nations involved. I am referring specifically, for instance, to the action of Russia in tearing up the railroad tracks in their territory in Germany, up to the line of the American zone. I was told that when I was in Berlin, and I think I was told on pretty good authority.

Now, that spells nothing but a new job for us. This great country of ours has never stood by and seen anybody innocently suffer if we could help it, and the picture of our Red Cross goes out all over the world as the common mother of humanity, and UNRRA, in a way, is a sort of a glorified temporary Red Cross.

Now, what can Russia's action mean? It means taking over and having charge of a tremendous territory by a nation and absolutely forgetting the responsibility that accompanies such control.

While it is true that Stalingrad and other cities suffered terribly at the hands of the Germans during the war, now that the war is over we cannot take it out on a 5-year-old child, or an 11-year-old girl, or some poor old man. This condition requires thought and decision, but no one says a word about it. The tracks are gone, and with them necessary transportation. What does it mean? It just means that we, or other people who are charitably inclined, will be forced to step in there when the snows fall or when the weather gets bad, to bring relief under drastic conditions. Are we going to do it in the most expensive way on earth, try to fly food and supplies in with planes or something else?

As I see these things, there are not enough of us thinking about our own future as far as the American pocketbook is concerned. It is something that just goes along, and when the time comes they say, "It is popular; now, let's get hold of it." Somebody has to see that something is done about it, because we are either going to do something about it before it is through, or else stand by with indifference and say, "I am not my brother's keeper." I am no champion for them but I am champion for the weak, and the world has always championed people who are weak, that is, people who are right-minded. We cannot hold out on these people. If we continue with that policy our policy will be no better toward the Germans than their terrible policy was against the Jews. We did not like it, and nobody like it, but who will like us for pursuing a similar policy? It is not right. Somebody must raise his voice in a high place, in the seats of the mighty, and UNRRA has a mighty voice today for the relief of the down-trodden peoples of the world.

Now, that is my feeling on that part of it. I just came from Europe. I was unfortunate, Governor. I saw you one day in the hotel in England, and when I looked around, you are such a fast worker that you were gone. You were at the desk in the hotel; I looked around, but you were gone.

Mr. LEHMAN. At Claridge's?

Mr. RABAUT. Yes; at Claridge's. I was staying there, too.

Mr. LEHMAN. I am sorry I missed you.



## SHIPMENT OF SUPPLIES OF PRIVATE CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS

Mr. RABAUT. I wanted to talk to you about it then. Now, talking about sending material to Europe for relief, the St. Vincent de Paul Society of Detroit has purchased supplies to send over there. They purchased a number of blankets. I do not know where they got them. They have been attempting to get those blankets over to Europe for 7 or 8 months. When I was in Paris I took it up with the counsel general of the society, as it is a world-wide organization of the Catholic Church. When I took that matter up he said, "We have written a letter about it." They had their centennial of the society in St. Louis lately, and the very man I spoke to attended the centennial.

When I got back here I said, "I suppose you have everything fixed up now," and they said, "No, we have not." They have not shipped a blanket over there yet. They really did not care where they sent them so long as they figured they could do some good with them. They have put their money into them, and quite a substantial sum it is, and they want to extend their charitable work.

There ought to be a statement made on the part of UNRRA, or whoever has charge of it, explaining how these things can be done.

Mr. LEHMAN. We will insert a statement as to the policies of UNRRA governing acceptance and shipment of contributions from relief organizations.

(The statement is as follows:)

## UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION,

June 12, 1945.

## REVISED ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER No. 23

Subject: Policies governing (a) acceptance of contributions in funds or in kind, other than personal services, from nongovernmental sources, (b) assistance to voluntary foreign relief organizations in shipment of supplies

1. *Purpose.*—This order defines UNRRA's policy relating to:

(a) Acceptance of contributions in funds or in kind, other than personal services, from nongovernmental sources; and

(b) Assistance by the Administration in the shipment of relief and rehabilitation supplies to areas receiving relief from UNRRA when undertaken by voluntary relief organizations not indigenous to the countries in which they operate or for which they provide relief, referred to as voluntary foreign relief organizations.

2. *General policy.*—The UNRRA Council has provided that:

(a) Contributions to the Administration from nongovernmental sources may be accepted in accordance with the rules and regulations established by the Director General in conformity with the general policies of the Administration (Resolution 14, sec. 9);

(b) It shall be the policy of the Administration to enlist the cooperation and seek the participation of appropriate voluntary relief organizations to the extent that they can be effectively utilized in relief activities for which they have special competence and resources (Resolution No. 9, par. 2).

3. *Direct contributions.*—(a) Contributions from nongovernmental sources will be accepted by UNRRA unless the supply and shipping situation precludes procurement and distribution; or the supply is not needed.

(b) UNRRA desires gifts from nongovernmental sources. In each instance, agreement will be entered into with the donor specifying terms and conditions consistent with UNRRA agreement and Council resolutions. So far as possible, UNRRA will make every effort to fulfill its agreement with the donor. Whenever conditions beyond its control arise, UNRRA will exercise its best judgment in the use of the contribution and will endeavor to use such supplies as closely as possible in accordance with the desires of the contributors. It should be noted in this connection, that the distribution of a contribution is the responsibility of the government of that area except where UNRRA has been given such responsibility.

(c) The Administration will preserve the identity of contributions from non-governmental sources as gifts from the people of a given country or from the contributing group except when special circumstances preclude such identification. Such contributions will also be made known at appropriate times through appropriate information channels, and UNRRA will advise the contributors as to the use made of such contributions.

(d) When collections of contributed supplies are undertaken by nongovernmental agencies or individuals for or in cooperation with UNRRA, the supplies should be collected, sorted, and packaged in a manner acceptable to UNRRA and to the official authorities concerned in the contributing and receiving countries. In each case a written agreement shall be entered into between UNRRA and the contributor covering procedures, financial arrangements, and the point at which UNRRA assumes all responsibility.

(e) Used clothing contributed to the Administration shall be distributed without cost to the original individual recipient.

Method of distribution of other contributed supplies will be subject to agreement with the donor and the government of the area.

4. *Shipment of supplemental supplies not contributed to UNRRA.*—(a) Since the Combined Shipping Adjustment Board has made it clear that they cannot accept numerous claimants for shipping space to any given area as long as shipping remains restricted, shipments of voluntary foreign-relief organizations must be integrated with shipping programs of the claimants for shipping space recognized by the Combined Shipping Adjustment Board. Thus, in the military period such shipments must be programed by military authorities; in the postmilitary period by the particular national government or by UNRRA for respective areas of responsibility of each.

(b) UNRRA becomes a recognized claimant for shipping to a given area if and for such time as the Administration has been requested by the national authority concerned to provide supplies and shipping or other services for relief and rehabilitation in the area. In this capacity, the Administration will assist voluntary foreign-relief organizations whenever possible in the shipment of relief and rehabilitation supplies to such areas, although UNRRA does not take title to or assume any direct responsibility, except as specifically agreed upon, for supplies not contributed outright to the Administration.

(c) Subject to the conditions for approval of shipments set forth below, if requested to do so, UNRRA under this arrangement will assist the organization concerned to make warehousing, forwarding, and related shipping arrangements to the port and will include such supplies in making bids to the shipping authorities for allocations of shipping space each month. UNRRA's representative at the port of unloading will assist the voluntary relief organization in making the necessary warehousing and forwarding. The responsibility, however, at all times will be in the hands of the voluntary relief organization concerned, and all costs will be borne by such agency. Apart from including supplies of this character in the Administration's shipping programs, UNRRA's function will be that of approving and assisting or expediting.

(d) UNRRA will approve and assist in the shipments of such supplies by voluntary foreign-relief organizations if UNRRA knows that the goods are needed and that the goods can be used within a reasonably short time after arrival at their destination.

CORRINGTON GILL,  
*Deputy Director General for Finance and Administration.*

#### PURCHASE OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

Mr. RABAUT. There is one other point. We listened around this board to the requests for appropriations which were for relief, for food, clothing, medical care, for heat and for housing where necessary to take care of corporal needs of people. It was a real shock to me, I know, when I heard you were buying machinery over in Greece. I had it explained to me the other day by Mr. Xanthaky and it does not look so bad now, but the money, as I understand it, is intended for these corporal needs.

Now, if we buy machinery, and if we buy trucks, or if we buy these booster units, or whatever they were that Mr. Dirksen was speaking



about this morning, I maintain that those items should be in the accounts of UNRRA, and then when they are through using them, whatever salvage value remains should be returned to UNRRA for use in the corporal works of mercy for which we set up this organization. I cannot see any other right you have, to do with this money. There is no end to which we should not go to try to build up industry or help things along, but whatever is left should be returned to you to use for the purpose for which this organization was created.

There is one other point, and I am not scolding; I am just talking about it, the way it strikes me. As a matter of fact, I do not think you have a better friend in Congress than the man who is talking now, and my colleagues around the table will tell you that, but there is one other point I want to call to your attention. When you give this relief you do not go in and personally administer relief to the people who need it, but you go in through the governments of the country involved and the government gives the relief, does it not?

Mr. LEHMAN. That is right, under observation;

Mr. RABAUT. Under observation?

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes.

(Discussion off the record.)

#### USE OF RECEIPTS FROM SALE OF SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT BY AIDED COUNTRIES

Mr. RABAUT. Are we getting anything out of these trucks that we gave away?

Mr. LEHMAN. UNRRA is not getting anything out of any of the supplies. What it is getting, however, is that if the supplies are sold the proceeds, which are in local currency, of course, are used first to defray the expense of UNRRA work within the country, and secondly, they are put in a pool and used again for relief and rehabilitation.

Mr. RABAUT. Does it actually come back to relief? Does the money that was put into the trucks, except for the wear and tear that was given to them, come back for relief?

Mr. LEHMAN. No; I do not think so as to the trucks.

Mr. RABAUT. I do not think so either, and I think that part of the set-up is wrong, Governor, and I think this thing should be really devoted toward relief.

I do not care what reasonable portion of your funds you use to obtain the means for the distribution of relief, such as a truck, for you cannot deliver food if there are no railroads and you do not have transportation. You have to have trucks, and you have to buy gasoline for the trucks, I agree with all of that, but I think when the need is over the money that could be salvaged out of those trucks ought to come back and go for relief.

Mr. LEHMAN. Well, there are several phases of that.

Mr. RABAUT. Maybe I do not understand it.

Mr. LEHMAN. No; I appreciate very much your giving your views on this thing. It is something that we, of course, have also discussed. In the first place, most of the trucks that we acquire from the military are trucks that have been used. Their life is already curtailed because of the usage they have had.

Mr. RABAUT. Yes; I agree with all of that.



Mr. LEHMAN. If they are used for a couple of years over the roads of Greece—and you have seen them—and Yugoslavia they will be pretty well worn.

Mr. RABAUT. I come from the automobile city of Detroit. I never saw so many antiquated wrecks running around on four tires in all my life as I saw in Europe. Mr. Gillespie pointed out to me the other day in Paris a big truck and said "If that truck is 1 day old it is 17 years old, and it is still running." Necessity is the mother of invention, but the point is still this was brought into use here by the generous heart of America.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. RABAUT. Forty percent of the surplus to convert this would be bought from surplus stocks in Europe?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I would think so.

General OSBORNE. That would be 40 percent, exclusive of food. We have no surplus stocks of food in Army stocks overseas.

Mr. RABAUT. Not in Europe?

General OSBORNE. No. The food we have over and above the amount held over would be used by the occupation forces. We have had a shopping list similar to the one they gave us in connection with the \$150,000,000 program.

Mr. RABAUT. Forty percent of the expenditures will be for materials other than food from the United States?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Forty percent other than for food.

Mr. RABAUT. What does that constitute?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That would be for clothes, wool, cotton, medical supplies, agricultural rehabilitation supplies like tractors and fertilizer, and also for industrial rehabilitation supplies such as trucks and so forth.

Mr. RABAUT. That would not all come from the military surplus?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. No. It could not.

Mr. RABAUT. You heard what I said awhile ago about these purchases on the straight account of materials, other than materials for relief, which are necessary to contribute relief, like tractors, to cultivate the soil.

What you were thinking about was not that the money comes back into an account for recapture, but for the recapture of the money when this has been used, which money would be recaptured for the purpose of relief.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. The Governor may want to enlarge upon this, but I think there are two points there. One is that to the extent the receiving countries sell these trucks, they receive local currency for them. In the first place, the expenses of UNRRA are paid out of that local currency. In the second place, the countries are under commitment to spend those amounts for further relief and rehabilitation. There are lots of things that have to be done locally. The biggest share of the relief work has to be done by the people in their own countries.

Mr. RABAUT. That runs up the administration cost to a great deal more money.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Not a terribly great deal more, because our missions are not very big. We are required to get our local expenses in receiving countries out of the proceeds of sale of supplies we furnish.

I think there is one thing that you have overlooked, and that is if you furnish this type of supplies on some basis by which the receiving country will be expected to turn them back, I do not think you will get as careful repairs and management as you would if you turned them over finally. If the country knows for instance, that the trucks are its own property it will be more careful of their management.

If we had them on our inventory it would be under the temptation to use them as fast as possible.

Mr. RABAUT. Have you any idea what percentage of this money is going into that sort of expenditure?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Yes.

Mr. RABAUT. What percentage is it?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. On page 5 and page 6 you will find the \$550,000,000 divided by use. You will see there that out of the \$550,000,000 there is \$97,000,000 for clothing and textiles, \$235,000,000 for food, \$40,500,000 for agricultural rehabilitation supplies, \$80,000,000 for industrial rehabilitation supplies, \$37,500,000 for medical and sanitary supplies, \$10,000,000 for relief and rehabilitation services; and \$50,000,000 for ocean transportation.

As one of us said this morning, in reference to the limited number of locomotives we shall furnish, we expect to keep title to them because we do know that that kind of thing has a longer life.

Mr. RABAUT. It is not in the hands of some certain type of individuals?

#### INADVISABILITY OF RECAPTURING TRUCKS FURNISHED UNDER THE PROGRAM

Mr. HENDRICKSON. We do not know how that will workout. The trucks have a much shorter life, although emphasis is laid on the fact that we are seeing that plenty of repair parts go with them. That is being worked out with the Army. We are asking that they furnish a reasonable amount of repair parts, and if they do that, and the receiving countries are careful about the management, the trucks will last longer.

Mr. LEHMAN. May I add to that by saying that in the first place we buy most of our trucks from the Army. They have already had fairly hard usage; so their life has been curtailed. By the time their relief use is over, I do not think those trucks will have any specially great value, considering the fact that they have already been used for war purposes.

Mr. RABAUT. They will have hard usage now?

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes; they will have hard usage.

I do not believe in fooling myself or anybody else if I can avoid it. I think if we are realistic about this situation we must concede that it would be unprofitable to recapture these trucks. We cannot go in and replevin trucks that have been used in these countries without causing hard feelings, which would nullify everything that has been accomplished by us in the past.

I do not believe that keeping title to these trucks would give us very much more control over them than we have now. I think, too, that if we had title we would be making ourselves responsible for everything that happened, every accident and every misuse would be our responsibility and not the responsibility of the user of the truck

or the Government. I think, administratively, it would be almost impossible.

#### SURPLUS MATERIALS OF THE ARMY IN EUROPE

Mr. JOHNSON. My colleague from Michigan (Mr. Rabaut) has had considerable to say about trucks, because of his observations of surplus he saw recently in Europe. I am wondering, Governor, if you could give the committee a reasonably accurate estimate of the value of the surplus materials, including trucks, that the Army has on hand in Europe at this time.

Mr. LEHMAN. No; I could not. It is possible that General Osborne could, but I have no information on that.

Mr. JOHNSON. This committee would like also to know how much of that surplus could be used to a good advantage by UNRRA.

Mr. LEHMAN. We do not know. We know there is a big surplus, but we do not know just how much of that surplus is in trucks, or in clothing, or construction equipment, or in power plants. It has not been broken down so far as we are concerned.

Mr. JOHNSON. Governor, could you be able to get any more definite information, say, within the next day or two, than you now have, about that Army surplus in Europe? It has been estimated at about 6,000,000 tons of surplus. The committee would like to know how much would be available to and usable by UNRRA.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Let me say something about procedure we have found necessary. In the first place, there are no catalogs available showing what these surpluses are, so the way we proceed is to make up a list of the things in our requirements, what we can reasonably expect the Army to have, and then the Army checks up with their depots, and to find out what there might be available against the list.

I think the best example is the case of the \$150,000,000 that we set aside for surplus at a time when we were not entirely clear as to what there might be. We made out our list, and it was indicated that the surpluses can meet about 40 percent of those requirements, exclusive of food. Seventy-three percent of the amount, or \$85,000,000, has been allotted to the European theater of operations, and about 60 percent, or \$65,000,000, has been allotted to the Mediterranean theater of operations. We got that information this morning.

Mr. LEHMAN. It has been found that we have a good chance of getting a good share of our actual requirements from Army surplus, and a lot of the industrial rehabilitation equipment and supplies and also a lot of agricultural rehabilitation supplies, that is, a certain amount of things like bulldozers. But as far as food is concerned we can get very little of that.

Mr. JOHNSON. How many countries have you gone into so far?

Mr. LEHMAN. We have gone into Greece, Yugoslavia, Albania, Italy, with a limited program, Poland and Czechoslovakia. We are opening up in China and we have, under a resolution of the Council, been directed to undertake an enlarged program of relief in Italy, assuming that responsibility from the Military and Allied Control Commission; to undertake a program in Austria if and when requested by the military; to undertake responsibility for a program in Korea, if and when arrangements can be made with the military; and to undertake a limited program in two Soviet republics, the Ukraine and the Byelorussian Republic.



The greater part of those programs in China and Italy, as well as the continuation of our existing programs, will depend on our getting \$550,000,000, plus the additional 1 percent.

Mr. JOHNSON. Where would you say the need was most urgent? Can you point out any particular country or area?

Mr. LEHMAN. I would not be able to say that the need was more urgent in any of these countries; it is not possible to say that one is particularly urgent and compare it with another.

#### SHIPMENTS TO LIBERATED AREAS BY COUNTRIES

Mr. JOHNSON. Can you tell the committee, by countries, the amount that has been spent?

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes; I will insert that in the record.

(The information is as follows:)

*Shipments to liberated areas through September 1945 (under all contributions)*

Country of destination	Gross long tons	Thousands of United States dollars
Albania.....	25,383	8,974
Czechoslovakia.....	158,386	73,855
Greece.....	1,168,883	189,756
Italy.....	102,227	21,051
Poland.....	163,207	89,839
Yugoslavia.....	455,359	143,638
UNRRA operations.....	5,155	2,720
China.....	259	622
Total.....	2,078,959	530,505

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I think attention might be called to the fact that there is a good deal of difference in the amounts of the supplies put into the different countries, because they opened up at different times.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Dirksen asked a question about power units purchased by UNRRA. I am not sure that I understood his question, nor was I clear on your reply. Will you explain further about those power units.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. What he meant was that there were power units capable of generating up to 100 kilowatts which are used as motive power to run certain repair machine shops, which we had found it necessary to ship into some countries. I promised I would supply for the record the number of those, the cost, and the sources of supply.

Mr. JOHNSON. Do you consider the purchasing of power units within the scope of the operations of UNRRA?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Yes. It comes within the scope of the rehabilitation which we are directed to undertake. It is within the limitations set forth by the resolutions of UNRRA and in the attitude that was shown by Congress in connection with the first appropriation to the effect that rehabilitation is meant to be only such assistance as will reduce the need for relief assistance. There are a number of places where the necessary power is lacking to go ahead with even a simple relief operation.

These power unit purchases are only a very limited part of the whole program.

## COST OF ENTERTAINMENT

Mr. JOHNSON. I want to direct my next question to the Governor. There has been a lot of propaganda in and out of Washington to the effect that there has been a considerable amount of money which has been allocated to UNRRA that has been wasted or at least spent lavishly on entertainments, and even the purchase of liquor. Would you tell this committee definitely that none of the taxpayers' money has been spent for liquor?

Mr. LEHMAN. I can say that, so far as I know, none of the taxpayers' money has been spent in lavish entertainment or for liquor. May I go a step further?

Mr. JOHNSON. Governor, are you not in a position to know?

Mr. LEHMAN. I think I am. I can only say this to you, repeating what I said this morning, that even though it is the usual custom, I believe, in international organizations, that when an entertainment or a reception is given for the delegates, for the press and distinguished guests, the cost of such reception or entertainment is a proper charge on the organization, in the case of UNRRA, when a reception is given, as was the case at Atlantic City, Montreal, and London, in the name of the Director General, the Director General has always insisted on bearing the cost of such entertainment. I paid the bills for a reception and dinners up in Montreal. I am paying the bills, as soon as they get to me, for a reception which I gave to the delegates and the press and members of different governments in London. As far as I know, every bill that was brought to my attention, for entertainment of any kind, including private dinners which I gave, was paid out of my pocket, and, so far as I know, no expenses save that of transportation were paid by anybody, throughout my trip to Europe, which lasted for 2 months and where my hotel bills and other bills were pretty heavy, other than myself. I mention that only in reply to your query.

Mr. JOHNSON. I simply wanted to clear that up definitely, because that report has been repeated over and over again and I think that members are entitled to know the facts. I am glad to have your statement on the record.

## OPERATION OF UNRRA WITHIN SCOPE OF ITS AUTHORITY AND PURPOSE

Now, would you say that UNRRA has operated within the scope for which it was brought into being?

Mr. LEHMAN. I would, and in support of that I wish to read very briefly from the resolutions adopted at the first session of the Council, held in Atlantic City, adopted by unanimous vote. The agreement itself, as you recall, was made part of the authorization resolution that was passed by the two Houses of Congress last year.

## II. THE RANGE OF SERVICES WHICH THE ADMINISTRATION WILL PROVIDE

The supplies and services of which the Administration will seek to insure the provision fall under four heads:

1. *Relief supplies*.—Essential consumer goods to meet immediate needs, such as food, fuel, clothing, shelter, medical supplies.

2. *Relief services*.—Such as health and welfare; assistance in caring for and maintaining records of persons found in any areas under the control of any of the United Nations who by reason of war have been displaced from their homes and, in agreement with the appropriate governments, military authorities, or other agencies, in securing their repatriation or return; and such technical services as may be necessary for these purposes.

3. *Rehabilitation supplies and services*—Materials, such as seeds, fertilizers, raw materials, fishing equipment, machinery, and spare parts, needed to enable a recipient country to produce and transport relief supplies for its own and other liberated areas, and such technical services as may be necessary for these purposes.

4. *Rehabilitation of public utilities and services*—So far as they can be repaired or restored to meet immediate needs, such as light, water, sanitation, power, transport, temporary storage, communications, and assistance in procuring material equipment for the rehabilitation of educational institutions.

That is the range of services which we are permitted and directed to take under the resolution. I am not conscious that we have deviated from those.

I said this morning that sometimes it is very hard to know just exactly where rehabilitation ends and permanent reconstruction commences. We have, however, honestly and sincerely sought to keep within the bounds of rehabilitation as defined in this resolution and I think that we have been successful in so doing.

Does that answer your question?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, and I appreciate having that statement in the record.

#### CURRENT SITUATION IN DEVASTATED COUNTRIES

Now, Governor, could you as briefly as possible tell the committee what will be the situation in the devastated countries this winter? Is there going to be a lot of suffering?

Mr. LEHMAN. I am sure there will be.

Mr. JOHNSON. Regardless of what UNRRA does?

Mr. LEHMAN. I think there will be suffering, regardless of what UNRRA does. I think UNRRA will mitigate that suffering greatly. I think the suffering and the need are so great that neither UNRRA nor any other agency can possibly take care of the entire situation.

#### RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN UNRRA AND AMERICAN RED CROSS

Mr. JOHNSON. It has been suggested, I believe, in one of the letters read in the record, that UNRRA be liquidated and that it turn everything over to the Red Cross. Is there any conflict whatever, Governor, between UNRRA and the Red Cross?

Mr. LEHMAN. None at all, so far as I know. Their terms of reference are quite different, save in a few instances. The American Red Cross is a purely American organization. UNRRA is an international organization.

#### COOPERATION WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

Mr. JOHNSON. Have you received the cooperation of other countries in administering this job? What is that situation?

Mr. LEHMAN. I think we have received the cooperation of the other countries. I think they are grateful for the assistance that has been given to them. There were inserted here a few statements from countries. I could give you five times that number without any difficulty.

I know that the people of these countries are appreciative, and are aware of the fact that the supplies have come from UNRRA. I can go one step further and say that I think in these countries, generally speaking, UNRRA is given credit for more than it is doing. UNRRA



in these countries is looked upon as an American organization rather than as an international organization. Even a man as well informed as His Holiness, when I had the honor of an audience with him, referred to UNRRA as an American organization and was very grateful to the American people for their assistance.

Mr. JOHNSON. I suppose that is because he knew America was putting up the money?

Mr. LEHMAN. He knew that America put up 70 or 72 percent. I think he may have thought America was putting it all up; I do not know. I explained the situation to him and I am quite sure he fully understood it.

In Poland, UNRRA is known as UNRRA Amérikański. It is looked upon as an American organization.

In Greece, I am sure you found that there was a feeling among the officials that you met, and among the people that you met, that UNRRA was largely an American show and that they were appreciative of it.

I think we have had cooperation. I do not want to minimize the difficulties of administration that are inherent in an international organization. When you are dealing with a great many countries your difficulties are greater than when you are dealing with one country. When you are dealing with people in your organization of many nationalities, with language differences, with differences of experience and training, your difficulties are increased.

We have seen the difficulties even in the negotiations that have been going on among a relatively few countries here in recent weeks or months. But I can tell you that in spite of that I believe that we have a working organization. I believe you gentlemen must realize in your own minds that the administration of an organization as wide-flung as UNRRA is bound to be difficult. You are bound to make mistakes. You are bound to have delinquencies. That cannot be helped.

We have missions spread all over the world. We are securing our supplies all over the world. We have camps probably up to over 400 for displaced persons spread out all over the world.

I believe we are a businesslike concern, but I have no illusions, Congressman, that UNRRA will ever be able to have the tight control, or that any other organization doing this work will ever be able to have the tight control of its administrative and business functions that an old, established Government agency would have or that a well-run and well-established business firm would have. When you are working all over the world, spread out all over, with hundreds and hundreds of branches; where your personnel is difficult to secure, because these are not permanent jobs, you are never going to run it with as much business precision as you can an old, established agency of government or a well-run and well-knit business organization. I do not want to mislead you on that. I know it to be a fact. I would be kidding you and I would be kidding myself if I took any other attitude.

#### PROBABLE INCREASE IN PERSONNEL

Mr. JOHNSON. Are you still expanding your program and your personnel? By that I mean, how does your personnel pay roll compare today with, say, 6 months ago?

Mr. LEHMAN. I do not know that. I can say we are within the budget that was voted by the last meeting of the Council. We will obviously expand our personnel when we go into China on a large scale.

Mr. JOHNSON. That is what I was thinking.

Mr. LEHMAN. And if we go into Italy on a large scale we will have to expand.

Mr. JOHNSON. As you go into China and Italy and Norway and other countries, you have got to expand?

Mr. LEHMAN. There is no doubt about that, so far as field operations are concerned and, to a certain extent, so far as headquarters operations are concerned.

Mr. JOHNSON. Governor, you have made a very interesting and informative statement. You answered our questions frankly and aboveboard and without evasion, which I am sure every member of the committee appreciates. Although I have been critical personally, I appreciate the job that you are doing. It is a very difficult job and, of course you know, a very thankless job.

Mr. LEHMAN. I know that.

Mr. JOHNSON. I believe that is all.

#### OCEAN FREIGHT

Mr. RABAUT. I notice \$50,000,000 set up here for ocean freight. Is that a transfer to the Army?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. No, that is a transfer to the War Shipping Administration.

Mr. RABAUT. In other words, it is a deal within the Government?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That is right.

Mr. LUDLOW. Governor, unless you have something further at this time, if it is convenient, we will meet again tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

Mr. LEHMAN. I shall be very glad to be here at that time.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1945.

Mr. LUDLOW. At this time we will resume our examination of the estimates for UNRRA.

Governor Lehman, before we go into that, first I should like to ask you, what is the situation in regard to the urgency of this appropriation?

#### COMMITMENTS OF UNRRA IN RELATION TO FUNDS REQUESTED

Mr. LEHMAN. I would like to say, Congressman, that I cannot overemphasize the urgency of this situation.

We have committed practically the entire \$800,000,000.

Mr. LUDLOW. You have an appropriation of \$800,000,000?

Mr. LEHMAN. That is right.

Mr. LUDLOW. How much of that remains uncommitted?

Mr. LEHMAN. Virtually none. I think as of August 31 there was only about \$20,000,000 uncommitted.

Mr. LUDLOW. What would be the result if this additional appropriation is not made?

Mr. LEHMAN. We will have to stop making shipments; within a short period we will no longer be able to ship supplies just at this most critical period.

I cannot overemphasize the urgency of the situation.

#### REFUGEE CAMPS

Mr. TABER. Now, Governor, there is one thing I am much confused about, and I would like to have a little picture of it, before we start on what I would like to develop.

I would like to have you tell me what these refugee camps are, what sort of people are in them, and whether or not they are operated as concentration camps, where the liberty of coming and going is not up to the occupants of the camps.

I would like to have you give us a description of what those camps are.

I am inspired to ask that question by an article which I shall read out of yesterday's Washington News, an item from Jerusalem. It says:

JERUSALEM, October 11.—Additional British reinforcements arrived at Haifa last night following the killing of two persons and the wounding of others yesterday in an escape of 208 European Jewish refugees from a nearby detention camp.

It was reported reliably today that a group of Jews raided an army camp at Rehovot, near Tel Aviv last night and stole a considerable quantity of arms and equipment.

I am inspired to ask that question by that article, indicating that the camps there are detention camps rather than places of refuge.

I would like to have a picture as to what the situation is with reference to the camps that you are ministering to, or propose to minister to.

Mr. LEHMAN. I would like to say in the first place that this article does not in any way refer to any of the activities of UNRRA. The people involved in this incident did not come into Palestine through the efforts of UNRRA. UNRRA has nothing whatsoever to do with that camp. UNRRA operates a certain number of camps in the Middle East, largely in Egypt, and has been operating them for quite a while. These camps house and have housed Greeks, Jugoslavs, and former residents of the Dodecanese Islands. At one time the number was between 40,000 and 50,000. We have been repatriating these people rapidly, so that today there is substantially less than half that number in our camps.

I think our camps are and have been well run, and we have been highly commended for the success with which they have been operated.

The people who have occupied our camps were not brought in there by UNRRA. They were brought there by the United States and the British military authorities while the camps were under their operation. They were taken out both from the coast islands of Jugoslavia and the coast islands of Greece and brought to these camps. We took the camps over from the military, at their request;

Our most important displaced persons activity, of course, is in Germany, and I think perhaps I can answer your questions more readily and rapidly if I read you some of the figures I have here in the justifications.

Mr. TABER. On what page?

Mr. LEHMAN. On page 35.



On September 15, 1945, more than 4,000 UNRRA staff members were in Germany, Austria, and neighboring areas where they have been assisting the Army carry out its responsibility for the repatriation of more than 6,000,000 displaced Europeans.

To meet SHAEF's request for assistance, UNRRA recruited personnel from the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and other countries. They were organized into teams, including doctors, nurses, welfare specialists, supply officers, and so forth—see table 2—and have been helping the military in the countless tasks involved in assembling, feeding, caring for, and repatriating millions of displaced persons. Up to this time the Army has borne the over-all responsibility for the program. However, in the next few weeks UNRRA is slated to assume substantially larger responsibilities in Germany, including the administration and operation of centers housing displaced persons during the critical winter months that lie ahead.

While the bulk of the mass repatriation is nearly finished, figures show—table 3—that as of August 1, 1945, slightly more than 2,000,000 displaced persons remained in Germany. French, Belgian, Dutch, Danish, Norwegian, and Czechoslovakian nationals have been almost entirely repatriated, but great numbers of displaced citizens of the Soviet Union, Poland, Yugoslavia, Italy, and other countries remain to be sent home. See table 4.

The military estimate that some 905,000 displaced persons will still be requiring care on January 1, 1946. Estimates suggest that about 750,000 of this number may be nonrepatriable. Those persons who for one reason or another either cannot go home or have repudiated their homelands will become one of the greatest residual problems of the war. Meanwhile UNRRA has assumed temporary responsibility for the care of this group to afford time for other authorities to work out permanent arrangements. In addition, UNRRA has assumed responsibility for coordinating the activities of voluntary agencies, such as the French and Belgian Red Cross, the Joint Distribution Committee, and other private agencies furnishing specialized services to displaced persons in Germany.

But UNRRA's displaced persons operations are not confined to the German program. The Administration is operating four camps and two hospitals for United Nations nationals and stateless persons displaced in Italy. It has also been providing cash assistance and commissary supplies to United Nations nationals not in camps. In addition UNRRA has been assisting the Governments of Greece and Yugoslavia in providing the necessary facilities for the reception and care of returning refugees.

Finally, UNRRA has had full repatriation responsibility in the Middle East. UNRRA camps in Egypt, Palestine, and Syria have been caring for approximately 40,000 Greek, Yugoslav, and Dodecanese refugees. The largest of these camps, El Shatt, has attracted widespread attention for its efficient administration and high morale. UNRRA has been repatriating its camps' population until, by June 30, there were only 6,200 Dodecanese, 2,500 Greeks, 100 Italians, and 13,500 Yugoslavs and other persons remaining to be sent home. Each of these repatriates has received a health examination and immunization, and sufficient clothing to last a year.

(The tables Nos. 2, 3, and 4, referred to, are as follows:)

TABLE 2—*Personnel of typical team*

1. Director.
2. Assistant Director: 1 and 2 are responsible for operation of assembly center including housing, feeding, disinfection, prevention of epidemics, necessary health measures and various welfare services, registration and arrangements for repatriation of the refugees.
3. Doctor.
4. Nurse.
5. Welfare Officer.
6. Assistant Welfare Officer: 5 and 6 responsible for organization and direction of welfare activities and for selection and training of a welfare staff to be recruited in Europe.
7. Supply Officer: Responsible for ordering and securing supplies and equipment for assembly centers, maintaining records of receipts and disbursements, and insuring distribution of supplies and food in camp.
8. Warehouse Officer: Responsible for receipt, storage, issue, and maintenance of stores, equipment, and baggage in camp and accounting thereof, and for supervising a locally engaged staff.
9. Steward: Responsible for organization and supervision of cooking and feeding of 3,000 to 10,000 people, preparation of diet sheets from rations provided and delivered, management of camp food stores, and supervision of locally engaged kitchen staff.
10. Administrative Assistant: Responsible for various administrative activities, e. g., registering refugees, transportation within the center, supplies, stores, feeding, etc.
11. Accountant and Financial Officer: Responsible for maintaining system of financial accounts and records, handling receipts and disbursements of funds for pay roll, supplies, travel, etc.
12. Stenographers.
13. Cooks.
14. Drivers.

TABLE 3.—*Estimates of displaced persons in Germany and zone of USFA*

	July 21	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 1
Total Germany.....	2, 280, 000	2, 054, 000	1, 342, 000	991, 000	905, 000	905, 000	905, 000
United States zone....	814, 000	749, 000	469, 000	393, 000	348, 000	348, 000	348, 000
British zone.....	1, 313, 000	1, 182, 000	815, 000	549, 000	509, 000	509, 000	509, 000
French zone.....	153, 000	123, 000	58, 000	49, 000	48, 000	48, 000	48, 000
USF Austria.....	300, 000	296, 000	241, 000	185, 000	131, 000	131, 000	131, 000

TABLE 4.—*Estimates of displaced persons in Germany, by nationality and by zone*

	July 21	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 1
By nationality							
Western Europeans.....	10, 000	5, 000	3, 000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Russians.....	549, 000	428, 000	157, 000	5, 000	-----	-----	-----
Yugoslavs.....	96, 000	70, 000	16, 000	10, 000	10, 000	10, 000	10, 000
Czechoslovakians.....	7, 000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Italians.....	285, 000	233, 000	82, 000	5, 000	-----	-----	-----
Greeks.....	11, 000	10, 000	3, 000	1, 000	1, 000	1, 000	1, 000
Poles.....	891, 000	891, 000	843, 000	795, 000	750, 000	750, 000	750, 000
Ex-enemy.....	240, 000	240, 000	75, 000	41, 000	11, 000	11, 000	11, 000
Stateless.....	11, 000	15, 000	29, 000	50, 000	50, 000	50, 000	50, 000
Miscellaneous and unclassified.....	180, 000	162, 000	134, 000	84, 000	83, 000	83, 000	83, 000
Total.....	2, 280, 000	2, 054, 000	1, 342, 000	991, 000	905, 000	905, 000	905, 000
By zone							
United States zone.....	814, 000	749, 000	469, 000	393, 000	348, 000	348, 000	348, 000
British zone.....	1, 313, 000	1, 182, 000	815, 000	549, 000	509, 000	509, 000	509, 000
French zone.....	153, 000	123, 000	58, 000	49, 000	48, 000	48, 000	48, 000
Total.....	2, 280, 000	2, 054, 000	1, 342, 000	991, 000	905, 000	905, 000	905, 000

Mr. LEHMAN. There are in Germany approximately 450 assembly centers. When I say they are in Germany, I mean in the American, the British, and the French zones. Administrative responsibility for a substantial number of these centers has been turned over to UNRRA by the Army, but they remain ultimately under Army control. The military sends the displaced persons to the camps. They do the procuring and they ship the supplies to the camps. The camp administrators then see that the camp is prepared and furnished for the accommodation of these people. They register the refugees. They organize the distribution of food, blankets, and clothing. They arrange for proper medical attention. They take care of providing for transportation as soon as the refugees can be repatriated.

Mr. TABER. If I might, at this point I would like to ask you how many of these camps there are.

Mr. LEHMAN. There are about 450 in all.

Mr. TABER. All in Germany?

Mr. LEHMAN. In the American, French, and British zones in Germany, and of those, as of September 15, UNRRA had provided personnel to staff 327.

May I emphasize the fact that we have done that at the very urgent request of the military. The military are anxious to withdraw their staffs from the operation of these centers as rapidly as possible and to transfer the tasks to our personnel.

Mr. TABER. What sort of people are these, and what is their physical condition? What is their mental capacity, and what sort of things did they use to do before?

#### PERSONNEL IN CHARGE OF CAMPS

The thing I am trying to get at is why is it necessary to have such an enormous amount of personnel in charge of this operation? If these people have any capacity themselves why could not they look after the administration of things within the camps, unless they are of a type that cannot be trusted to do that sort of thing?

I would like to have a little bit of a picture that would give us a view of what that situation is. I am not making any accusations, but I am projecting the thought that naturally results from the picture I have got thus far.

Mr. LEHMAN. Congressman, if you will refer to page 37 of the justifications——

Mr. TABER. I have looked at that.

Mr. LEHMAN. That should give you the personnel of a typical team. It includes a director, an assistant director, a doctor, a nurse, a welfare officer, an assistant welfare officer, a supply officer, a warehouse officer, a steward, an administrative assistant, an accountant and a finance officer, some stenographers, some cooks, and some drivers.

That is a typical team. The composition and number of the teams sent into Germany were determined in consultation with the military authorities, based on the vast experience which they have had in handling displaced persons throughout their European operations. The actual teams vary in size, just as the camps vary in size from 2,000 to 15,000.



Many of the people housed in the camps for displaced persons themselves are recruited for work there. They prepare the meals, they man their hospitals, except for one or two people that UNRRA or the military provide. They see that the proper sanitary conditions are maintained. They help bring people in and take them out. They help collect food supplied by the military.

I am sure that the Congressmen have had sufficient experience in camps to know that to run a camp, even with as few people as 2,000, and certainly in larger camps, running up to 8,000, 10,000 or 15,000, a considerable number of personnel is required.

All that the Army has done in these camps and all that UNRRA has done in the camps for which they are responsible is to provide skeleton crews. The great part of the work, of course, is done by the displaced persons themselves.

Mr. TABER. Are there not such people as doctors and nurses, and people who could look out for the supplies, warehouse people and stewards, and all that sort of thing in these camps who could do this work themselves?

Of course, I have not been there. My work here has been such that I have not had any opportunity to do any such thing as look around anywhere outside of Washington. But I would like to find out a little bit about it. It would seem to me as if amongst the groups of this size there would be people who could do some of these things.

Mr. LEHMAN. Of course, there are, and we are using a great many of them. We are using doctors from among these people, and nurses, either practical or trained. We are using some of them as cooks; we are using some as drivers. We are using substantial numbers of these people in the camps, particularly in the camps in the Middle East.

But the displaced persons in Germany were slave laborers, or in concentration camps, because of their religion or race, or political beliefs, or because they helped the United Nations. The persecution and brutality which they suffered have left many of them unable to take responsibility. They need direction.

The UNRRA personnel is there to administer or help administer these camps and to give direction.

Both the military and UNRRA have been criticised for failure to make these ideal camps. But these camps can not be made ideal, it will never be possible to do that; but at least they can be run in a reasonably sound way, and I am quite certain that requires the minimum of direction which we and the Army are providing.

Mr. TABER. I do not know about it, but from what you tell us, one would naturally assume that these folks were supposed to have been persecuted because of their lack of sympathy with the German Nazi hierarchy.

Would not you think, naturally, that they would be ready, if that were the case, to cooperate to the fullest degree, or to try themselves at least in a reasonable degree to cooperate with what might be done for them by our people. That is the thing that bothers me about it, that these people must be kept in concentration camps, or something of that kind, and that we cannot count on them to do the things that folks naturally do to look after themselves.

Mr. LEHMAN. Congressman, you have overlooked my statement, which I have made several times, to the effect that we are using these people, that the personnel which we are providing is simply a skeleton supervisory personnel, and that a great part of the work is being done by the displaced persons in the camps working to the limit of their capacity.

May I call your attention to the fact that when the Army undertook this work they had at one time 35,000 men engaged in it? You can verify that figure from the military. We are taking this work off the shoulders of the Army. We have here less than 5,000 employees, and even then we are certainly not giving more than minimum care to these displaced persons.

Mr. RABAUT. How many have you in that work?

Mr. LEHMAN. We have somewhat under 5,000, about 4,000 or so. There are a little over 4,000 today.

Mr. TABER. That shows 4,952 displaced persons as of August 31. That is what is shown on page 26. That is where I got my information.

Mr. LEHMAN. That, I think, is as of July 31.

Mr. TABER. It says here August 31.

Mr. SWERDLOW. On page 36 of the justification we have the nationality of UNRRA personnel as of July 31, 1945, with a total of 4,965.

Mr. TABER. That is the figure I am using; that is the latest figure. That is 4,952, is it not?

Mr. SWERDLOW. That is right.

Mr. LEHMAN. That includes personnel in Austria.

#### REPATRIATION OF PERSONS OUT OF GERMANY

Mr. TABER. On the other hand, according to this table on pages 38 and 39, it shows an estimate of displaced persons in Germany who would not be involved, supposed to be as of October 1, in the number of 991,000, and the number evacuated from the zones to have been 350,000 for the month of September, and 700,000 for the month of August.

There is no reduction except after the 1st of November, according to this set-up.

I am wondering why that is.

Mr. LEHMAN. You could go a step further and point out a reduction since, let us say, the 1st of June to date.

In cooperation with the military we have repatriated nearly 5,000,000 people from Germany. That has been one of the most momentous jobs I know of in the history of any war or postwar period.

Mr. TABER. You mean you have taken them out of Germany and put them back in their homes?

Mr. LEHMAN. They have been taken out of Germany, and that was done largely under Army auspices, with UNRRA assisting, and all governments assisting.

Mr. TABER. What did UNRRA do in connection with that?

Mr. LEHMAN. A great deal.

Mr. TABER. What?

Mr. LEHMAN. In the first place they were working in these camps, as I have described. Then arrangements were made with the govern-

ments to take these displaced persons back. The UNRRA personnel helped the Army in preparing for transportation. They had trucks in which they brought food from the distributing centers to the camp. They distributed clothing to these people. They have set up a tracing bureau. This is one of the most difficult operations that I think you can conceive of.

Mr. TABER. These people were not, as I understand it—maybe I am wrong; tell me if I am—they were not of one nationality or of one racial group?

Mr. LEHMAN. That is right.

Mr. TABER. They were of various nationalities and groups, and probably no one group predominated?

Mr. LEHMAN. They are of many nationalities. And of those that remain at the present time, the predominant group is Poles.

Mr. TABER. The reason that they are not expected to go back is because they do not want to go back, or do not dare to go back?

Mr. LEHMAN. I think there are two reasons. One is that the Polish Government has not been in a position to receive these people back into their country, which has been pretty badly disorganized, at a rate faster than we have been able to forward them. That is one reason.

The second reason is that some of these Poles, a substantial number of them, do not wish to go back to their country until they can feel that their position within their country is more fully assured.

#### FREEDOM OF INTERNEES TO LEAVE CAMPS

Mr. TABER. Are these people allowed to come and go in these camps? If they wanted to get out, would they be allowed to go?

Mr. LEHMAN. When you say "get out," you mean to go where?

Mr. TABER. Get out of the camps.

Mr. LEHMAN. You mean to return to their country?

Mr. TABER. Yes; or some other place, if they could get permission of another country to receive them.

Mr. LEHMAN. They certainly can go out, can go back to their country, and they certainly can go to some other country if that country is willing to receive them. We cannot send people into any country unless we have the acceptance and approval of that country.

Mr. TABER. Certainly not.

#### FUNCTIONS AND FINANCIAL BURDEN OF UNRRA IN CAMPS

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Exactly what do you do, Governor? You take care of them in these camps and pay their expenses while they are there? Do you get transportation for them and pay the expense of that? Do you pay their expenses after they arrive home? Just exactly what is UNRRA's function in this repatriation problem?

Mr. LEHMAN. The food and transportation have been supplied by the military. The food is given to the camps or collected by the camps from the distribution centers. But administrative control of most of the 327 assembly centers where we have teams has been delegated by the Army to UNRRA.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Pardon me, Governor; if the Army provides the food and transportation, if a man wants to go home, what else is there for UNRRA to do? And if he does not want to go home, what is there for UNRRA to do except to support him?



Mr. LEHMAN. UNRRA is pledged to encourage people to go home, and we have encouraged people to go home.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I am trying to find out the exact function of UNRRA, and where the cost comes in.

Mr. LEHMAN. The cost is the supplying of our personnel to direct and operate these assembly centers and to assist in the repatriation process. UNRRA has tried to urge the displaced persons to go home and to assist them if they were willing to do so. If they are unable to go home—and many of these people are not able to go home—or unwilling to go home, then UNRRA temporarily takes care of them in these camps. If they are able to go home, UNRRA assists the military in the very difficult operation of transporting them to the boundaries of their home country.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Assists the military in what respect?

Mr. LEHMAN. By working out the transportation, in some cases.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. First, you assist the Army?

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. In what respect do you assist the Army?

Mr. LEHMAN. To repatriate 5,000,000 people is a complicated and very difficult operation. UNRRA has assisted the Army in securing transportation, in sending our personnel frequently with convoys, taking refugees to the borders of their own countries, and in equipping them before they leave with the necessary food and clothing.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I thought the Army provided the food.

Mr. LEHMAN. They do, but nonetheless the food and clothing are sent to the camps and these people have got to be equipped. They have got to be fed during the time they are in the camps and during the time they are en route. The food has to be prepared and distributed. The clothing has to be handed out. Those matters cannot be left to the unsupervised efforts of the refugees themselves.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Does any Army personnel go along with them en route?

Mr. LEHMAN. I have no doubt they do, I do not know, frankly, about that.

May I emphasize that our assistance has been given at the urgent request of the Army.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I was just trying to find out what it was that you have done. I have no doubt the request was made.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. May I add one or two points to this discussion? One is that the composition of the people in these camps is constantly undergoing change. There is an expression they use, that the people of this displaced-person category are constantly falling out of the trees. That is, there are some groups coming in all the time. Obviously, with a constantly changing camp population, it is necessary to have a skeleton staff that will remain to see that the operation is continuous.

There is a second point that needs emphasis, and that is the identification of these people. A great number of them were brought in as slave laborers and were stripped of any identification they had ever had. The result is—

Mr. TABER. That does not mean that they cannot tell you where they came from?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. No; that is right.

Mr. TABER. They can furnish that identification themselves.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. But many governments will want more than the mere say-so of people claiming their nationality. So we are building up repatriation records, simply to establish who the displaced persons are. Government representatives come in and try to determine their identity.

Mr. TABER. Where do they come from?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. They come from the various governments. For instance, the French group is pretty well gone now; they have returned. The French Government had representatives in there so that they could establish claims to French nationality and oftentimes sent back home to verify a claim of residence. The same is done with other nationalities. The various governments have their representatives in Germany for this purpose, usually at the larger camps. In the case of the smaller camps, they go around and examine the records which have been compiled up to the time of their visit.

But the composition of the camps is constantly changing. Very many of these people are sick and require hospitalization.

You might say that the group of UNRRA people at these camps is like a cadre that you ordinarily have in a military establishment. It is the skeleton group, who remain as a more or less permanent skeleton organization in the camps. They may, as a matter of fact, change cooks three times a month at these camps, since the composition is constantly changing.

Nonetheless, there has been a very rapid rate of repatriation, which slows down, however, during the wintertime. Everyone was most happy that VE-day came in the spring, because it made possible the heavy movement that took place. During the wintertime it is going to be much more difficult to travel both by train and truck, because traffic has to slow down. We cannot, as in summertime, send people on long trips in open trucks or freight cars or unheated carriages. And the difficulty of properly caring for them at the end of their journey is increased. Unless we could be assured that they could be properly housed, clothed, and fed at their destination, it would be much wiser to postpone further repatriation movements till the bitter cold of the north European winter has passed.

And I think that another point should be taken into account in connection with these figures. The displaced-person workers who are coming back from time to time tell us that people are still "falling out of the trees," as they express it. That phenomenon is still going on. And it will probably increase in numbers during the winter.

The other side of the picture, which should be mentioned, is this: The military had to devote the attention and time of a very large number of soldiers to this work. They have been under very great pressure to return those soldiers home. They have insisted upon being relieved of this responsibility, and UNRRA's function has, in part, been to try to relieve them as fast as possible.

However, in the case of these supplies for these camps, they have not been supplied by UNRRA because the Army was there first. By action of the Council of UNRRA, the Army was requested to continue to furnish the basic supplies on the theory that there should be extracted from the German Nation as much as possible of the cost of caring for these people.

UNRRA does not have police power. The military do have military control. Mr. Clayton is an authority on this subject, and I am



not, but I think the idea is that the ultimate cost of those supplies which cannot be secured in Germany but have to be imported, to take care of these people, shall be a charge against the future exports of the German Nation. That, however, is a matter in which UNRRA has no part. That is a question between governments and not the proper concern of an organization of this kind.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. What I am trying to get is the financial burden that is put upon UNRRA as the result of the work it is doing. You have the burden of your personnel at these camps?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That is right.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The Army provides the food?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That is right.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. If a man wants to go home, the Army provides transportation and you get him to the transportation and get him home. Is there any financial burden on UNRRA there?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. The only major burden which UNRRA has financially is the expense of the personnel; that is, their salaries and their expense allotments. In addition, we have had to supply a certain number of trucks, not for moving the people from the camps to the country where they are going to be repatriated the Army does that; but some of these camps are removed some distance from the distribution centers for food and other supplies, and our trucks are used to move those in. Then, secondarily, the trucks are used to move supplies within the camps. Some of the camps are not concentrated within a small area. There may be barracks scattered over 8 or 10 miles.

Mr. TABER. Cannot these folks come and get their rations, most of them?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. In many cases they do.

Mr. TABER. Why would you need trucks? My folks have to go and get their groceries, to a great extent, and it does not hurt them very much. Even I have to go and get my groceries.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. These people are doubtless doing that kind of thing as a regular matter wherever it is possible. There are some cases of distances and individuals where it is not possible. The number of trucks involved is not very great. But Mr. Wigglesworth was asking for our financial responsibility and I said that it comes under three categories. There is the personnel expense; secondly, there is the expense for a certain number of necessary trucks; thirdly, there is the expense for a certain number of cars for staff transport—jeeps or something of that type—to move our own people around in order to carry on their work. Those are the primary items of expense.

Mr. LEHMAN. There is one other expense item. The Army provides transportation within Germany. If transportation has to be provided outside of Germany, that is UNRRA's responsibility. If Greeks, let us say, are moved from Germany to Greece, through France or through Italy, that is UNRRA's responsibility and not the Army's, because the Army is no longer operating in those countries.

#### NECESSITY OF SCREENING REFUGEES

Mr. RABAUT. If the gentleman from New York will yield to me, I was going to ask about the necessity for screening these people. Is it not true that you have to set up an office to screen these people?



A man may say that he is a Frenchman and wants to go back to Paris. He may be a Frenchman or he may not be but has come to the conclusion that Paris is the place for him to go. Just because he says he is a Frenchman and wants to go to Paris is no reason for you to send him to Paris. In other words, you have to establish the facts first.

Mr. LEHMAN. We do establish the facts.

Mr. RABAUT. Surely; that takes time and effort. As I remember it, when we were talking about this matter originally, it was stated with regard to the screening operation that there would be centers set up in the camps and in the countries. A man may want to go back to his home town, but he may not have anybody to go back to; his whole family may have been taken into slave labor. He cannot tell what his situation is until somebody has made a study of the situation.

It seems to me that there is plenty of work there that has to be done.

#### ASSISTANCE TO PERSONS AFTER REPATRIATION

Mr. LUDLOW. When you repatriate a person, does that mean you return the individual to his home country, or do you also try to reorient him in his original neighborhood and surroundings?

Mr. LEHMAN. As soon as a refugee reaches his own country, the responsibility for his care is upon that country. If the country asks us to help, we do that in the case of these people just as we would any other nationals in that country.

Mr. LUDLOW. Your service does not end when he reaches the boundary of his country. You try to help him get on his feet again?

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes; but to no greater extent than we would the other people in that country.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Repatriation service ends when the man gets home.

Mr. LEHMAN. That is right.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. He may or may not come in for further relief?

Mr. LEHMAN. If he is without clothing, we would help him to get clothing and help him in other ways, just exactly as we would the rest of the population, in accordance with need.

Mr. RABAUT. Take, for example, those who are returning to Greece. They get back and find there is no work for them. They may be destitute. They are nationals of Greece. They may have to be established in some sort of enterprise. They may need help to get started.

Mr. LEHMAN. That is quite right. They are entitled to share in the assistance we give to Greece.

Mr. LUDLOW. Do you have any citizens of the United States at these camps?

Mr. LEHMAN. You mean as internees?

Mr. LUDLOW. Yes.

Mr. LEHMAN. No, sir; not as far as I know.

Mr. FELLER. We had a few in Italy. There are now some in Shanghai.

Mr. LEHMAN. I am talking about Germany.

Mr. LUDLOW. Do you send them back to this country and reorient them over here?

Mr. LEHMAN. We have had so few that I do not think the question has ever arisen.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I think this should be further explained. With reference to Frenchmen returning to France; France attempts to take care of her own people, and she has not asked us to assist particularly after her nationals get home. But that is not true of Greece. Greece is asking us for assistance, and the assistance which we provide for the Greek people generally goes also to Greek displaced persons after they return home. Repatriation has been a difficult job everywhere, but, without question, it is and will be an extremely difficult job in Greece and in Poland because of the very large number of homes which were completely destroyed during the war.

Mr. TABER. I am glad to yield, but I should like to say that we are not going to finish this hearing very soon unless we get specific answers to our questions.

#### POLICY TOWARD NATIONALS WHO DO NOT WISH TO RETURN HOME

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Governor, what is the policy of UNRRA toward former citizens of Poland or other countries who do not wish to return to their previous homes? Do you assist them to find new homes in other countries, if they want to go to other countries, or do you maintain them in these camps indefinitely? Or what is the policy?

Mr. LEHMAN. We maintain them. We do not force people to go to their former homes if they do not wish to. We encourage them to go; we encourage them in every possible way. But we do not force them to go.

We take care of them temporarily, pending the time when they can be repatriated or are willing to be repatriated or can find homes in other countries. The finding of homes in other countries is not the responsibility of UNRRA. UNRRA is not charged with the responsibility of resettlement. That is the responsibility of an organization with which you are doubtless familiar, called the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees.

It was adopted as a policy by UNRRA at its first session that UNRRA would simply take care of these people for a reasonable time and turn them over then to the Intergovernmental Committee. Whether the Intergovernmental Committee will be able to care for these people or not, I do not know. I certainly very much hope that they will, because there will undoubtedly remain a "hard core" of nonrepatriables.

Mr. TABER. Governor, I am going to ask short questions, in an effort to see if we cannot get this record cleared up in connection with the operation of these camps, that we may have a picture of it.

#### MOVEMENT OF PERSONS IN AND OUT OF CAMPS

Are these people brought into these camps by the military and kept there until they find some way of shipping them out of the country?

Mr. LEHMAN. These people may come to the camps in several different ways; either being turned over to the assembly centers—and I prefer to call them assembly centers rather than camps—

Mr. TABER. It does not make much difference.

Mr. LEHMAN. It does make a difference, because assembly centers sometimes cover a very large area and are composed of many buildings

and many separate camps, many separate billets. They are sometimes brought in by UNRRA. They sometimes come in of their own accord and ask for shelter, in which case they are, of course, screened, as they are in all other cases.

Mr. TABER. Are they allowed to go, if they want to?

Mr. LEHMAN. To their own country?

Mr. TABER. Either that or to other places.

Mr. LEHMAN. They are allowed to go.

Mr. TABER. Are they allowed to leave, in Germany?

Mr. LEHMAN. In Germany, no.

Mr. TABER. They are not?

Mr. LEHMAN. They are not. They can travel in Germany only under such restrictions as the Army wishes to impose upon them, just like anybody else. Nobody can move in Germany wherever he wants to. These people, of course, have to be kept in the assembly centers until disposition can be made of them, although it is the policy of UNRRA and the military to afford them employment opportunities in the neighborhood of the assembly centers as much as is possible. Without restrictions, you would have great confusion. But they may be repatriated at their will and they may go to other countries if those other countries are willing to receive them.

#### HEALTH OF PERSONS IN CAMPS

Mr. TABER. Most of these people are ambulatory, at least, are they not?

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes, except those that are ill.

Mr. TABER. Would that be most of them or just a small portion of them, who are ill?

Mr. LEHMAN. Most of them would be ambulatory. I do not think the incidence of disease in the assembly centers is any greater than it is on the outside.

Mr. TABER. In Germany?

Mr. LEHMAN. In Germany; we take reasonably good care of them.

Mr. TABER. That is, the German population as a whole at the present time; the disease problem is not any worse in these centers, so-called, than it is on the outside?

Mr. LEHMAN. I should not think it was any worse.

Mr. TABER. And they are able to wait on themselves and do things for themselves. Are a good many of them of quite fair mentality or are most of them of rather low mentality?

Mr. LEHMAN. A good many of these people, as you know, were brought into Germany as slave labor, to work in the mines, to work in the factories, to work in the fields, and to carry on other enforced labor for the benefit of Germany. There are among them, of course, a number of highly educated people, who were college professors, doctors, nurses, scientists, and others. I should think the number of such people in relation to the whole is probably rather small.

Mr. TABER. Governor, I am going to try to get a complete picture of this operation, if I can. I do not know a great deal about it, myself. On the other hand, there has been a considerable bit of information handed in. I would like to get a picture of what your activities are in each place, if I might.



I am going to ask first, those activities which are described on page 9, do they cover all of your activities with the exception of these camps?

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes.

#### ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS TO BE CARED FOR IN CAMPS

Mr. O'NEAL. Governor Lehman, with reference to the chart shown on page 39 of the justifications, why is it you do not anticipate any further reduction? According to that chart you have 905,000 of which 750,000 are Poles. Does that mean the number is going to remain stationary, and is that an indication that the people are to be permanent residents, more or less, of these camps?

Mr. LEHMAN. No; I do not think so; it simply means that it is very much more difficult to transport people during the winter months than during the spring months.

Mr. O'NEAL. You show no retrenchment.

Mr. LEHMAN. Undoubtedly some of these people will be sent back. On the other hand there will be certain accretions to the people who are assembled at these centers, people who have been wandering around for one reason or another and are picked up and later sent to these camps.

Mr. O'NEAL. What group of people would be among those classed as stateless? You have the classifications "stateless", "mixed" and "unclassified."

Mr. LEHMAN. The stateless would be largely Jewish people. The unclassified would include people from Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia.

Mr. O'NEAL. Can they return?

Mr. LEHMAN. I think Mr. Clayton can tell you more about that than I can; there is a political question involved as to whether they are citizens of Lithuania, Latvia, or Estonia.

Mr. TABER. Governor, I indicated to you the other day in a letter the way I would approach the problem, the things I would want to furnish if I were coming before a committee with this situation and I am assuming, therefore, that you will be prepared, to a certain extent, to cover the questions that I may ask.

Mr. LEHMAN. When did you write me that letter?

Mr. TABER. Monday, I think it was.

Mr. LEHMAN. It has not come to me.

Mr. TABER. It was mailed Monday afternoon I am absolutely positive, because it followed the receipt of a memorandum and a letter from you. I am sorry if it has not come. We will go ahead and do the best we can. In the meantime I will send a duplicate of the letter to you immediately.

Mr. LEHMAN. It may have come; I was away for a day, up on the Hill, but I have had no indication that it has arrived.

#### COUNTRIES IN WHICH UNRRA IS OPERATING

Mr. TABER. Am I to assume that these countries that are specified on page 9 are the countries where you are presently operating, with the exception of the camps?

Mr. LEHMAN. Those are the countries in which, through September, we are operating. As I advised you yesterday at the last meeting of

the Council the administration of UNRRA was authorized to undertake additional responsibilities in Italy.

Mr. TABER. That is there already.

Mr. LEHMAN. But on a larger scale. In the Ukraine Republic, the Byelorussian Republic, in Korea, in Austria, and Formosa.

#### SITUATION IN ALBANIA

Mr. TABER. Let us take Albania. What is the population of Albania?

Mr. LEHMAN. I am advised about 1,100,000 people.

Mr. TABER. How many of those people expect to be on relief?

Mr. LEHMAN. A great proportion of them need at least supplemental aid.

Mr. TABER. What sort of aid?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That is set out on page 29.

Mr. LEHMAN. May I just read this:

War destruction plus the halting of all imports during the war has left Albania in dire need, its people averaging 1,015 calories a day. Before the war, Albania imported two-thirds of its corn, all of its sugar. This year, cereal production will not exceed 60 to 70 percent of the normal production because of the drought. Import needs for cereals will be about 9,000 tons per month throughout the whole crop year. Livestock numbers have been reduced by 30 to 50 percent, necessitating imports of animal protein foods, fats and oils. Clothing and footwear deficiency is estimated at more than 50 percent. There are about 40,000 homeless in Albania who must be housed in tents during the coming winter.

Mr. TABER. Has any inventory been taken by your organization of what the actual situation is with reference to food?

Mr. LEHMAN. Well, that is the deficiency, included in the statement which I have just made. We have a mission in Albania which keeps in constant touch with us, which screens the requirements and sends them to us and they are further screened here.

Mr. TABER. What kind of a set-up have you there; how many people?

Mr. LEHMAN. Twenty-six people.

Mr. GILPATRICK. I think it may be said by way of comparison, there were 130 in the mission, the military mission, at the time they were undertaking to supply the country.

Mr. TABER. The military mission went there immediately after the war ended; you are in there after the crop season is over, or I suppose it would be.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That is not correct. The military mission went in there in May and was there during May and June and our people were there with them during that time.

Mr. TABER. The crop season is supposed to be, or the harvest season is supposed to be over, is it not?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. May I say that I was in Albania? I had occasion to see what happened in that country as a result of the war and the number of bridges that were damaged. They only have one port, for instance, a little port at Durrazo, which could not at the time land over 30 tons a day. Even at this time boats coming in there can carry not more than 1,500 tons, which means that supplies have to come in to Bari or Bundisi in Italy by steamer and be reloaded into coastal vessels. Albania was virtually without any kind of truck transportation, and on top of that, in the southern part of the

country particularly, there was a very bad crop failure this year. The crops began fairly well, but they are now in very bad shape. This year was not a good one.

Mr. TABER. The people have had all summer to get their stuff together. Have they gone to work?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I think they were going to work in a very good way. For instance, on the road from Tirana to Durrazzo, which is not more than 35 or 40 miles, there were 17 bridges out and they had gotten temporary bridges in. They were working like beavers around there. But I think it should be remembered that Albania is a very poor country to begin with, and the normal economy has consisted largely of exportation of certain things in trade for other things that are brought in.

Mr. TABER. What do they export?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. They normally export a good deal of olive oil; this was previously one of the most important exports. They did export also a certain amount of currants or raisins. The other exports were not large. They exported some crude oil. When Italy took over she destroyed their refineries, took the crude oil, exported it to Italy and returned it in the form of refined petroleum products at a very high price. In the fight with the Germans virtually every oil well of any consequence was for the moment almost destroyed. I think the wells can be restored and gotten into some shape.

Mr. TABER. Have they not had time to get them in shape?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I do not think so, because they were so short of tools and equipment. The program of shipment into Albania has been in three principal lines: They were sent a small number of trucks, some grain, and a certain amount of clothing. Some of the restoration in connection with oil wells, of course, involve tools and equipment that are beyond UNRRA's program. They will have to make other arrangements for that.

Mr. TABER. You are planning on giving them approximately all the corn that they will expect to consume, according to this statement. Is that not about right?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. All the corn?

Mr. TABER. Yes, or cereal. Is it wheat or corn?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. The biggest item will be wheat; there will be some corn. The biggest part of this program is devoted to food. The cumulative shipments to the end of December from the United States would be about \$6,000,000 worth of food, mostly grains. This will not by any means supply all the cereals Albania will consume. It will not make up the difference between their indigenous supply and their prewar consumption.

Mr. TABER. That is cumulative since when?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Cumulative from the beginning of the program.

Mr. TABER. I am not going to be able to cover all of this stuff today, and maybe I had better get some other information to start with.

#### CUMULATIVE SHIPMENTS BY UNRRA

Have you prepared a set of documents indicating the cumulative shipments by UNRRA to these different places?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Yes, we have.

Mr. TABER. By months?



Mr. HENDRICKSON. Yes; we have on pages 9, 10 and 11, a statement in which you will find that. It shows shipments to all the countries, but we also have it in greater detail.

Mr. TABER. That is a cumulative statement indicating all of it?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Through August 31.

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. The information that I have in these other tables will show this through August and the estimated shipments through September.

Mr. TABER. Do you have a copy of that which we may have?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Yes; I will be glad to furnish it to you.

Mr. LUDLOW. Would you like that in the record?

Mr. TABER. I think we might look at it and see if it should go in the record.

Mr. RABAUT. It is only an estimate, is it not?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Yes, it is. I would like to call attention to the fact that there are always two difficulties that you have in making tables comparable: One of them is the difference between the various kinds of tons that are used. These tables are all shown in metric tons.

Mr. TABER. Long tons?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. The metric ton is a little different from the long ton. It is about 2,204 pounds, plus a fraction; and the long ton is 2,240 pounds.

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. And the other thing, the table I have just handed you, shows costs at shipping points, without the ocean shipping being included.

Mr. TABER. That is, shipping is not entering into this situation?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Right. The total sum estimated for shipping is added, but the estimates that are used have been calculated on an arbitrary basis, and are simply a guide. There will be variations in shipments depending upon additional information that we receive as to needs. For instance, we may get some information that the situation in a country is better; and also often we get information that the situation is worse than it was when these plans were made.

Mr. LEHMAN. May I add that all of these are estimates and must be taken with that understanding, that they are tentative.

Mr. TABER. Estimates as to what you expect to do.

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes.

Mr. TABER. Of course no one could expect anything else as to that part, but as to what has happened, it should be definite.

Mr. LEHMAN. That is right.

Mr. TABER. Now, you show here in this table——

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Which table do you refer to?

Mr. TABER. I am looking at this first large table, requests for supplies through July 1; that is the first break, and you show a total in dollars for all countries, \$688,000,000, and you show for August and September, \$338,000,000—or probably I should say \$339,000,000; October to December, estimated requests, \$577,000,000, or total requests of \$1,604,000,000.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That is right.

Mr. TABER. Now is there another table that shows how many of those requests were granted?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Those are what supplies we have requested and what we expect to request.

Mr. TABER. That shows what you have accepted down through the 1st of August; is that the idea?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That is right; they have been accepted and supplied by the contributing countries.

Mr. TABER. The ones from there on are estimates?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. It depends upon the commodity. Some commodities are in the pipe line longer than others. For example, we have requests that involved deliveries through December, and in fact, on into the early part of next year, things like agricultural supplies. In the case of food, we have to maintain the shipments in the pipe lines.

Mr. TABER. On the next sheet, or table C, that seems to be shipments; is that right?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Yes.

Mr. TABER. And that shows \$368,000,000 shipped through August.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That is right.

Mr. TABER. September shows \$97,000,000.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That is right.

Mr. TABER. October shows an estimate, or program of shipment of \$140,000,000; is that right?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That is correct.

Mr. TABER. November, \$207,000,000?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Correct.

Mr. TABER. And December, \$292,000,000?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Correct.

Mr. TABER. Of those shipments, in dollars, about 30 percent of the over-all total is food; about 25 percent is clothing; about 6 percent is medical supplies; about 9 percent is agricultural rehabilitation, and about 22 or 23 percent is industrial rehabilitation. Is that right?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Well, I do not know about your percentages. It is probably not far wrong.

Mr. TABER. I went right on down through. If I did not get it right, I would like to be corrected. I do not think I made any mistake on it; maybe I have, but not much.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I think there is another table that shows the cumulative shipments here, table C-1.

Mr. TABER. According to that table, out of \$1,106,000,000 estimated shipments through December, about 38 percent seems to be food; about 27 percent seems to be clothing, and so forth; about 4 percent seems to be medical supplies, and so forth; about 6 percent is agricultural rehabilitation, about 17 to 18 percent is industrial rehabilitation, and there is "Unclassified," which says "Balkan stock pile included."

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That is what we acquired from the Army. That is mostly food.

Mr. TABER. That is \$74,000,000, or about 7 percent, maybe a little less—6½ to 7 percent. Now, the total amount, including what has already been made available to UNRRA, is \$800,000,000 from the United States and about \$400,000,000 from other places. Is that right?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Something like that; a little over that, I think.

Mr. TABER. Is it about \$1,300,000,000?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. It is about \$1,280,000,000.

Mr. TABER. Not quite \$1,300,000,000?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Yes.

#### STATUS OF OBLIGATIONS

Mr. TABER. Now, to what extent have the funds that have been made available to you actually been obligated?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Out of the United States contribution of 1 percent, about 60 percent of that 1 percent has been appropriated, or \$800,000,000, that is, there is about 40 percent of the 1 percent involved in the \$550,000,000.

We have committed the \$800,000,000, all but a few millions.

Mr. TABER. You mean you have bought or contracted to buy—actually contracted to buy—items, or have you set that up as an allocation?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. It will vary because we do not contract for supplies ourselves.

Mr. TABER. I understand, but the Procurement Division buys some things for you and the Department of Agriculture buys other things for you, is that right?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That is right.

Mr. TABER. But when you tell them to buy things for you and they buy them, that makes an obligation on your part?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. It does, exactly.

Mr. TABER. That is what I want to get at. How much of that is actually obligated and how much of your other funds, of the \$488,000,000, are actually currently obligated?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Let me go back this way—

Mr. TABER. I do not mean allocated, I mean obligated.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. In the case of the United States contribution, we have committed the \$800,000,000, or all but a few million dollars, something under seventeen or eighteen million dollars. And it appears now that that money is needed for November shipments of food, because large quantities of food have to go out.

In the case of obligations from the other countries, that will vary. We are under a resolution which requires us to call forward supplies from all of the countries at a relatively equal rate. We have not been able to do that at an even rate, because of many reasons. In the case of the Canadian contribution, we obligated all of that first. In the case of the contribution from the United Kingdom, we had some difficulty in obligating at first, but the rate of obligation has gone up and is now over 50 percent of the 1-percent contribution.

In the case of Australia and New Zealand, because they were drawn on so heavily for supplies for the Far Eastern war until VJ-day, we had difficulty in securing supplies there, but the rate of obligation has gone up.

Our plan and expectation is that we will have obligated all of the contributions of 1 percent by December 31.

Mr. TABER. Could you tell us how much you have obligated as of October 1?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. As of October 1?

Mr. TABER. Have not you a record on that? Did not you bring such a thing with you?



Mr. HENDRICKSON. I am just trying to recall the figures on it.

Mr. SWERDLOW. On page 16, you have a statement of the over-all funds authorized and funds committed by UNRRA.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Where it says "Contributions authorized or in process of authorization," what would that mean?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That would mean they have been, in the case of the \$550,000,000, authorized but not appropriated.

Mr. TABER. "Committed" does not mean an obligation to pay some money; it means a program you have decided on. Now, I have asked you how much was obligated down to October 1 out of all of these funds. If you cannot tell us, please say so.

Mr. SWERDLOW. We cannot tell you that now for countries outside of the United States. As far as UNRRA is concerned, when UNRRA requests a country to supply goods, UNRRA has made a commitment as to the use of that money. That may not be translated into a legal debt until the country actually obligates the funds.

On page 7 you have the status of the United States funds as of August 31.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I can give you an estimate on that.

Mr. TABER. I do not just want an estimate; I would like to know. If we cannot find out anything, why, maybe we cannot do anything.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. As shown on page 16, as of August 31, we had committed \$1,064,000,000. Our obligation at this time is on a program basis only, in which we contemplate an obligation as of December 31 of all of the 1 percent. And the rate is running relatively equal for the various countries, certainly for the major contributing countries, at this time.

I think the point that should be made, because you have drawn attention to the different amounts for the different commodities, is that the rate of obligation for the different commodities differs because of pipe-line differences.

In that set of tables I handed to you, you will find on the very last page a table which indicates what the pipe line will be by commodity categories. I would like to call attention to column 6—

Mr. TABER. You mean the last sheet?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That is right.

Mr. TABER. Table D, just one sheet?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That is right. There we show the pipe lines that we expect out of the United States contribution and the pipe lines out of all the contributions taken together.

Mr. TABER. I have seen that.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. You notice column 6 refers to the \$800,000,000 and column 11 refers to the \$800,000,000 plus the \$550,000,000, which would show you that you obligate at a faster rate for some commodities, because they have a long lead.

Mr. GILPATRICK. May I add that we have now heard from both the British and Canadian Governments that their full contributions have been made available, which accounts for four hundred out of almost five hundred million that you are asking about.

Mr. TABER. I am going to suggest, as to that particular figure, that you try to give us that Monday morning when you come up.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That is, the figure as of October 1?

Mr. TABER. Yes, if you can.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I think we can do it. I think we should call your attention to page 7 relating to the United States, which

shows the situation as of August 31. I might mention, Mr. Taber, we have not known the exact date when these hearings would be arranged. So we took a cut-off date and tried to arrange our tables as much as possible on the basis of August 31.

Mr. TABER. That indicates \$594,000,000, approximately, have been obligated as of August 31.

Mr. EMERSON. Of the United States contribution.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. As against commitments by UNRRA of \$780,000,000.

Mr. TABER. And there is no information here, but you would be able to furnish that through September, you think?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. We will try. I doubt very much if we will be able to do it as of the end of September now.

Mr. TABER. Well, I do not care; if you cannot do it, you cannot, that is all.

Mr. TABER. Now, let me ask you: Is it true that UNRRA has taken and paid for a number of military tanks?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. No.

Mr. TABER. That is not true?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. No; unless somebody can convert them over into trucks to haul food and things of that kind.

Mr. TABER. I mean new tanks at the factories.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. No; indeed not.

Mr. TABER. Have you bought any trucks direct at the factories?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Not from the factories; no. We obtained trucks from the United States contribution that were new trucks in the early part of the program, but it was a very limited number.

#### COST OF SHIPMENTS TO LIBERATED AREAS

Mr. TABER. According to page 9, the over-all shipments through September to liberated areas were a total of \$530,500,000; is that correct?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That is the landed cost.

Mr. TABER. Yes. Is it 530½ million in dollars?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. In dollars.

Mr. TABER. That is the way it seems to be. According to table C, the figures through September are \$466,500,000.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. As I told you, Mr. Taber, these tables are very difficult to compare, because the larger table is in terms of metric tons and on a straight cost at slipboard basis, while the other is in terms of long tons and the dollars are on a landed cost basis.

Mr. TABER. On a landed cost basis?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That is right.

Mr. TABER. Now, what is this figure of \$559,000,000 which appears at the bottom of table C; what kind of a basis is that?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I am sorry you are comparing these, because, again, the table you have in the book is on what we call a "clearance" basis, and table C is on what we call a "berthing" basis. I think we can arrange to get those reconciled for you so that we can put those on a comparable basis—which is what you want.

Mr. TABER. Yes; I do like to have stuff go together.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That is right.

## INFORMATION PERSONNEL AND ACTIVITIES

Mr. TABER. Now, you have a very considerable personnel. How many publicity artists do you have? I would like to have that in quite considerable detail. Do you have green sheets that show anything of that character?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. No; we do not.

Mr. TABER. I would like to have, if I might, how many of those publicity artists you have. Do you have that information available here, where you could turn right to it?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. We call them information people.

Mr. TABER. Well, I have been reading some of this stuff and I would say that publicity artists was a proper description.

Mr. LEHMAN. Well, I do not agree with you on that. I think, as a matter of fact, we have been blamed for not informing the public sufficiently well in regard to our operations, and I would say these men are all public-information men. We have to give the information of what we are doing to the public here and the public in every one of the countries in which we are operating, and failure to do that, I think, would subject us to very justified criticism. These men are employed in getting information in the field, in the first place, and from the field and disseminating it to the public in this country and other countries.

Mr. TABER. Well, it has created a very bad impression in this country; I am satisfied of that—generally.

I would like to know how many you have and what is the cost. And could you give us a green sheet break-down? Do you know what we call "green sheets" in Government parlance?

Mr. SWERDLOW. That gives the number of persons and annual salary rates, or something like that?

Mr. TABER. Yes, and shows what the other activities are in that connection.

I am wondering if you would be able to give us that. And what I would also like to get if you could bring it up with you on Monday is a list of those people drawing salaries in excess of \$5,000. How many of them are there; could you give me an idea of that off-hand, altogether?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. You want that for Monday?

Mr. TABER. It would be all right if you do not have it here. Then I would like to see a list of those in that activity, with their salaries, where they are stationed, and something of their previous background—those who are drawing salaries of \$3,500 or more.

Mr. LEHMAN. We cannot give you that by Monday.

Mr. TABER. You cannot?

Mr. LEHMAN. No, sir; we cannot give you the background of these people by Monday. It obviously would run into many hundreds of people and I do not want to mislead you and say we will have it ready next week, because we cannot.

Mr. TABER. I am talking only about the publicity artists.

Mr. LEHMAN. For the information people, or generally?

Mr. TABER. For Monday, I was asking for the information people only.

Mr. LEHMAN. That we can do.

Mr. TABER. I will want to ask for more later; but, for Monday, I was asking only for that. I will want that type of information generally before we get through. Of course, I cannot expect you to pro-



duce it by Monday, but you ought to be able to produce the green sheets on the set-up generally, that is, a memorandum as to the number, divided by salaries, and all that sort of thing. You ought to be able to give us that.

Mr. LUDLOW. You are familiar with what we call green sheets?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Yes.

Mr. LUDLOW. It is a budgetary procedure.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Oh, yes.

One of the problems in this, Mr. Taber, is that we have quite a number of our employees who are not in this country, or of American nationality, and the records in connection with many of them are kept elsewhere than in Washington.

Mr. TABER. But that would not interfere with your getting together the information as to the amount of pay, and so forth, of this block of people.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. As I understand what you are saying is to give you that on the information people, and you would like to have the equivalent of green sheets, and many of us are familiar with those.

Mr. TABER. I would like to have your information people on Monday, if I could.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. For the headquarters organization?

Mr. TABER. For the whole set-up—as to the names and the amount of pay they get, at least. If you cannot give me the background of them, that is all right.

Mr. RABAUT. Is everybody paid from Washington?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. No.

Mr. RABAUT. Then how can you get that, if they are not all paid from Washington?

Mr. TABER. I want green sheets given on the whole set-up if I can have them. If you cannot give them by Monday, we will have to get them for the record, probably.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. If you are talking about the headquarters organization, that is one thing, but we have units in many parts of the world and these people are paid very largely out of the funds supplied by their country. If the persons are Britishers they are paid out of the British contribution.

Mr. TABER. There has been some criticism brought out in the testimony here of the background and the salaries that were paid to different ones in these different places.

Mr. RABAUT. Could I be heard on this, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. LUDLOW. Yes, certainly.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. TABER. As to the information people I wanted the names and the salary and the background, insofar as you are able to supply it.

Mr. RABAUT. Of what people?

Mr. TABER. Of all the information or publicity artists, wherever they are.

Mr. LUDLOW. Of all salaries?

Mr. TABER. Yes, of all salaries, no matter to whom they were paid, but as to the other things, by Monday, I would like, if I could get them, the green sheets as to the whole picture.

Mr. LUDLOW. Do you not furnish green sheets to the Budget?

Mr. TABER. They do not go to the Budget.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. We do not go, but the American agency which deals with us goes.

(Discussion off the record.)

MONDAY, *October 15, 1945.*

Mr. LUDLOW. We will resume this morning the consideration of the estimates for UNRRA, and Mr. Taber will proceed.

Mr. TABER. It seems that the publicity set-up consists of 92 persons over-all, of whom 36 drew over \$3,500, and these people are scattered all over. There are 19 of the 36 in Washington, 3 in London, 4 in Athens, 3 in Rome, and 2 in Belgrade, and 1 each in Prague and Salzburg, in Austria, in Frankfurt, in Chungking, and Sydney. Is Mr. Saulsbury the head of that?

Mr. LEHMAN. He is. May I say, Mr. Taber, that is not a publicity division. It is a public information division.

Mr. TABER. What do they do? If it is a public information division, do they simply reply to inquiries, or do they get up propaganda for the selling of UNRRA to the people of the United States and the rest of the world?

Mr. LEHMAN. They do not get up propaganda. They collect facts from all over the world for the purpose of informing the people of the United States and the people of other countries, who are very much concerned with regard to what UNRRA is doing, its purposes and its activities. They give that information out to people in the United States, to people in the United Kingdom, and in Canada and other countries. They also give out that information within the countries in which UNRRA is operating so the press may be informed of what we are doing.

They help to prepare motion pictures; they help in the preparation of speeches which I and other members of the organization may make; they also prepare magazine articles and other media of information. But in every case their task is to bring to the people the facts as to what UNRRA is doing and what it stands for.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Taber, we have been criticized on many occasions, notably at the meeting of the Council in London, for not giving the people and the legislatures of the various countries sufficient information.

Mr. TABER. And you are probably going to be criticized for maintaining a publicity division.

When you get right down to that, the people of the United States want to do their part in this matter. On the other hand, they want to see that information of this kind is used effectively and efficiently; but I believe that most of them do not feel that it is necessary to publicize largely, either in the United States or in the beneficiary countries.

Mr. LEHMAN. We are probably going to continue to be criticized in this respect as we have been in the past, and we probably will continue to be criticized unfairly for many other things that UNRRA is doing. But my judgment is that in a democracy the people are entitled to know the facts, and they cannot know the facts unless the facts are placed before them. Many criticisms are made by people who have very little knowledge of the subject, and I think it is not only right, but that it is our duty to bring the facts to the people. They cannot know them otherwise.

Mr. TABER. That would hardly seem to require in the United States a set-up of 19 people in headquarters getting under \$3,500. You have a very considerable number who are running along above \$5,000, and one man with a salary of \$10,500.

Mr. LEHMAN. That is the head of the division.

Mr. TABER. Yes. In Prague, you have a man at \$7,200. In Frankfurt, you have a man there at over \$3,500. It does not tell us just exactly what the amount is.

In Greece, you have four; in Italy, you have one man at \$8,000.

It would seem to me that this was a very large set-up for what they have to do.

#### SALARY SCALE IN OTHER COUNTRIES

When you go into these places, what is your procedure? As you go into a place and desire to employ people, do you pay attention to what the other people are paying in that locality for help?

Mr. LEHMAN. We do; we pay the local rates for people who are locally employed.

Mr. TABER. I have this information given to me from a party who has been going into that quite carefully, that in Brussels you recruited a considerable quantity of help and you paid twice the rates that were being paid by other people. How about that?

Mr. LEHMAN. I do not know whom we recruited in Brussels, but I believe that we paid in all the countries of Europe, including the United Kingdom, substantially the salary scale that was in effect within the particular country. That is our regular policy. When we employ people here we pay, substantially, the Federal scale, although of course, we can offer very much less to our people than the Federal Government, because we cannot offer them tenure of service.

When we employ people in the United Kingdom we follow the United Kingdom scale. When we employ people in Australia we pay them the Australian scale; when we employ people in the Netherlands we pay them the Netherlands scale. That is our policy generally.

I can tell you this, however, that it caused great difficulties in Australia because people recruited there, doing exactly the same kind of work as others brought in from the United States are paid a good deal lower salaries, which makes for a certain amount of dissatisfaction. But we have, as far as practicable, adhered to that policy.

Mr. TABER. In Brussels I understand you organized a lot of teams to send into these camps.

I am wondering to what extent that is correct.

Mr. LEHMAN. That is absolutely correct. We have recruited for our displaced persons operations a large number of people, principally French people in France, Dutch people in Holland, and Belgians in Belgium; and in addition to that, we have recruited a certain number of nationals of other countries.

Mr. TABER. You have no camps in Belgium?

Mr. LEHMAN. No, but we have our mobilization center in Belgium, at Haaren, which has taken the place of the former center at Granville, France.

Generally speaking, as to those people who are recruited in those countries, they work among the displaced persons in association with and under the Army in Germany.

#### PROCUREMENT OF RADIO EQUIPMENT

Mr. TABER. To what extent did you indulge in the purchase of radio sets?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I do not think we purchased any radio sets.



Mr. TABER. You have not purchased any?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I would not want to say that we have purchased absolutely none. We have received requests from time to time to purchase radio receiving sets, but we have been turning them down.

I would like to leave that open in the record, Mr. Taber, so I can give you a definite answer on that. To the best of my knowledge now we have not purchased any radios, although many have been requested. But I desire to check purchases of radio equipment in the United Kingdom.

Mr. TABER. You do not know whether that happened?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. To the best of my knowledge I am confident that no request has been granted here. We have taken a policy position, thus far, that we would not buy them.

There may have been some instances in Europe where it was necessary to have some sets for communication purposes. I will check that and insert the answer in the record.

(The following information was inserted later:)

#### UNRRA PROCUREMENT OF RADIO EQUIPMENT

Radio transmitting and receiving equipment will only be supplied to furnish emergency communications facilities where wire communication cannot be provided in the immediate future.

No procurement has been made in the United States; European needs being filled where possible by the United Kingdom.

The European regional office has been authorized to procure in the United Kingdom 24 low power short wave transmitter-receiver sets at an estimated cost of \$40,000.

#### FURNISHING OF FARM AND INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY TO GREECE

Mr. TABER. My information with reference to the Grecian situation is this, and I have this criticism, that you are getting into the machine-tool business and the farm-machinery business, instead of sticking to the food business and the relief of distress. What can you tell us about that?

Mr. LEHMAN. I can tell you about that. We have been furnishing farm implements, tractors, trucks, and various other things that help in the agricultural and industrial rehabilitation of the country. We are charged by the resolutions of the UNRRA Council with doing that.

I read you at the last session a statement showing the scope and character of the work which UNRRA was supposed to do under its charter.

We have furnished these countries with food, medicine, shelter, materials and clothes, and then, as I have said, with a certain quantity of industrial and agricultural rehabilitation materials and equipment.

I want to emphasize the need of food. With food we will be able to save a great many thousands of lives, and that in itself would be thoroughly worth while. That was one of the purposes for which UNRRA was created.

But if we did nothing else, these countries would not be very much better off when UNRRA withdraws, as we will have to withdraw, than when it came in. They would be in no better position and no

better able to help themselves than they were to start with. The sooner they are able to supply their own essential needs, the sooner the necessity for relief from abroad, whether in the form of UNRRA aid or in some other form, will end, and the sooner the burden of such relief on the more fortunate nations of the world, such as the United States, will cease.

Therefore, I submit that the furnishing of materials and equipment which will permit them to get on their feet agriculturally, and the furnishing of a certain amount of urgently needed machinery and raw materials which will permit them to turn out industrial supplies needed to care for their relief is one of the most important things UNRRA can do.

#### TIME REQUIREMENT FOR THE OPERATION OF UNRRA

Mr. TABER. How long do you think it is necessary for UNRRA to operate?

Mr. LEHMAN. UNRRA is, by resolution of the Council, directed to cease its operations in Europe on December 31, 1946, and in the Far East at the end of the first quarter of 1947.

Mr. TABER. That is what you are presently planning?

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes, sir.

#### AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SITUATION IN ITALY AND GREECE

Mr. TABER. We were told when this situation first developed that it was going to be necessary to carry these people through their first harvest, and that then these people could take care of themselves. I appreciate that perhaps in some places they have not had their first harvest, with a fair chance to get their crops in. On the other hand there are other places where they have been able to do that.

Is there any place where they are presently getting in shape, as a result of your operations, where they can operate on their own?

Mr. LEHMAN. Is there any such place?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. LEHMAN. No; I do not think so. I will make that stronger and say my answer is no.

Mr. TABER. That means they have not had a harvest anywhere in the range of the European theater that would permit them to take care of themselves?

Mr. LEHMAN. Oh, of course, they have had some harvest. But they have been very much handicapped because in most of the places assistance came so late with the continuation of the war that they were not able to plant the usual quantity of agricultural seeds.

They have also been very much handicapped by reason of the fact that the earth has generally been exhausted and very few fertilizers have come in. In many places draft animals have been depleted more than 50 percent; farm labor has been weakened by suffering; and finally, and most important, I suppose, they were handicapped this year by the extraordinary drought.

I think Congressman Dirksen will bear me out when I say that very early in the spring there was a drought in Greece, Yugoslavia, and Italy that surpassed anything known possibly in half a century. Of course, Greece was always a deficit country and always had to import a certain amount of food. Mr. Hendrickson has a cablegram in reference to Greek harvest.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. This is a cablegram from Athens which says:

There follows a tabulation showing the preliminary estimates for the 1945 production of a selected group of the most important crops in Greece. The drought of 1945 was almost without precedent, and its effect is evident from the comparison of the 1945 production with the prewar average (1933-37). With the exception of grapes and olives, the estimates indicate a total agricultural production of about one-half the size of the average. Final estimates on all crops will follow. The Greek Government has recently revived its crop-reporting activities. A comparison of the estimates on the olive and grain crops with the UNRRA estimates reveals a notable consistency.

*Preliminary estimates of production of selected crops, Greece, 1945, with comparisons*

[Thousands of metric tons]

Product	Production, 1945		Prewar average production 1933-37 <sup>3</sup>	Percent 1945 estimate of 1933-37 average
	UNRRA <sup>1</sup>	Greek Government <sup>2</sup>		
Tobacco.....	24.3		58.6	41
Cotton (unginned).....	20.5		36.0	57
Raisins (sultanas).....	17.8		26.8	66
Currants.....	41.8		157.7	26
Wine (must).....	290.3		247.3	117
Table grapes.....	85.9		74.8	115
Feed carobs.....	12.5		25.5	49
Olive oil.....	100.0	101.1	115.2	86
Edible olives.....	33.6	40.1	35.6	94
Wheat.....	393.5	383.9	712.1	55
Barley.....	75.2	75.5	198.4	38
Oats.....	53.8	54.9	112.4	48
Rye.....	24.4	29.5	59.3	41
Meslin.....	19.1	19.6	38.1	50
Corn.....	144.4		256.9	56

<sup>1</sup> Agricultural Division, UNRRA (recently established crop-estimating organization).

<sup>2</sup> Greek Ministry of Agriculture.

<sup>3</sup> Army Service Forces Manual M351-7; Civil Affairs Handbook, Greece.

<sup>4</sup> 1933-37 average production of ginned cotton, 12 metric tons multiplied by 3 to get seed-cotton production.

Even in the case of tobacco, production was only 41 percent, and of cotton in unginned form, 57 percent; of currants, which have always been a big export crop for Greece, it was down to 26 percent.

That does indicate something of the severity of the drought there this year.

Mr. LEHMAN. I will read this cablegram which came in yesterday from Italy:

Welk to Xanthaky No. 3:

Please inform Keeny current conferences Allied Control Food Subcommittee with minister food leave little doubt wheat situation much more serious than shown recent estimates. Government asks allied control increase monthly shipments to 250,000 tons even if other items FEA program must be curtailed. Allied control now analyzing Government request. Pending their decision, suggest you make no plans limiting 1946 wheat imports to present level. Will cable further when allied control decision reached, probably middle next week. With General McKinley's effective assistance, am obtaining from allied control sub-commissions complete picture distribution imported civilian supplies, major problems, difficulties related distribution process.

Mr. TABER. Two hundred and fifty thousand tons means approximately 35 bushels to a ton, and that means about 9,000,000 bushels. That is monthly shipments?

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes, that is the figure for monthly shipments.

Mr. TABER. The population of Italy today is somewhere around 35,000,000?



Mr. LEHMAN. I think it is somewhat more than that.

Mr. TABER. I think that is about right for today. It might have been more at one time.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. The population of Italy is 43,900,000.

Mr. TABER. That was the 1940 figure. My understanding is that it is down. Nine million bushels a month would be at the rate of 108 million bushels a year. That means that we would be supplying about all the wheat. We would be sending in more wheat than had been sent in there in peacetime.

Mr. LEHMAN. The figure of 43,900,000 was, as you say, a figure for the year 1940. The Statesman's Yearbook gives the 1943 population as 45,637,000. As to importing more wheat than Italy imported before the war. I think there is no doubt about that.

Mr. TABER. More than they ever consumed, in Italy?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. It is less than half what was consumed before the war. Prewar consumption was at the rate of about 6,820,000 tons. This program will supply 3,000,000 tons. Moreover, in view of the shortage of other foods, the supply of wheat must be increased because it is cheaper and more convenient to ship and more nearly available than some of the other foods that they ordinarily would have.

There is one factor that, in the case of Italy and Greece, should not be overlooked: These countries, in common with many others, normally imported great amounts of fodder and oilseeds which eventually found their way into food in the form of milk and dairy products. The number of livestock has been drastically reduced by the war, and there is no real hope of restoring the number fast, for that matter, there is no real hope of being able to obtain the oilseeds and fodder fast.

Mr. TABER. Well, they never had very much of dairying in Italy, did they?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Italy had a considerable amount of dairying and, as a matter of fact, exported a considerable quantity of cheese. She is not exporting any cheese at this time.

Mr. TABER. I appreciate that. But they could not have had a very large dairy population.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I would not say that it was large. It certainly was not large compared to this country; but still, dairy products were an important item in the Italian diet compared with the situation today.

Mr. GILPATRIC. May I make one comment there? Under the military program we never were able to supply more than 300 grams of bread a day per person in Italy, on which target the Army based its import schedule.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. GILPATRIC. For instance, the Italian sugar ration is under 3 pounds per year per person, while in this country we consume well over 80 pounds per year.

Mr. TABER. What was the peacetime consumption?

Mr. GILPATRIC. In Italy it was less than 20 pounds per person per year. Italy was never, comparatively, a large sugar consumer. In all other edible commodities there has been a very great cut-back, which increases the Italians' need for bread, or its equivalent, macaroni.

Mr. TABER. How is their grape crop?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. In the case of Greece, it can be divided into three parts: This year's crop of currants is 26 percent of the 1933 to 1937 average; of sultana raisins, 66 percent; of table grapes, 115 percent. It was higher than normal. And also muscat wine production was 117 percent. But my understanding is that both the table grape and the wine are very small—that their principal exports have been the currants and, secondarily, the sultana raisins.

Mr. TABER. That was more of an item in Italy, in Italian production, than it was in Greece, was it not?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I do not have the figures on Italy. This grape-crop report that came from the State Department on Saturday is confined to Greece.

#### RELIEF NEEDS AND UNRRA PROGRAM IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

Mr. TABER. Would you be able to give us anything in the nature of a statement indicating as to each country, first, the population; second, the agricultural production in that country; third, their normal requirements; and fourth, the amount of the items that you figure should be sent in?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Yes; I think we could supply much of that.

(The information is as follows:)

#### *Population estimates for countries approved for UNRRA assistance*

China.....	451, 000, 000	Austria.....	6, 500, 000
Greece.....	7, 150, 000	Byelorussian Soviet Social-	
Albania.....	1, 115, 000	ist Republic.....	15, 000, 000
Yugoslavia.....	15, 540, 000	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist	
Poland.....	23, 000, 000	Republic.....	50, 500, 000
Czechoslovakia.....	15, 826, 000		
Italy.....	43, 900, 000	Total, all countries..	629, 531, 000

#### NEED FOR RELIEF

The job of rebuilding after the war is so vast that only the countries themselves can achieve their own rehabilitation ultimately. But to do so, they all require outside assistance. A quick glance at the conditions in each of the countries receiving UNRRA aid will convey what has to be done. There is time and room here for only a thumbnail sketch of present conditions, but even this will suffice to show the urgency of the need.

#### *Albania*

War destruction plus the halting of all imports during the war has left Albania in dire need, its people averaging 1,015 calories a day. Before the war, Albania imported two-thirds of its corn, all of its sugar. This year, cereal production will not exceed 60 to 70 percent of the normal production because of the drought. Import need for cereals will be about 9,000 tons per month throughout the whole crop year. Livestock numbers have been reduced by 30 to 50 percent, necessitating imports of animal protein foods, fats, and oils. Clothing and footwear deficiency is estimated at more than 50 percent. There are about 40,000 homeless in Albania who must be housed in tents during the coming winter.

#### *Czechoslovakia*

During the 6 years of German occupation, the entire economy of the country was plundered and actual fighting occurred from one end of the Republic to the other. Though the country was largely self-sufficient in food before the war, it is now severely deficient in foodstuffs and fodder. The 1945 crop of cereals and sugar beets has fallen from 30 to 50 percent below average in various areas, oil crops from 25 to 50 percent. More than half the livestock is gone. Shortage of tractors and agricultural draft power is estimated at about 75 percent.

The textile industry, which is virtually intact, is operating at a small fraction of capacity because of the almost complete dependence on imported raw materials, particularly cotton and wool.

Efficiency of the people has been seriously curtailed by the studied neglect of health by the Nazis, acute shortage of drugs and medical equipment, and malnutrition.

Rehabilitation is largely dependent on restoration of the transportation system, which will take at least a year. The Germans put the 8,000 miles of railway out of commission by destruction of bridges and theft and destruction of most of the 5,000 locomotives, 9,000 passenger cars, and 97,000 freight cars. Of the 110,000 prewar trucks, 13,000 are left in serviceable condition.

Food rations for the people of Bohemia-Moravia in August were 1,345 calories for children, 1,383 for adults, and 2,706 for heavy workers.

#### *Greece*

As a field of battle and occupation, Greece has suffered widespread devastation of homes, agriculture, and industry. Without the imports provided by UNRRA, her people would now have to subsist on 970 calories a day per person compared with the estimated necessary minimum of 2,650 calories. Wholesale destruction of homes has left 414,056 people without shelter. To repair the complete or partial destruction of 1,691 villages, including 90,013 dwellings, lumber and all manner of equipment must be provided. Fifty-four percent of the population is destitute with regard to food and clothing.

In a country which is 20 percent arable, with two-thirds of its population agricultural, 30 percent of the food requirements must be imported in normal times. Yet the 1945 expected cereal production approximates only half of that for the years 1938-39. To meet the deficit, more than 1 million tons of cereal grains would be needed. The horse and cattle population has been cut in half.

Widespread mining of fishing areas and destruction of fishing boats have reduced prewar output of salt- and fresh-water fish by about 60 percent. Rehabilitation of this industry, which employed 20,000 people before the war and provided most of the country's requirements, calls for 2,000 fishing boats and some 1,000 tons of fishing gear.

At the end of June major Greek industries were operating at 35 percent of prewar capacity, with other industries either idle or functioning only partially because of lack of transport and raw materials. In addition to thousands of tons of equipment, raw materials and some 200,000 tons of hard and liquid fuel must be imported each year. Trucks, transport and road-repair equipment must be supplied.

To control malaria, tuberculosis, and venereal diseases which have seriously increased, 7,000 tons of medical supplies and hospital equipment are needed in the coming year.

#### *Italy*

Italy is impoverished. Relief and rehabilitation needs are estimated to be well in excess of a billion dollars. Years of warfare, internal upheaval, military operations, German demolition, and Allied bombing have left crucial shortages of food, clothing, medical services, and shelter. More than 1 million people are homeless, and 350,000 are refugees. The average daily ration is about 1,000 calories.

This year's harvest, one of the poorest on record, has aggravated the food problem caused by flooding from destruction of drainage installations, military operations, lack of draft animals, and destruction and use of crops by the enemy.

Industries in southern and central Italy suffered extensive demolition from military operations; and even in the north, which retains 80 percent of its prewar industrial capacity, raw materials and fuel are needed. All industry is crippled by lack of power and transportation.

Ninety percent of the bridges have been blown up; rolling stock and power lines have been largely destroyed; motor transport has been badly depleted.

Flooding of reclaimed land, disintegration of drainage facilities, shortage of food, clothing, medical services, and shelter have combined to undermine health very severely. The incidence of tuberculosis is three times the prewar rate; there are about a million and a half cases of malaria in central and southern Italy. Several hundred tons of medical and sanitation supplies are needed immediately.

#### *Poland*

The scene of three major campaigns since 1939, Poland presents probably the worst food situation in Europe. During the occupation, the Germans deliberately



used starvation as a means of reducing the Polish population and exterminating the Jewish population in particular. In 1942 the Germans exported from half of Poland more than twice the amount of cereal exported from all of Poland before the war.

Since 1938 production of various cereals has declined from 40 to 77 percent. Catastrophic damages sustained by livestock include pigs, 74.1 percent; cattle, 48.4 percent; milk cows, 56.3 percent; sheep, 90 percent. Agriculture has suffered further from deterioration in mechanized cultivation and lack of fertilizer.

A profound health problem is presented by tuberculosis, typhoid, venereal diseases, and dysentery, which are rampant almost everywhere; by hospitals and physicians, which lack almost every kind of supply; by the number of physicians, which has fallen from 12,500 in 1939 to 7,000 for an estimated population of 23 million.

More than 75 percent of the adults and more than 85 percent of the children are completely without shoes, and the clothing shortage is placed at 80 percent of minimum needs.

Rehabilitation of the transportation system, which was a military target and also robbed by the retreating Germans, is a prerequisite to rehabilitation of other phases of Polish economic life. The country may need to import up to 60,000 trucks. Besides, all industry, particularly the coal mines and steel mills, suffer from worn and battered equipment.

### *China*

Eight years of war and deepest enemy penetration and large-scale occupation have ravaged China. The country, which has one-fifth the world's population, faces vast needs. Hundreds of thousands have starved to death; millions are suffering from acute hunger. Forty million Chinese have been uprooted from their homes and displaced within their country. Practically everyone in China needs clothing, two garments, one for winter, another for summer. Military casualties and plague have decimated the population; the rest are prey to scourges of tuberculosis, scurvy, typhus, malaria, leg ulcers, and diseases of malnutrition.

Food, medical supplies, and transport equipment loom as the prime needs. At least 30,000,000 people will have to be fed on imported food during the early stages of rehabilitation. Although 80 percent of the people are farmers, widespread starvation prevails. The effective blockade, disruption of internal transport, Japanese requisition of food, burning of grain, and destruction of irrigation systems have left a severe food deficit. In addition, the Japanese devoured or drove away thousands of oxen and other farm animals and destroyed agricultural implements. They also diverted much acreage to the cultivation of opium.

In some parts of occupied China, livestock has disappeared completely; in others it has declined a third. The restoration of draft animals is essential to cultivation. Provision of these, along with veterinary supplies, fungicides, insecticides, and simple agricultural implements, would provide the necessary impetus for rehabilitation of agriculture in China. This might begin to take effect in as little as 6 months, but until then the country faces a grave food deficit.

A year ago, there were less than 1,000 miles of railway operating in free China, and this was in three disconnected lines. Normally, China (excluding Manchuria) had 7,000 miles of rail lines. Imported railway equipment needed is estimated at 1.75 million metric tons, including repairs for rolling stocks destroyed by the retreating Japanese, new locomotives, and cars. At least 34,000 vehicles, mostly trucks, are needed in the first 18 months of rehabilitation. Essential are repair materials and tires for man- and animal-propelled vehicles such as rickshaws, bicycles, wheelbarrows, and carts.

For coastal shipping and internal water transport, on which the country is largely dependent, launches, tugs, lighters, and other small craft must be built and provided to make up for Japanese destructions and confiscation. The enemy also demolished port installations and shipbuilding facilities.

For all transport as well as for industry, fuel must be imported. China can produce enough oil to keep only 1,000 trucks operating.

In addition to the food needed to combat the widespread diseases, China urgently needs about 74,000 tons of medical supplies and equipment and the services of several hundred foreign technicians. There is a dearth of every conceivable kind of equipment, from bandages to surgical instruments, from hospital beds to X-ray machines. Of the 104 drugs considered essential, only a handful are produced in China. The pharmaceutical plants broken down during the war must be rehabilitated; the medical institutions reopened, restaffed, reequipped, and enlarged.

Normally importing a small fraction of the raw cotton, yarn, and textiles she uses, China will need almost limitless cloth imports until textile production can be restored. Considerable devastation of spinning mills in occupied China, which had 98 percent of the country's spindles, has left China with less than half its prewar yarn production. The country needs about 1.5 million bales of raw cotton, until it can supply its own. Needed immediately are 6,000 tons of cottonseed used to plant about a million acres in north China. Spinning machinery is also required.

More than any other country, China needs direct relief in the emergency period as a stop-gap measure for war victims. With the shocks of blockade, devastation, and plague cushioned, she is expected to be able to feed, clothe, and house her people with her own resources.

#### *Yugoslavia*

Yugoslavia suffers from the ravages of prolonged battle, air bombing, guerrilla warfare, scorched-earth tactics, and the worst drought in 20 years. All areas of the country have been laid waste; one-seventh to one-fifth of the homes have been destroyed; 1,000,000 have been damaged. Without UNRRA aid, this winter approximately 100,000 people will be homeless and exposed to epidemics and privation.

Fighting in the most important grain-producing areas, the Vojvodina and Slavonia, prevented seeding of the winter grain. Then, the shortage of draft power, plows, seeds, and fertilizers also impeded spring sowing, so that only 50 percent of the prewar wheat area and from 80 to 85 percent of the prewar corn area was seeded.

As compared with the period from 1935 to 1938, 1945 food production will be: Grains, 51 percent; meat, 26 percent; fats and oils, 33 percent; milk and milk products, 30 percent; sugar, 28 percent. Livestock casualties since 1938 are: Hogs, 58 percent; cattle, 44 percent; sheep, 50 percent; goats, 50 percent; poultry, 60 percent.

With the transportation system an enemy and guerilla target for 4 years and a target for the Allied forces in the last year, almost complete disruption occurred. More than 60 percent of the rolling stock was destroyed. Harbor installations and coastal shipping were heavily damaged. Of the 18,000 motor vehicles before the war, there are now about 1,500 in operation. Without the trucks provided by UNRRA, lack of transport would make distribution of much of the crops virtually impossible.

Industry was entirely in German hands during the war, and only the branches converted to war production for the Nazis were in operation. Besides, there was extensive sabotage. Coal production has fallen from 60 to 70 percent since the prewar.

Typhus and typhoid present serious problems. All of the malaria control accomplished before the war has been undone. In Belgrade tuberculosis has increased 50 percent.

#### *Statement of UNRRA estimates of 1945 crop production and livestock population shown as percentages of prewar crop production and livestock population*

Poland:	Percent	Czechoslovakia—Continued	Percent
Rye.....	55	Fall wheat.....	75
Wheat.....	48	Spring wheat.....	191
Barley.....	44	Fall barley.....	70
Oats.....	52	Spring barley.....	61
Potatoes.....	46	Oats.....	63
Sugar beets.....	26	Oats and rye.....	88
Rape seed.....	60	Cattle.....	78
Linseed.....	27	Pigs.....	62
Cattle.....	52	Horses.....	108
(Milk cows).....	44	Yugoslavia:	Percent
Horses.....	30	Wheat.....	32
Hogs.....	26	Rye.....	34
Sheep.....	10	Maize.....	64
Czechoslovakia: <sup>1</sup>		Sugar beets.....	61
Fall rye.....	85	Sunflowers and rape.....	198
Spring rye.....	106	Potatoes.....	57

<sup>1</sup> First preliminary harvest as of July 1, 1945, of cereal harvest in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia (including frontier districts). Livestock census to July 1, 1945, preliminary data for Bohemia and Moravia, excluding Sudetenland.

*Statement of UNRRA estimates of 1945 crop production and livestock population shown as percentages of prewar crop production and livestock population—Con.*

Yugoslavia—Continued		Percent	Greece—Continued		Percent
Rice	-----	113	Donkeys	-----	73
Cattle	-----	41	Mules	-----	49
Horses	-----	34	Buffaloes	-----	70
Donkeys	-----	33	Hogs	-----	61
Mules	-----	33	Sheep	-----	68
Buffaloes	-----	41	Goats	-----	62
Hogs	-----	42	Poultry	-----	63
Sheep	-----	33	Italy:		
Goats	-----	33	Wheat	-----	56
Poultry	-----	19	Other cereals	-----	49
Greece:			Corn	-----	47
Wheat	-----	55	Rice	-----	56
Rye	-----	41	Beans	-----	15
Maize	-----	56	Potatoes	-----	82
Meslin	-----	50	Sugar beets	-----	10
Barley	-----	38	Forage	-----	34
Oats	-----	48	Olives	-----	94
Pulses	-----	55	Olive oil	-----	82
Potatoes	-----	96	Cattle	-----	66
Olive oil	-----	86	(Milk cows)	-----	64
Edible olives	-----	94	Sheep	-----	74
Raisins	-----	66	Lard and fat	-----	73
Currants	-----	26	Meat	-----	29
Cattle	-----	50	Butter	-----	56
Horses	-----	51	Milk, fresh	-----	64

China.—Reliable information on 1945 crop production is not yet available to UNRRA's China mission. However, it is estimated that of 195.0 million acres cultivated before the war, only 75 percent has not been affected by the war, and that there has been a substantial reduction in the fertility of the land due to the lack of fertilizer. The average percentage loss of livestock population is estimated at 20 percent, although in some areas it is estimated that 70 percent of the draft-animal population has been lost.

*Value of shipments by UNRRA to liberated areas through September 1945*

[Thousands of dollars, landed cost]

Country of destination:		Country of destination—Continued	
Albania	\$8, 974, 000	Yugoslavia	\$143, 638, 000
Czechoslovakia	73, 855, 000	UNRRA operations	2, 720, 000
Greece	189, 756, 000	China	622, 000
Italy	21, 051, 000		
Poland	89, 889, 000	Total	530, 505, 000

STATUS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN ITALY

Mr. TABER. Who has charge of the operations of UNRRA in southern Italy?

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. Keeny is head of our Italian mission.

Mr. TABER. Where did you get most of your help that is operating under Mr. Keeny?

Mr. LEHMAN. We secured them from this country and from Great Britain; we have a substantial number of voluntary agency people in Italy from Great Britain. We have employed a considerable number of local people in Italy and we secured some from other countries.

Mr. TABER. As I remember it, our armies have been north of Rome for considerably over a year, so that southern Italy has had some chance to rehabilitate itself, or should have had a chance to get back to production, more or less. Is that correct?



Mr. HENDRICKSON. They were not very far north of Rome, actually. The Po River Valley, which is the richest area in Italy from the standpoint of production of food, was not opened up until shortly before VE-day.

Mr. TABER. I understand that, but all of Italy south of Rome was in the clear since more than a year ago.

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes, but with very great handicaps. The crops were very poor. The transportation was very poor. Military operations had left tremendous demolition. Bridges were down. Rolling stock and power lines had been very badly crippled, if not destroyed. Part of the most productive areas had been flooded by the Germans. And, of course, I again want to emphasize that the drought this year has been extremely bad.

Mr. DIRKSEN. May I make an observation there, Mr. Taber?

Mr. TABER. Surely.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Governor, I agree with you that the demolition was bad, of course, in cities like Pisa, Leghorn, Florence; very little in Rome, of course, except at the airport. There was not a great deal of devastation of land, however. I think in my journeys I included about six or seven hundred miles by automobile as well as by plane, and the crops that I saw all through the Po and Arno Valleys stood extremely well, in my judgment. Even down below Rome, between Rome and Caserta, in the Pontine Marshes, the water was already leaving in time to get in a crop. I thought the barley, the rye, and the wheat were about as good as I had seen.

The people were working very diligently in the fields, and that extended all the way up to Villa Franca and beyond, up to General Truscott's headquarters. So the people had gotten on the land, and it looked to me as though it were a reasonable assumption that there was going to be a good crop this year. I think one of the notes that deserves some mention is that probably they were not quite so devoid of oils as we were led to believe, because a good many people had oil in their basement. Farmers kept olive oil, edible oils, but, because of the adverse rate of exchange, with the lira pegged at 1 cent, obviously to swap what edibles they had and take money, and then undertake to buy clothing, for instance, or manufactured goods, where, in terms of units that we can understand, an ordinary suit of clothes would cost \$250 and a pair of shoes would cost \$80, they were just content to keep what they had, and that included, I think, some rye and rye flour, some oil—at least, it was the impression that I got from talking with people everywhere over the country, including, of course, the Allied Control Commission and also Mr. Keeny, with whom I spent an entire day.

Mr. GILPATRIC. May I add one comment about the Italian supply program? UNRRA has no present responsibility for civilian supply in Italy, except a very limited program for relief to children and nursing and expectant mothers and other indigents. The whole civil program which we are discussing here as it affects the United States, the status of the crops, and how much Italy has had to import, has been entirely the program of the United States Government, sponsored by United States representatives, either through the Army or through civilian agencies. Every single import that has gone in has been certified by the Army as necessary to avoid disease and unrest.

I think there may be questions raised about whether imports at this stage are necessary or not, but I think those questions are ones which UNRRA can hardly answer, since they have had no people in the field studying this problem.

Mr. TABER. You mean that as far as Italy goes, you have not had the primary responsibility?

Mr. GILPATRIC. UNRRA has not had the primary responsibility; I am representing the Department of State. I want to make that point clear.

Mr. TABER. It has been the responsibility of the Army?

Mr. GILPATRIC. The Army and the Foreign Economic Administration.

Mr. DIRKSEN. But in matters of sanitation and health, you have been sending medicines and vaccines and that sort of thing over there.

Mr. GILPATRIC. Yes. There is a limited UNRRA program which is confined to supplemental feeding of mothers and children, the furnishing of medical and sanitary supplies, and assistance to Italian refugees. But the basic import program, as I believe you know, Mr. Dirksen, has been a combined responsibility of the Army and of the civilian agencies, and UNRRA cannot take it over until they have additional funds.

#### OPERATIONS OF UNRRA IN ITALY

Mr. TABER. What is UNRRA doing with 246 people in Italy?

Mr. LEHMAN. May I answer that?

Mr. TABER. Certainly.

Mr. LEHMAN. A large proportion of our personnel in Italy are engaged in the operation of four camps and two hospitals for displaced persons of United Nations nationality that we took over from the military in the spring. They included camp administration, doctors, nurses, and supply men. The others are assigned to work on the limited program for the benefit of Italy which Mr. Gilpatric, who is not a member of the staff of UNRRA but represents the State Department, has already explained.

At the meeting of the UNRRA Council, held in Montreal in September of last year, UNRRA was authorized and directed to carry on a limited program in Italy. We commenced work there at the end of the year or the beginning of this year. I use the word "limited" advisedly, because it is limited both as to amounts and as to the character of our work. It is limited as to amount to an expenditure of \$50,000,000. It is limited as to the character of the work, to supplemental feeding of children, nursing and expectant mothers, to medical and sanitary work, and to work among displaced persons. The work of bringing in the general supply for the civilian population from the outside has been carried on ever since shortly after the troops reached there, by the military and by the Allied Control Commission: more recently by the Foreign Economic Administration. The Army, as you know, has ceased its work. It is intended that the work of the Allied Control Commission will come to an end within a reasonable period, say the end of this year.

Mr. TABER. Do you mean the fiscal or the calendar year?

Mr. LEHMAN. The calendar year. When I use the word "year," I always mean the calendar year.

At the meeting of the Council in London in August, authorization was given to UNRRA to take over, as of approximately the beginning of January 1946, the work of bringing in the necessary supplies which had heretofore been carried on by the military, the Allied Control Commission and FEA. In other words, UNRRA would be substituted for these agencies. That proposal was made by the United States representative on the Council, Mr. Clayton. The United States Government, which has had the main responsibility assisted to some extent, I believe, by the United Kingdom and Canada, will accordingly be relieved of further responsibility, save as it shares in the work through UNRRA.

When that resolution was passed, I made a very definite statement pointing out that UNRRA could not assume the responsibility unless and until it knew what funds would be made available to it by the Congress of the United States. The program has involved a large amount of money in the past. It will involve a very large amount of money, at least for the near future. UNRRA cannot and will not undertake that work unless it is given assurance that it is going to have the funds.

Some part of this \$550,000,000 will, if it is granted by you gentlemen, be used for work in Italy. But the main part of the new program in Italy will have to be financed out of what we hope will be made available to us through a later appropriation making the 1 percent additional contribution to UNRRA. That is the situation.

#### SITUATION IN SOUTHERN ITALY

Mr. TABER. Have you been into that southern Italy region?

Mr. LEHMAN. I have been down just a little south of Naples. I went farther south by plane, but did not go by car.

Mr. TABER. Is there anyone here who has been?

Mr. GILPATRIC. I have, sir.

Mr. TABER. What can you tell us about the situation there? Have they done anything toward getting back to work? Now, frankly, I am advised that the men are not working, that the families are not making an effort to keep their houses in shape, that the only ones actually working at all are the young boys and the young girls. What can you tell me about that picture?

Mr. GILPATRIC. I think some general observations are in order. In the first place, southern Italy was traditionally deficient in agricultural production. It was the poorest part of Italy and was normally maintained by the surplus agricultural production in the north, which, as has been brought out here, is rather disappointing this year because of the very serious drought throughout the Mediterranean area.

I think the second factor which has very largely contributed to the lowered production, even in southern Italy, under what we hoped it would be, is the lack of any incentives in the economy. Normally, when you do not have consumer goods of any kind, or other inducements to produce beyond your own needs, you do not produce. Because the Italian economy has been very badly affected by this war, the people have been reduced to virtual moral bankruptcy by the privations they have suffered, and it is very hard to get a little



farmer, such as you find in southern Italy, without any sort of inducement, to produce in excess of his own needs.

Added to that is the break-down of the normal forms of transportation, only one out of the five north-south railroads is running. There has been no commercial coastwise shipping of any kind because, until VE-day, it was entirely controlled by the military. There has been very little resumption since that time.

Mr. TABER. You mean there has been no resumption of coastwise shipping?

Mr. GILPATRIC. Practically none; I mean, in the normal channels of commerce and distribution. In the first place, there is a great shortage of small boats in the Mediterranean. One by one, during the war, they were sunk or commandeered, and there has been no replacement. A good many of the harbors are out of commission. As a result, the whole normal life of the country, so far as distributing goods is concerned, has been disrupted.

There were instances, last fall and winter, when potatoes were in surplus in the plateau country but could not be gotten to the cities, where they were needed, because of the lack of transportation.

In the case of Italy as compared with other countries that you have been talking about, all of those facts have been checked and rechecked by our own United States Government experts. We have worked naturally in collaboration with the British and the Allied Commission, but we have had our own agricultural people. We have a large Foreign Economic Administration staff of civilians in Italy.

Mr. TABER. How large has that been?

Mr. GILPATRIC. I think it is about 125, but—

Mr. TABER. They are not included in this 246 of UNRRA?

Mr. GILPATRIC. No. Our reports on Italy are based on United States Government observations, and I would be very glad to furnish the committee a summary of those facts. I am simply making these few observations because I think they have an important bearing on the situation there.

Mr. O'NEAL. What about reduced manpower because of the war?

Mr. GILPATRIC. I think a great many Italians have been displaced by the war. There were in Germany alone some 750,000 Italian prisoners.

Mr. TABER. According to this schedule here, the Italians are all out of Germany, out of these camps. That is according to the schedule furnished us. There are a lot of Poles and some Yugoslavs, making up about 900,000 altogether in these camps. As I understood from these tables that were furnished us, 750,000, if I remember correctly, were Poles.

Mr. GILPATRIC. The prisoners of war are in a different category, and even if many of them have gotten back to northern Italy—which is highly questionable—there were certainly over half a million in Germany, and I doubt very much if they have gotten back to their normal habits and places of living and working in the course of the summer. I think progress has been made, but there has been a great displacement, particularly of the usable manpower in Italy, as a result of the war.

## MENTAL ATTITUDE OF ITALIAN PEOPLE TOWARD THE PROBLEM

Mr. LUDLOW. If I may interrupt to ask this question, what is the general attitude of the Italian people toward helping themselves and getting on their feet? What is their mental attitude toward that problem?

Mr. GILFATHIC. I think the Italian people are showing increasing evidence of conscious responsibility in that respect. That has been evidenced by their interest in their own governmental processes and by the fact that their relief, coming from the United States, has been kept to an absolute minimum in the view of most of the experts. I think everybody who has studied conditions elsewhere in Europe will agree that what the United States has put into Italy has been in no way in excess of the minimum relief needs.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. In connection with displaced persons, I would like to call attention to the fact that the fifth paragraph on page 35 of the binder states:

But UNRRA's displaced persons operations are not confined to the German program. The Administration is operating four camps and two hospitals for United Nations nationals and stateless persons displaced in Italy. It has also been providing cash assistance and commissary supplies to United Nations nationals not in camps. In addition, UNRRA has been assisting the Governments of Greece and Yugoslavia in providing the necessary facilities for the reception and care of returning refugees.

In that connection I think it should be mentioned that there has been a sizable movement of displaced persons from Germany through France or Switzerland into Italy. From there they have been moved on to other places. A fairly large number of Greeks and Yugoslavs, for instance, came through there, and our people had to handle them. There has been quite a turn-over. But Mr. Keeny, who has been here this last week and who returned to Italy last night, has stated that he expects that there will be a considerable load to handle through the winter in Italy, consisting of stateless and other non-Italian displaced persons.

Mr. TABER. What was Mr. Keeny's background?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. Keeny has had extensive European relief experience. He worked in Mr. Hoover's Relief Administration after the last war, mainly in eastern Europe. Between the wars his primary job was director of publications for the YMCA in the United States. I think he is originally from the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. TABER. Do you have on your roll a former Governor of Nebraska?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Not any longer. Governor Cochran was our liaison representative with the Allied military at Caserta in Italy until fairly recently. He has now left us to join the United States Budget Bureau.

Mr. DIRKSEN. May I ask at that point, Governor, or Mr. Hendrickson, why did Neville Miller resign and return to the United States?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Before we actually went into Greece and Yugoslavia and Albania, we had a subregional office at Cairo, which we called the Balkan headquarters. The office was charged with planning the relief operations which were to be carried out in the

Balkan countries as soon as they were liberated. Mr. Miller was the senior deputy at these headquarters. When we were actually able to send our country missions into the countries, or near there, the need for the Balkan headquarters, as such, disappeared.

We liquidated that mission and set up what we call the Mediterranean or Cairo office, which is primarily engaged in operating the refugee camps which we have in Egypt and the Middle East. The Balkan country missions had been staffed; so when the headquarters were liquidated, as had always been contemplated, Mr. Miller was no longer needed there. He had a good record with UNRRA and he was offered another position in connection with Czechoslovakia, but he had been abroad for quite awhile and decided not to accept the other position, and left us to enter private business. Since that time I think he has joined the Army-Navy Liquidation Commission as an assistant to Mr. McCabe.

#### BLACK MARKET OF RELIEF SUPPLIES IN SOUTHERN ITALY

Mr. TAPER. What do you know about the black market in food that is being furnished by our relief agencies in southern Italy?

Mr. LEHMAN. Of course, there is a black market.

Mr. TAPER. Out of food we are furnishing?

Mr. LEHMAN. No; I think it could be only very slightly, if at all out of food furnished by UNRRA.

Mr. TAPER. My information is that it is very much more than "slight."

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Let me say this, Mr. Taber: As Mr. Gilpatric has said before, the responsibility for the basic supplies of food that go to Italy today is not that of UNRRA. UNRRA shipments of food in there, which are limited, total now between 16,000 tons and 18,000 tons a month and are routed now to the child-feeding and mother-care program, while the primary items of food for the general population are supplied by the FEA and through the Allied Commission.

I think it should be clear that the general supply is not a responsibility of UNRRA at this stage, although we are deeply interested in it, because we expect to carry the primary responsibility for all food shipments at a later time.

Mr. TAPER. Mr. Gilpatric, will you tell us what you know about this black market down in southern Italy, with relief food?

Mr. GILPATRIC. I am not prepared to answer the point in any detail, but I can point out that the main cause of the black market is the gradual increase in circulation of currency and continuing shortages in all essential supplies. It is a symptom we have in every liberated area. We had it very badly in north Africa, to start; we had it in France, Belgium, and Holland, and it is basically a problem of the inflation that occurs when you have a shortage of civilian supplies.

I think the main comment as far as Italy is concerned, or, rather, the special extenuation for conditions there, is the fact that distribution controls have so largely broken down. In the democratic countries, so to speak, you have the maintenance of your normal channels of distribution which you can immediately start to use—warehousing people and local business people. In Italy, where we removed the Fascist officials as well as the corporate mechanisms for all types of civilian supply and distribution which they developed under the



Mussolini regime, two things happened. You had the complete dissolution of the central controlling elements as being typical of the Fascist state and organization; and then you had the gradual purging and elimination of many of your officials who handled those problems.

Mr. TABER. You mean by that that all private channels of distribution were eliminated in Italy?

Mr. GILPATRIC. Not private channels of distribution completely eliminated; but your centralized control rested in the hands of the Government, and you had most of the officials familiar with that control and with what had to be done to maintain rations and prices thrown out because of their connection with the Mussolini regime.

That is a problem that is pestering us a great deal in Germany today.

Mr. TABER. I am still interested in trying to find out to what extent relief supplies have been diverted to the black market there. My understanding has been it has been very, very considerable.

Mr. GILPATRIC. On that, I think all I can do, Mr. Taber, is to prepare for you a summary report of all the information we have in the files here. It is something on which I am not prepared to give you the full figures. I know there has been a great deal of concern about it, and we have very full reports from the military and civilian representatives.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. You have been down all through there yourself, have you not?

Mr. GILPATRIC. Yes.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Have not you observed anything of that kind while you were down there?

Mr. GILPATRIC. Yes; but—

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Well, you might as well give us your impression.

Mr. GILPATRIC. As I say, the problem in these areas is fundamentally one of the lack of goods.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. But what have you seen in terms of what Mr. Taber asked? Do not give us generalities; let us have a little specific report on what you have seen personally while you were down there.

Mr. GILPATRIC. Well, there are no stocks to speak of in most stores and the Government establishes the prices.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That is not the question Mr. Taber is asking. He wants to know to what extent those relief supplies are being diverted to the black market down there—what you have seen personally.

Mr. GILPATRIC. I do not think there is any deliberate diversion.

Mr. DIRKSEN. What about pilfering of supplies, throwing them off the trucks as they are being delivered, and then putting them in the black market?

Mr. GILPATRIC. There is undoubtedly a great deal of that.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Let me go back to Mr. Hendrickson for a question. You said you had no responsibility primarily in Italy. Now, you do have in Greece.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That is right.

#### PILFERING AND BLACK MARKET OF RELIEF SUPPLIES IN GREECE

Mr. DIRKSEN. What is the percentage of pilfering in Greece and how much of our supplies have been stolen by the ELAS Actionist

crowd in all near country towns where they did not need it and it found its way into the black market? Certainly that is true in Greece, because I was there.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I do not know the exact percentage. In Greece, as in other countries we are assisting, we turn over the supplies to the Government, and the Government uses certain of its agencies for distribution. For instance, the Agricultural Land Bank of Greece, the farm credit agency they have there, is primarily responsible for the distribution outside of Athens. Pilferage was very high at the outset in Greece. In fact, before we were responsible for civilian relief in Greece, while the military were still furnishing supplies, I was told that it had run as high as 18 to 20 percent.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Your people gave me a figure of 30 percent in Athens, and I understood from other sources they thought it was closer to 35 percent.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. It depends on the time. Brigadier Palmer, the British officer in charge of the military relief organization showed me figures in March which indicated that the pilferage was running around 18 to 20 percent. Substantial supplies started to come in there in June, and that always brings a reaction. If fairly substantial supplies are brought in, the black-market demand is reduced pretty fast, black-market prices drop, and the incentives to pilferage are reduced.

Pilfering in the port of Piraeus has more recently been reported as less than one-half of 1 percent. I believe that to be a fact during the summer period, because we were pushing supplies in and were able to get in quite substantial quantities there. The Greek Government put troops on the trucks carrying our supplies to guard against the danger of having them stolen, particularly in the more isolated mountain areas. There are no accurate statistics, and there are all sorts of figures which amount only to rumors in that connection. My understanding is that the Government has now substituted civilian guards for the troops, and the pilferage has been further reduced. Of course, pilferage takes place not only in the ports; it may take place out on the distribution routes.

Supplies are delivered by the Government agencies to the main distribution centers, and the people from the surrounding villages come in and pick the food up to take back. Of course, results have differed. In some places much of the supplies have disappeared; in other places the distribution went very well.

I do not think that any general figure can be applied to the whole country, because there have been wide differences in the proportion of losses; but the situation in general has improved. You cannot expect the temptation to steal to be entirely removed unless prices fall to a reasonable level with a relative saturation of demand. Unfortunately there is no prospect that the demand for many goods will be saturated by the quantity of supplies that UNRRA contemplates providing.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The fact of the matter is while we think of it as a black market, it is a perfectly free market there and anybody can go in and buy. It is not an insidious operation at all, and if you have the money you can buy all the supplies you want in the market areas.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I would say the better expression is it is a "gray" market.

Mr. DIRKSEN. It is a free market, and there is no policing of the market of any kind whatever.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. In some instances the sale of certain types of things was policed. I had discussions with officials of the Greek Government about this very matter. They said, "If we should requisition, say, shoes, down in the port of Piraeus, where there are a certain number of shops which have probably altogether 500 pairs of shoes and which have been getting \$40 to \$50 a pair for them—if we should requisition shoes from one shop there, that information would get about and shoes would completely disappear from sale again."

We have gone through a rather difficult period with the Greek Government. Mr. Varvaressos, governor of the Bank of Greece, who recently was the Vice Prime Minister, attempted to put in a very rigorous sort of price control there and to apply what had been the wartime experience both of the United Kingdom and the United States. He found he did not have an adequate corps of civil servants to carry his program out. He met with tremendous resistance and was forced to resign. Then the policy was reversed, price controls were removed, and the Government moved in the opposite direction. How that will turn out remains to be seen.

#### EXTENT OF BLACK MARKET IN RELIEF GOODS IN ITALY

Mr. LUDLOW. Reference has been made here to the black market in relief goods. Assuming UNRRA's distributing personnel all along the line is honest—and I do so assume—why should there be any black market in relief goods in Italy?

Mr. LEHMAN. As Mr. Gilpatric and Mr. Hendrickson have already told you, I doubt very much whether any of our UNRRA relief goods in Italy have found their way into the black market, or free market. That is due to the fact UNRRA's responsibility has been limited largely to the supplemental feeding of children and nursing mothers.

Mr. LUDLOW. Well, your responsibility extends clear through to the ultimate distribution of those supplies, does it not?

Mr. LEHMAN. I was getting to that. These supplies which UNRRA has furnished to carry out its particular task there have been distributed very largely through institutions and schools. I think probably Mr. Dirksen, when he was in Italy, visited some of those schools where lunches are given, preventoria, etc.; I know I did. Since most of our supplies are given out to consumers for immediate consumption in this way in Italy, I think very little, if any, diversion of UNRRA food to the black market occurs. But I would not be honest with you gentlemen if I denied that in other parts of Europe where UNRRA is operating there has been or is a black market, or free market, and that also there has been pilferage of supplies.

I think, both with regard to the diversion of UNRRA relief supplies and pilferage, that the situation has very greatly improved, due to better administration and closer observation; but they do exist and they will exist to some extent so long as, I think Mr. Gilpatrick very well pointed out, there is a large amount of currency or barter material on the one hand and a great scarcity of supplies on the other. I think even if the demand is 100 percent and the available supply of a commodity is only 80 percent, you will find an incentive to a black market. There has been a black market in this country and,



in spite of the Government's 60,000 or more inspectors, it was impossible during the war to keep it under complete control. In some of the countries where UNRRA operates there is a 100 percent demand and only a 10 percent supply and, until that deficiency is remedied, as we are trying to remedy it to some extent, there will be a black market.

Of course, there is a certain amount of pilferage. There was some pilferage among our own troops, as you know, of cigarettes, trucks, tires, oil, and what not. Several hundred people were convicted of that offense only within the last 2 or 3 months, and the Army, I am sure, would be the last to deny it.

I want to give you an example of how difficult it is to control pilferage completely. We are now buying a large number of trucks from the military in France, which we are sending to Poland and Czechoslovakia. Those trucks, so far as they are destined for Czechoslovakia, go through Germany. UNRRA has taken title to the trucks, but the Army has agreed to guard the trucks en route, but the Army has warned us that in spite of the fact they will furnish a certain number of military guards, there will be some pilfering. I would not be honest with you if I did not tell you that pilferage occurs and will continue. We have reduced it and hope to reduce it more, but, in fact, it does happen.

Mr. LUDLOW. I know how concerned you are with maintaining the integrity of UNRRA, but I wonder if you have learned of any specific instances where UNRRA personnel anywhere down the line have been engaging in black-market manipulations.

Mr. LEHMAN. We have heard of some rumors in the case of the mobilization camp we were running up in Granville, and we have heard of some since, and the charges have been turned over to the military for investigation.

Mr. LUDLOW. About how many instances?

Mr. LEHMAN. I cannot tell you that.

Mr. TABER. Now, your program over all, as I get it, calls for quite substantial shipments to some of these countries; for instance, very substantial shipments to Czechoslovakia, quite substantial shipments to Poland. Your Italian shipments so far have been about \$18,000,000 down through August; your September estimate was about \$3,500,000; your October estimate for Italy was about \$4,000,000; your November estimate is just a little over \$4,000,000, and your December estimate is about \$7,000,000.

Now, does that represent a substantial portion of what relief the United States is putting into Italy? It does not, does it?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. No. That whole program is all within the \$50,000,000 limitation in the authorizing resolution; we do not take primary responsibility for the Italian supply program until in January. There is only a limited reflection of that future responsibility in this shipping program.

#### WORK OF OTHER GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN ITALY

Mr. TABER. Have we any kind of picture of what other governmental organizations are doing or have been doing in Italy?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I was going to say that I think Mr. Gilpatric should discuss that, because the United States Government has been a party to the Allied Commission and the military operation.

Mr. GILPATRIC. The program for Italy through the so-called August loadings, that is, shipments from here, were financed by our Army, the British Army, and the Canadians, in approximately the same ratios as their contributions to UNRRA. It just happens to work out that way. Beginning with the September loadings, the Italian program has been largely carried by a special appropriation which this committee gave to the Foreign Economic Administration of \$100,000,000 which, presumably, was going to last through the November loadings. In other words, you had about \$35,000,000 a month minimum essential civilian relief supplies going out. I have not the figures of the total Army program, but it is very substantial and I could get them for the benefit of the committee.

#### PROGRAM IN ITALY FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1946

In our estimates, I might say, for the cost of the 1946 relief to Italy, based on the information of our own experts, and in recommending this program to UNRRA Council, we have estimated \$450,000,000 as the cost of the 1946 program for UNRRA in Italy.

Mr. LUDLOW. Calendar year?

Mr. GILPATRIC. Calendar year 1946.

Mr. TABER. And how would that be laid out?

Mr. GILPATRIC. I think in the case of Italy that would not include anything but relief foodstuffs and rehabilitation supplies essential to the production of relief goods. In other words, that would mean none of what you might call either reconstruction or permanent rehabilitation. The Italian Government is being permitted to buy certain supplies against the dollars which were accumulated as troop pay, where our troops used the lira and the Italian Government received dollars. Some of those dollars are being permitted to be used for the more urgent long-range improvements, such as the repair of dams and public utilities, hydroelectric power, and so forth—anything that will reduce the drain on the need for imports. I could give the committee that information in some detail, but I just wanted to point out we were the ones who had estimated it at this stage. UNRRA assumption of full relief responsibility for Italy came as a result of our recommendation to the UNRRA Council.

Mr. TABER. Would that \$450,000,000 for the 1946 calendar year be distributed on the basis of between 35 and 40 million dollars a month through the year?

Mr. GILPATRIC. Yes; approximately at that rate.

Mr. TABER. That means it has to go on beyond that, if it goes that way; does it not?

Mr. GILPATRIC. That is quite right. Of course, we are hoping—

Mr. TABER. Unless you are going to be able to taper this thing off at the end of this present harvest, you are going to have it on your hands forever.

Mr. GILPATRIC. There are several qualifications to that, Mr. Taber. I do not know whether it is necessary to discuss them in connection with this particular appropriation.

Mr. LUDLOW. Would you rather have your testimony off the record here?

Mr. GILPATRIC. I would be glad to make some preliminary comments on our planning.

Mr. LUDLOW. Suppose you put it on the record and, when it comes to you, you will have the privilege of deleting it.

Mr. GILPATRIC. In the first place, they have had very bad crops in Italy, and distribution—

Mr. TABER. You told me that was going to be distributed on about an even basis through the year. Now, I would like to find out as to how you are ever going to terminate the thing if you do not taper the thing off. Is there any possible way?

Mr. GILPATRIC. Well, the explanation of the even distribution is to a certain extent bound up in the fact that a lot of items that will be delivered later in the year will not be foodstuffs.

Mr. TABER. What would they be?

Mr. GILPATRIC. There would be certain raw materials.

Mr. TABER. What kind of raw materials?

Mr. GILPATRIC. There is quite a textile industry, for instance, in Italy, which we would like to see reestablished. There will be a minimum of textile imports and, in fact, we would like to give the Italian economy an opportunity of using its facilities to relieve the world-wide textile shortage. This is all subject to later verification by UNRRA, as being their responsibility.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Is that rehabilitation or reconstruction?

Mr. GILPATRIC. Well, it is rehabilitation to the extent that textiles are definitely needed by the people in Italy, and their clothing situation is pretty bad, as I think any visitor there could see.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I thought you said this was for export.

Mr. GILPATRIC. In the case of exported commodities, we would presumably be giving them the raw materials, with which, after putting in their own labor and using their own equipment, they could create foreign exchange to purchase essential supplies and thereby cut down the cost of their relief to other contributing countries.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I would like to inject there that I have seen figures of what the FEA experts feel the total import requirements for relief would be for Italy for the year 1946. They total about \$1,050,000,000. As the Governor has said, however, UNRRA is not prepared to take any of that responsibility until it has some assurance of finances, but, even at the most, we talk in terms of not more than 400 to 450 million dollars. Therefore, the UNRRA part would not take care of the total relief needs of Italy as estimated by FEA. While UNRRA has not completed its own planning for the program, two things in that stand out: One would be the hope and expectation that there would be relief from the heavy shipments of food with the harvest of 1946. Second, with respect to the cotton and wool and other raw materials which UNRRA would put in, they be supplied not for reexport but entirely to provide for the production of textiles and other goods required for relief within Italy.

Out of the 400 to 450 million dollars for Italy the total amount of raw materials we could send in there would by no means meet the internal relief demands. I think that should be clear, that the amounts we would put in would be for production for internal relief use only.

Mr. TABER. Now, the Commodity Credit Corporation has a great quantity of wool and cotton on hand.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That is right.

Mr. TABER. And the British also have a great quantity of wool on hand.



Mr. HENDRICKSON. That is right.

Mr. TABER. Their textile mills were up in the part of Italy north of the Po; were they not?

Mr. GILPATRIC. That is right.

Mr. TABER. They were not damaged very much?

Mr. GILPATRIC. That is correct.

Mr. TABER. Are they operating presently?

Mr. GILPATRIC. No; they are not operating to any great extent, because not only do they need wool and cotton, but they also need coal.

Mr. TABER. Do they not have water power up there?

Mr. GILPATRIC. They do, but not enough to operate their textile mills. In any event they have primarily hydroelectric rather than steam turbine production. They use coal for textile processing, and the shortage of coal throughout Europe has been so serious that Italy has been operating far under its minimum essential quantities.

Mr. TABER. I am wondering what kind of a break-down you can give us of what you folks want to do in Italy month after month over the year 1946, as that seems to be the figure that you are aiming at. In the break-down that you furnish us here there is no extension beyond December, as far as Italy is concerned, or any of the others.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That is right, because our presentation is based on showing what has been done with the \$800,000,000 which is already appropriated, and what we propose to do with the \$550,000,000 which would complete the appropriation under the existing authorization. What we do for Italy after December 31 would be dependent on appropriations out of the subsequent authorization, which is scheduled to come before the Congress in the form of an additional request for a 1 percent contribution.

Mr. TABER. How much money out of this \$550,000,000 that we are supposed to be considering here now is set up for distribution to Italy?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. The total out of the \$550,000,000 would be \$61,500,000.

Mr. TABER. That would be spread over what period?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That would be spread over the period until December 31.

Mr. TABER. That would be spread over the period until December 31 of this year?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. This year, plus initiating the pipe line for the bigger program starting in January.

Mr. TABER. You could not make the shipments this year anyway.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That is right.

Mr. TABER. Because this bill has not a chance in the world of getting through Congress before the 1st of November.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. We are going to be in a very difficult situation if it is not through before that time.

Mr. LEHMAN. May I add a word here? You ask us for a break-down month by month. Mr. Gilpatric said he thought that this would be distributed in Italy on about an equal monthly basis. I do not think we can give you that assurance.

I think during the early months of the year the requirements for food will probably be larger than in the latter part of the year. Furthermore, we do not know at this stage of the game what the actual requirements will be. If the food situation deteriorates further we

will have to use a larger portion of our funds for food than would otherwise be the case and a smaller proportion for other materials.

Furthermore, this money that Mr. Hendrickson has referred to, \$61,000,000, which would be a part of this \$550,000,000 which we are now asking for, is not for shipments prior to the end of the year, but for procurement prior to the end of the year. If we are going to take over shipments in January, as we are directed to do by the UNRRA Council, subject to appropriations being made available, we have got to start making these purchases promptly, or else we just will not have the supplies, and there will be a break in the supply line which I think will be very disastrous.

#### DISCUSSION OF PROBLEM OF PROCUREMENT OF SUPPLIES

Mr. TABER. There are not any supplies you want to ship but what are already in the hands of the Department of Agriculture or the Commodity Credit Corporation, are there?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Oh, yes.

Mr. TABER. Any substantial amount?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Oh, yes. May I say this is our program for the early part of the year. It would contemplate a certain amount of cotton and wool and they do have that.

Mr. TABER. And they have wheat?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. They do not have wheat in the quantity necessary. They have been having to make purchases of wheat.

Mr. TABER. That does not take long to buy or to get?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. It is not easy to make arrangements with respect to wheat within a short time now, because of two factors: One is that the total amount of wheat out of Atlantic coast ports is heavier than in normal times, there has not been a tremendous wheat movement out of the Atlantic coast ports for some years, and the elevator space and handling facilities are not excessive by any means.

Mr. LEHMAN. Is it not a fact, too, Mr. Hendrickson, that even where the needed supplies are available—and they are not available in all categories—that from the time you place your requisition until you can get supplies on board ship, it consumes a great many weeks?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That is right. We have to arrange for bidding for shipping roughly 60 days in advance, and we have also to plan to order commodities forward to the port on an average of at least 3 weeks in advance, even in the case of wheat. A part of the trouble has been that a lot of wheat has had to be shipped in bags rather than in bulk, because of the condition of the ports over at the other end, although that has improved in the case of Italy to where we can handle more in bulk.

#### CONDITION OF MARITIME ACTIVITIES OF ITALY AND GREECE

Mr. TABER. I have one or two other questions. I do not know whether any of you have been into this so that you can answer it. A very large portion of the Mediterranean population, including that of Greece and Italy and all of that territory, was engaged in seafaring operations, especially in the southern part of Italy and all of Greece. Are those people not at work at the present time and gainfully employed upon the world's merchant marine?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. No. The Italian merchant marine, for example has been very greatly reduced.

Mr. TABER. Yes; but there has been plenty of employment on our ships in the merchant marine ever since the occupation, for over a year, and those people ought to be all employed, and the Greeks ought to be pretty well employed with money coming in so that there would be a very considerable amount of funds coming into those countries.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. In the case of Greece, the loss of ships of the smaller kind was simply tremendous, while in the case of its ocean-going merchant marine, the loss exceeded well over 50 percent. Of the remaining 50 percent, during the war most have been under charter to the United Kingdom and some of the boats, I think, were under charter to the United States. I am told that when it comes to maritime labor, the percentage of unemployment in Greece is very, very large, and it will be until there is a restoration of the small-boat movement. They use what they call caiques, of which there are ordinarily a tremendous number, but the number they now have is very small. The same thing is true of fishing vessels.

Mr. TABER. You mean they do not have fishing boats any more?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. They have a very small number of fishing boats. They are very short on fishing equipment. We have been trying to help out on that, because we think with the necessary equipment they will produce a great many tons of food for themselves. From the standpoint of rehabilitation it seems to be a very good investment.

#### INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION IN POLAND

Mr. TABER. Turning to this Polish picture you seem to have a great lot of money set up for Poland all the way through. Your over-all shipments seem to get up as high as \$75,000,000 a month in prospect, and this food item is approximately \$19,000,000. Out of the total there is set up for industrial rehabilitation \$30,000,000. What does that mean?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. We have been hoping to escape shipping much grain to Poland. The Poles made a pretty good effort and did have a fair crop of grain. The large amount under industrial rehabilitation is accounted for principally by the number of trucks and that kind of equipment required. The transportation system is in very bad shape. So, it rates a very high priority to enable Poland to put whatever food supplies they have to the best advantage.

We will ship sugar to Poland. We have to ship grain to Czechoslovakia. In the case of Poland we hoped to escape that, but it now appears that we will have to make a heavier shipment of grain than this table indicates. These figures were made up as of October 1. We will probably have an extra movement up into January.

#### CONDITIONS IN BYELORUSSIA AND THE UKRAINE

Mr. TABER. You have figures in here for Byelorussian, and then you have some figures for the Ukraine. For the first one the item for December is set up at \$5,700,000.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That is right.

Mr. TABER. Did not these people have good crops for the last year so that they are able to take care of themselves?



Mr. HENDRICKSON. No, we understand, and the representations that have been made to us indicate, that both in the case of Byelorussia and in the case of the Ukraine they had been fully occupied and the livestock had been moved away, and a lot of other damage had been done, and the shortage of manpower in these Republics resulted in a relatively small proportion of the land actually having been utilized. In this past year the farm labor was practically all done by women, and there is very little there in the way of draft animals and very little in the way of tractors. The Germans had taken the tractors away when they went in there.

Mr. TABER. Have you been in there to check up on that?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. No, sir; I do not believe any of our people have been there.

Mr. TABER. Has anybody representing you been in there?

Mr. LEHMAN. But we will, of course, have a mission in there, both in Byelorussia and in the Ukraine.

Mr. LUDLOW. They are very fertile territories; are they not, Governor?

Mr. LEHMAN. I think they are very fertile territories. We are negotiating with them and we hope to conclude an agreement within a reasonable time. We certainly will not send in any substantial supplies until we have a mission in there.

Mr. TABER. I think that is all I have at the moment.

Mr. LUDLOW. Where do your reports come from, Governor, as to conditions in these two particular territories?

Mr. LEHMAN. The rule in UNRRA is that no country can be determined as nonpaying except by action of a committee called the Committee on Ability to Pay. The requests from these two Governments were presented to UNRRA, and they were immediately submitted by me to the Committee on Ability to Pay. That Committee has met. It was composed of representatives of the United States Government, the United Kingdom, Canada, Norway, and France.

Mr. LUDLOW. So that their needs have been canvassed?

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes; there is no question about the need. I have not been in Russia, but from all reports that come to me the devastation and destruction particularly in these two Republics surpass anything one could describe or visualize.

I think that the two Republics made claims of destruction amounting to over \$200,000,000,000.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That is right.

#### BASIS FOR ESTIMATING REQUIREMENTS OF UNRRA

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Governor, I think what has been said here demonstrates the extreme difficulty of operating relief on an international basis under present conditions.

I want to ask you first about the basis of this \$550,000,000 that you are asking us for now. Is that based on a definite appraisal of conditions in the different countries in which you intend to operate, or is it simply based on the hypothesis that that is the balance of the amount authorized but not yet appropriated and the conviction that you can spend it if you get it?

Mr. LEHMAN. No, Congressman; the latter is not the case.

The request is based on the facts disclosed to us either by personal observation, which is true in most cases, or by reports of our missions in the field, and by other sources considered authoritative.

I do not want to give you the impression that the \$550,000,000 is going to complete the job. I have stated publicly time after time that we need this \$550,000,000 immediately and most urgently, or else our work will cease almost at once. In addition to that we will require, if we are to carry the work on through 1946 for Europe, and through the first quarter of 1947 in the Far East, we will need an additional 1 percent contribution from this country and from the other countries, which we hope will bring in approximately \$1,800,000,000 more.

Therefore, what we are asking for from this country is this \$550,000,000, plus another 1-percent contribution, which would amount, so far as the American share is concerned, to \$1,350,000,000.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. But the amount before us at the moment, as I understand it, is the \$550,000,000, within the original authorization of \$1,350,000,000?

Mr. LEHMAN. That is correct; yes, sir.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I want to confine myself for a moment just to the \$550,000,000. As I understand it, that is to be spent in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Yugoslavia, and Albania?

Mr. LEHMAN. No, not exclusively.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. And White Russia and the Ukraine?

Mr. LEHMAN. And China.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Part of this is going to China?

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Part of the \$550,000,000?

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Have you had a definite survey made and specifically itemized proposals presented to you from each of those countries upon the basis of which you request \$550,000,000?

Mr. LEHMAN. We have had reports made to us which would indicate that far more than this amount is required.

Any estimate we make with regard to an amount for a specific month is, of course, tentative, and must remain tentative because conditions are changing, but I can give you my assurance that this \$550,000,000 will merely give us the opportunity of operating for a limited number of months additional to what we have today.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. In other words, this estimate is what you suggested in the first place, is it not? It is simply a request for the balance of the amount originally authorized with the conviction that you can spend that or more if you can get it?

Mr. LEHMAN. It is a request for the balance of the \$1,350,000,000 with the definite conviction that we need it urgently, and if we do not get it our work will have to fold up.

#### OPERATIONS OF OTHER ORGANIZATIONS IN INTERNATIONAL RELIEF— ARMY APPROPRIATIONS FOR RELIEF

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The United States Army has been in this relief field to the tune of, I forget exactly the amount. We gave them \$562,000,000 the first time, and some more later, something less than

\$1,000,000,000. Has any other army been in the relief field in a similar manner?

Mr. LEHMAN. I will ask Mr. Gilpatric to correct me if I do not state it accurately, but in addition to the United States Army, the British Army and the Canadian Army have assumed certain very substantial responsibilities.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. How much were those substantial responsibilities? Could you furnish us the figures on that?

Mr. LEHMAN. No. Those are figures that could not be furnished by us.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Those figures could not be furnished by you?

Mr. LEHMAN. No.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The American Red Cross has been in that field. Have you any idea how much they have spent, and how much they plan to spend?

Mr. LEHMAN. No, but it is comparatively a very small amount.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Has there been a British Red Cross or any other similar agency operating in that field overseas?

Mr. LEHMAN. I think so.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Do you know what ones have been operating in that field overseas?

Mr. LEHMAN. Well, a number of British organizations have attached their supplies to UNRRA, notably in Greece. They have also sent in some supplies, but in very moderate amounts.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Would you be in a position to give this committee a list of any such agencies and the amounts which they have spent or intend to spend?

Mr. LEHMAN. No, sir, I could not.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. You say you would not have that information?

Mr. LEHMAN. No. May I add one thing to that, Congressman? There have been a number of organizations here in this country that have been giving assistance, not to any extent in food, but some other supplies, and personnel. Most are part of the national war fund.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Have you any information as to what those agencies are and how much they have spent, and how much they contemplate spending in this general field of relief?

Mr. LEHMAN. I am sure that I could give you that for the war fund organizations. I can supply a list of the agencies cooperating with UNRRA.

(The information follows:)

A number of welfare agencies, benevolent societies, and other institutions have contributed goods and funds for distribution for relief and rehabilitation in UNRRA countries. The following listing represents groups of this type which are located in the United States:

- Albanian Relief Fund
- American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions
- American Committee for Yugoslav Relief
- American Federation of Polish Jews
- American Friends of Luxembourg
- American General Benevolent Union
- American Library Association
- American ORT Union
- American Relief for Czechoslovakia, Inc.
- Brethren Service Committee, Church of the Brethren
- China Aid Council
- Christian Science War Relief Committee
- Croatian Fraternal Union
- Falls Cities Cooperative Milk Producers Association, Louisville, Ky.



Garments Clubs, Inc.  
 General Federation of Women's Clubs  
 Girl Scouts  
 Greek War Relief Association, Inc., of the United States of America  
 Hellenic Protogonos Apostolic Ecclesea  
 Jewish Labor Committee (International Ladies Garment Workers Union)  
 Labor League for Human Rights of the American Federation of Labor  
 Luxembourg Brotherhood of America  
 National Congress of Industrial Organizations War Relief Committee  
 Near East Foundation  
 Olympia Brewing Company  
 Order of Railway Conductors of America  
 Seventh-Day Adventists  
 Sokol-Czecho  
 Thessalonica Agricultural and Industrial Institute  
 Union Sunday School, Everett, Wash.  
 Unitarian Service Committee.  
 United Yugoslav Relief Fund of America  
 Vaad Hahatzala  
 World Jewish Congress  
 Young Men's Christian Association (international committee)  
 Young Women's Christian Association

A number of agencies have assigned personnel on a voluntary basis to work under the supervision of UNRRA in the performance of its job. The following is a listing of United States agencies of this type:

American Christian Committee for Refugees, Inc.  
 American Friends Service Committee  
 American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee  
 Congregational Christian Service Committee  
 Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention  
 Girl Scouts  
 Greek War Relief Association, Inc., of the United States of America  
 Hadassah, The Women's Zionist Organization of America, Inc.  
 International Rescue and Relief Committee, Inc.  
 Mennonite Central Committee  
 National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association of the United States of America (world-emergency and war-victims fund)  
 Near East Foundation  
 Unitarian Service Committee  
 War Relief Services—National Catholic Welfare Conference

Mr. GILPATRIC. We would be able to give the amount of contributions, American and British, or any other funds, going into any UNRRA country.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I would like to get the over-all picture of what has been spent, and what is contemplated being spent by organizations other than UNRRA, and a break-down by organizations, if possible.

Mr. GILPATRIC. We could do that. I can tell you now it is comparatively very small.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. There is a billion dollars for the United States Army, or something less, that we know about. I do not know whether it would come under relief or not, but there is something over a billion dollars that is eligible for purchase on a 30-year basis out of the lend-lease pipe-line supply.

Mr. LEHMAN. I think it is important to remember that practically all of the United States military funds for relief were spent in countries which were not being helped by UNRRA.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I understood the Army had charge of Italian relief until December.

Mr. LEHMAN. UNRRA has not put any money in Italy except under its special limited program.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. It is in this list here.

Mr. LEHMAN. But that is for future expenditures for relief after the military relief has ceased. There would be no duplications between what the Army has done and what UNRRA would do.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I would like to get, if possible, an over-all picture of the funds that have already been made available for relief and the sources, and also the funds that it is contemplated shall be made available.

Mr. LEHMAN. May I explain one thing about that? As Mr. Gilpatric has already said, when UNRRA takes over the larger program in Italy the responsibility of the military and FEA will cease, so that there will be no duplication.

In the case of Greece, the military did send in supplies, but the minute UNRRA took over that work the responsibility of the military ceased; and not only that, whatever supplies the military had on hand in Greece as of April 1 were taken over by UNRRA against payment.

Mr. TABER. Then UNRRA has only been operating in Greece since April 1?

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes, in its own independent status.

#### EXPENDITURE BY COUNTRY AND COMMODITY ON UNRRA

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. If you can show a break-down by country and commodity and the expenditure on UNRRA to date I would like to have it.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Yes.

Mr. SWERDLOW. There is a detailed statement of shipments and landed value of UNRRA supplies to each of the countries through August 31, 1945.

#### *Shipments to liberated areas through Aug. 31, 1945*

[In gross long tons and thousands of United States dollars]

Country	Total	Food	Clothing	Agricultural rehabilitation	Industrial rehabilitation	Medical sanitation	Military surplus
Albania:							
Tons.....	9,183	8,409	52	515	133	74	-----
Landed value.....	\$2,374	\$1,942	\$30	\$238	\$36	\$128	-----
Czechoslovakia:							
Tons.....	115,286	54,560	15,396	36,693	6,808	1,829	-----
Landed value.....	\$64,255	\$11,705	\$28,676	\$16,276	\$4,693	\$2,905	-----
Greece:							
Tons.....	1,047,383	444,837	12,568	51,340	92,518	1,120	445,000
Landed value.....	\$176,456	\$65,291	\$7,977	\$20,168	\$10,073	\$1,872	\$71,075
Italy:							
Tons.....	88,427	86,173	1,312	73	487	382	-----
Landed value.....	\$18,351	\$16,200	\$1,547	\$35	\$225	\$344	-----
Yugoslavia:							
Tons.....	321,259	141,197	17,580	39,114	11,593	1,775	110,000
Landed value.....	\$93,438	\$31,412	\$22,045	\$16,774	\$2,107	\$3,350	\$17,750
Poland:							
Tons.....	121,607	62,673	19,485	27,440	9,654	2,355	-----
Landed value.....	\$70,889	\$19,088	\$30,052	\$12,592	\$4,919	\$4,238	-----
UNRRA operations:							
Tons.....	4,855	1,199	868	12	2,740	36	-----
Landed value.....	\$2,520	\$316	\$919	\$18	\$1,183	\$84	-----
China:							
Tons.....	59	13	-----	6	-----	40	-----
Landed value.....	\$122	\$3	-----	\$39	-----	\$80	-----
Total tons.....	1,708,059	799,061	67,261	155,193	123,933	7,611	555,000
Total landed value.....	\$428,405	\$145,957	\$91,246	\$66,140	\$23,236	\$13,001	\$88,825

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I will come to that later. I want to ask you a few questions before we get there.

#### DISCUSSION OF VETO POWER UNDER UNRRA RESOLUTION

I would like to have you tell us about the so-called veto power. To what extent is it applied to you in UNRRA operations?

Mr. LEHMAN. I am not quite sure that I know what you mean by veto power.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Well, for instance, article VII of the UNRRA Joint Resolution says:

Notwithstanding any other provision herein contained, while hostilities or other military necessities exist in any area, the Administration and its Director General shall not undertake activities therein without the consent of the military command of that area, and unless subject to such control as the command may find necessary. The determination that such hostilities or military necessities exist in any area shall be made by its military commander.

Mr. LEHMAN. So far as that is concerned, the authority of the veto is absolute. We cannot possibly undertake work in any occupied area without approval of the military commander.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. There have been various newspaper reports made from time to time, which you have probably seen, which have rather aroused my curiosity. For instance, there was a statement in the Times-Herald here on September 14 indicating that under this power UNRRA funds were being used for political purposes in Europe. Have you had anything of that kind?

Mr. LEHMAN. I have not had information to that effect.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Would you say that is not a fact?

Mr. LEHMAN. I think it is not a fact.

#### DISCUSSION OF OPERATION OF UNRRA IN POLAND AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO THE GOVERNMENT

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. There was a charge back in April in the New York Times to the effect that UNRRA funds were intruding into the political area on behalf of the Moscow-sponsored Lublin Polish provisional government; is that also not a fact?

Mr. LEHMAN. No; I emphatically say it is not a fact. We are operating in Poland today through the existing government which is what they refer to as the Lublin government, and goods are distributed by the Government there as they are by the Governments in other countries, but that Government has been recognized by the United States and the United Kingdom, and so far as I know by all others.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. As of what date?

Mr. GILPATRIC. I think I can clarify that point. The Lublin government which is mentioned in that Times dispatch was the former Lublin committee which was revised by the addition of some of the London Poles in June and recognized on June 26. We did not recognize the Lublin committee existing prior to June 26 as the government of Poland. On the other hand, this Government did approve of the program of token shipments which were made by UNRRA into Poland since the purpose was nonpolitical and humanitarian, even though we did not recognize the government. The London Polish Government, incidentally, also concurred. I think that one of the main reasons why UNRRA has progressed in Poland as well as it has is because it



did start its job without reference to the international political complications that existed prior to the beginning of the summer.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. This dispatch is dated April 5, before any recognition of the new government.

Mr. GILPATRIC. Yes, sir.

Mr. FELLER. It should be added that as of April 5 not a dollar of UNRRA shipments had been made into Poland.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. What were they doing, if anything, that would lead to the charge that they were intruding into the political area on behalf of the Moscow-sponsored Lublin Polish Provisional Government?

Mr. LEHMAN. I would deny that. I do not remember this particular article, but as Mr. Feller said, we were not sending any supplies in as of that date, and we had no people in there as of that date.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. When did you send supplies into Poland first?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I think we started sending supplies to Czechoslovakia and Poland when we sent two boats to Constanza, Rumania.

My impression is it was in late April.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Here is a dispatch from the Washington Post dated March 24, which says that the first load of supplies has been cleared for Poland while UNRRA is still seeking permission to send food representatives to Poland to cover distribution. This is said to have caused the resignation of Mr. John Taylor Gregg, formerly of the State Department, from his job with UNRRA.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. None of our supply had reached Poland by April 5.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Had this shipment been sent by March 24?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Yes; we started token shipments, but regular shipments did not get in there until later on. We had only some small shipments into Poland, and they had to go by way of Rumania with a long inland transportation haul.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Did UNRRA ever get permission to send representatives to Poland to cover the distribution of supplies?

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Did that result in the resignation of Gregg?

Mr. LEHMAN. No. We could not give any assurance to him as to when he would start for Poland, and he had been waiting for some time, and he had other opportunities and accepted those other opportunities.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. As a matter of fact, was there something over 6 months' delay between the time of the necessary consent and the issue of the necessary passports?

Mr. LEHMAN. There was a considerable delay; yes, sir. I do not remember the exact extent of it.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The Des Moines Register, under date of June 2, 1944, indicates that there was 6 months delay between the agreement and the date when passports were actually issued.

Mr. LEHMAN. There was very considerable delay; there is no doubt about that.

#### LACK OF DUPLICATION OF ACTIVITIES OF VARIOUS RELIEF AGENCIES

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I understood you to say you do not think there has been any duplication to date between the various relief

agencies, either national or international, that are trying to help in this picture?

Mr. LEHMAN. No; I do not think there has been any duplication because, as a matter of fact, when these organizations join in the work, they work under the direction of UNRRA. They frequently do all kinds of work for UNRRA, and our relationships with all these organizations have been cordial and smooth. The only organization over which we have had no control is the Russian War Relief organization, which has made its arrangements directly with the Russian Government.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. While the Army was operating you did not have any coordinating function with respect to them, did you?

Mr. LEHMAN. We have a function of coordinating private agencies on behalf of the Army. In Germany there are several private agencies operating among displaced persons in Germany, but they do not go into Germany except as approved from an organizational standpoint by UNRRA, and when they are in Germany their activities are coordinated with those of UNRRA. Similarly, when UNRRA acted as the agent of the military in Greece we coordinated the activities of private welfare agencies operating there.

#### INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. What about this organization known as the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees? I do not want to spend too much time on this, but is there any duplication there?

Mr. GILPATRIC. The Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees was established to take care of the problem of stateless people.

In the post-hostilities refugee groups there are both stateless people and people who are repatriable. UNRRA has been operating in agreement with the IGC as the interim agency for the return of those people that could be repatriated. When the residue of the stateless among the displaced persons is finally established, the IGC will take over the responsibility of caring for or resettling them. In certain countries, such as the western European countries, UNRRA did not operate during the war even as an interim agency because the displaced persons there were taken care of by the national governments themselves. The Intergovernmental Committee has in these countries already assumed the responsibility for the stateless.

There has been no duplication between the Intergovernmental Committee and UNRRA in any field. They work in close coordination, and inform each other of their respective plans, in order to be sure there is no overlapping.

#### STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Let me ask you a question about the status of contributions.

On page 17 of the justifications, under column 2, you have one column of total contributions authorized or in process of authorization, amounting to \$1,882,760,000.

There appears to be about \$600,000,000 of that which is not yet available.

If I understand this table correctly, there are about 22 out of 45 nations which have not yet made their full quota available.

Mr. LEHMAN. Of course you will notice that out of the \$598,000,000, \$550,000,000 comes from this country. There is only \$48,000,000 outside of that.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I appreciate that, but from the point of view of good will, interest, or cooperation, or whatever you want to call it, it occurred to me that 22 out of 45 nations, seems to be rather a large number, particularly when some of them do not seem to have put up anything at all.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Out of the \$48,000,000, \$20,000,000 is to be available from an appropriation by Brazil which has definitely been made, so there is left only about \$28,000,000 out of the first assessment, aside from the United States contribution, not now available.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Divided among 20 countries.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Of course, as has been explained before, all nations do not contribute to the operating funds; only those not invaded by the enemy.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. It says "total contributions authorized or in process of authorization," and "in process" means that is a definite term.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. For instance, there is Chile down for \$1,250,000. In the absence of the Governor, I had a discussion with the President of Chile who has been in Washington, and I was told that the matter is coming up for action in the Congress of Chile in the latter part of this month. It is being recommended by the administration of Chile.

In the case of some of the others, the time when they will contribute depends upon when their legislative bodies will meet.

But I feel that it is a rather remarkable record, that out of the total of \$1,880,000,000 only about \$28,000,000, other than the United States contribution, has not been made available, and that there is very good reason to expect that these sums listed in column 5 will be made available by the other countries.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I do not want to take too much time on this, but column 3 indicates that 68 percent of the contributions have actually been paid, or made available on request at this time, and there are 22 countries, as I count them, out of 45 in that column who have not contributed fully, and half a dozen that have not paid anything.

#### STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Now, referring to the table on page 19 of the justifications, does that represent the administrative funds, as distinct—

Mr. SWERDLOW. The administrative funds are shown separately on pages 21 and 22, while the table you were referring to includes both administrative and operating funds.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. In that case you have about 93 percent of them, but there again there are 17 or 18 countries, as I count them rather hastily, that have not paid up, and about seven of them that have not paid a cent.

Mr. LEHMAN. That is not quite accurate. The 1945 appropriations administrative funds are not technically due until the end of the year 1945. You have there the USSR with \$750,000 due in 1945, and you have other similar amounts due. Those are not technically due until the end of the year 1945. They have the right to pay those at any



time during 1945. I have no doubt that before the end of 1945 practically all of those individual contributions will have been paid.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Are there not some countries that have not chipped in anything towards administrative expenses?

Mr. LEHMAN. I am going to ask Mr. Swerdlow to correct me if I am wrong, but I am under the impression that for 1944 there was only \$69,000 delinquent.

Mr. SWERDLOW. That is right.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Of course, in percentages big sums come from the big countries. I was looking at it from the standpoint of our worldwide interest and the desire to cooperate by the member nations.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. There is another table which is not in this book which I think we should offer at this time, which we have marked strictly confidential.

We will be glad to make it available to the members of the committee.

Mr. LUDLOW. You do not want that in the record?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. We will appreciate it if it is not put in the record, and I would like to explain why.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Is there any objection to furnishing for the record a statement as to the use of the initial appropriation?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. On pages 10 and 11 of the justification we have done that as of August 31.

(Discussion off the record.)

#### OBSERVATION EXERCISED OVER DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. What do you know about the distribution of this \$800,000,000?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. In what way?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. As I understood it, from what somebody said, what UNRRA does is, in effect, to turn over these supplies to the respective governments or their agencies.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That will vary. We always have set up as an objective the placing of observers in the recipient country in adequate numbers to check points of distribution, in order that one of the principal requirements of UNRRA, that is the distribution of supplies without discrimination, shall be adhered to. The number of observers in the different countries has varied, but our program is moving forward rapidly.

In the case of Greece, we have had to do rather more than turn over these goods to the Government and to have observers there because the Greek Government has requested us to supply assistance in the way of advice and active operations in the field of distribution, over and above what we originally figured we would have to carry on.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Have you any observers in Albania?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Yes; and I think our staff is of a large enough size.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Have you got them in White Russia?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. We have not sent any supplies to White Russia and the Ukraine.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Have you got them in China?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Yes; we have them in China.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. And in Czechoslovakia?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Yes.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. How about Greece?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Yes; definitely.

#### METHODS USED IN DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. To what extent have these supplies been distributed to people in need of relief, and to what extent have they been disposed of by sale by the governments to which you have turned them over?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. We do not have at this time adequate statistics on that point, but I think there has been a substantial amount in both categories.

In the case of Greece, a portion of the supplies have gone and will go for free distribution to the indigent, and that amount has been fairly substantial. In the case of Italy, there has not been a sales program in the same sense. The Italian program has operated with a special system of distribution.

In Czechoslovakia and Poland an attempt has been made to route a substantial amount of supplies through regular commercial channels, but we understand that very large amounts there are also being sent, to the indigent because of the very great shortages in those countries.

#### LACK OF DIVERSION OF RELIEF FROM ONE COUNTRY TO ANOTHER

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. To what extent have goods intended for the relief of one country been diverted, we will say, to the use of another country?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. We have no evidence of any diversion of that kind, except in one small instance, and we are not sure of the facts in that case, but we are having those facts established by investigation.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I notice it was reported in the Washington Post several days ago that the House Subcommittee on Postwar Economic Policy on its return from Russia, among other things, recommended the administration of relief on nonpolitical lines which do not permit the siphoning off of supplies to another country, requiring replacement by UNRRA or by the United States.

It seemed to me there must be some foundation for such a recommendation made by a committee of Congress.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. UNRRA would not be in disagreement with that idea.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. My question was, To what extent has that taken place, if at all?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. We have not any evidence of it. We have had reports at various times that were found to be not well founded to the extent that we have been able to investigate them. UNRRA is not putting any supplies in any country on any such basis because it would defeat the purpose of the program.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. In your observing or supervisory force in these countries, are they limited to nationals of the country in which they are working?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. No; we would not consider a person who is a national of the country being assisted as being adequately fitted to serve as an observer. We bring in persons from other United Nations, primarily from the contributing countries, to serve as observers.

#### MISSIONS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND POLAND

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. What observers would you have in Czechoslovakia or in Poland?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. We will have a number of them there. The acting head of the mission in Poland is an American by the name of Clifford H. Willson from Denver, Colo.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. He succeeded Menshikov?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. Menshikov was simply the head of a temporary delegation who went there under a special arrangement with the Polish Government to negotiate an agreement covering UNRRA operations along standard lines.

Mr. Wilson is there as acting chief of mission, and reports in behalf of himself and the mission. He is in there and has had free access to anything in Poland to see how things were going on. He reports that the distribution has been eminently satisfactory from the standpoint of being nondiscriminatory.

There has been a great deal of trouble in the distribution of supplies because of the destruction of the inland transportation and general distribution systems. He has made quite satisfactory reports, and he has not been hindered in any way in getting the facts.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. How many people have you in Poland and how many in Czechoslovakia?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I am not quite sure, but their number is being increased steadily, and my estimate would be now——

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Are those headquarters' employees?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. No; page 26 of the justifications would show what we had there as of August 31. That list shows 19 in the Czechoslovakia mission and I think we now have about 15 in Czechoslovakia, with 9 in Poland, and with the number in Poland scheduled to increase very rapidly.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Just as a typical picture I wish you would give us the names, the positions, and the salaries, and the nationalities of those two set-ups for the record.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes; we will be glad to do that.

(The statement requested is as follows:)

Presented below are listings of personnel currently comprising the UNRRA missions to Czechoslovakia and Poland. These lists include names of persons, titles, countries of citizenship, and salaries paid.

It is to be noted that the two missions reported here were only recently organized and are staffed almost entirely with key personnel. It is expected that the staffs will be expanded shortly to include clerical and other personnel in lower salary brackets, as well as local employees who will be paid from local funds made available by the governments of Poland and Czechoslovakia.



*Personnel in UNRRA mission to Czechoslovakia*

Title	Name	Country of citizenship	Salary
Chief of mission.....	Peter I. Alekseev.....	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.	\$9,000
Executive officer.....	G. H. Ward.....	United States.....	5,600
Finance and personnel officer.....	M. C. Auzepy.....	France.....	6,000
Chief supply officer.....	C. Bergithon.....	Canada.....	6,300
Requirements coordination specialist.....	Jerry B. Kraliek.....	United States.....	5,000
Accountant (adjustment officer).....	Mr. Richardson.....	United Kingdom.....	5,200
Health officer.....	Dr. G. Lillico.....	do.....	6,000
Welfare officer.....	Mrs. Gertrude Gates.....	United States.....	7,200
Do.....	E. Reese.....	United Kingdom.....	5,200
Displaced persons officer.....	J. Shute.....	United States.....	6,900
Agricultural rehabilitation officer.....	J. Gorvin.....	United Kingdom.....	8,500
Special assistant.....	Mrs. Helena Glassey.....	United States.....	5,325
Secretary.....	Miss Mary Macko.....	do.....	2,400
Do.....	Miss Dale.....	United Kingdom.....	2,000

*Personnel in UNRRA mission to Poland*

Title	Name	Country of citizenship	Salary (in United States dollar equivalents)
Acting chief.....	Clifford Willson.....	United States.....	\$9,075
Agricultural rehabilitation specialist.....	N. E. Hays.....	do.....	6,800
Health specialist.....	Dr. Henry Holle.....	do.....	6,230
Supply specialist.....	Clarence Anderson.....	do.....	5,000
Displaced persons specialist.....	Charles Stein.....	Canada United Kingdom.	6,350
Finance and administrative officer.....	Erie Teesdale.....	United Kingdom.....	6,000
Industrial specialist.....	Michael Simon.....	United States.....	4,750
Secretary.....	Ann Rozeck.....	Canada.....	2,650
Administrative assistant.....	Gertrude Mott.....	United States.....	3,200

## INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION SUPPLIES BY COMMODITIES

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. You have a statement in regard to providing steel rails, construction machinery, and industrial supplies, and the difficulty in drawing lines between rehabilitation and relief.

I wonder if you could break down this over-all figure given us on page 10 for industrial rehabilitation, and agricultural rehabilitation, by commodities and value, that is, so many tons of steel rails at so much a ton.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That would mean a subtable on agricultural rehabilitation and a subtable on industrial rehabilitation, with a list of the principal items.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Yes; that is what I would like to have.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. We will be glad to do that. You will find that steel rails will be a very minor part of the items.

(The statement above requested is as follows:)

## Statement of shipments through Aug. 31, 1945—Industrial rehabilitation supplies

[Gross long tons]

	Albania	Czecho- slovakia	Greece	Italy	Poland	Jugo- slavia	UNR- RA op- erations	China
Total.....	133	6,808	92,518	487	9,654	11,593	2,740	
Tarpaulins.....						1		
Industrial machinery.....				4				
Compressors and pumps.....			43		61	139		
Wiring devices.....					5			
Electric lamps.....			2		1	1		
Woodworking machinery.....			3					
Sewing machines, household.....		84	84	21	84	84	126	
Railroad cars.....		923	768		1,228	3,346		
Passenger automobiles.....		28	100	8	9			
Trucks.....	131	4,737	3,669	229	3,927	4,901	30	
Truck chassis.....		192		30	564			
Motor-vehicle parts.....		73	235	11	178	26		
Motorcycles.....		20	9				12	
Bicycles.....				1				
Plumbing fixture fittings.....					1	42		
Household furniture.....								
Leather belting.....		7						
Tires and other rubber end prod- ucts.....		6	40		20			
Metal end products.....			1					
Hand tools.....	2	1	27	165	413	46	17	
Carpenters' tools.....					8			
Hardware.....					11			
Miscellaneous stationers' sup- plies.....			12					
Matches.....							1	
Lumber.....			22,314					
Paper.....				14				
Miscellaneous heavy chemicals.....			12		158			
Industrial chemicals.....		32	5,860					
Miscellaneous organic chemicals.....			1					
Paints.....					13	1		
Glues.....					1			
Iron, and iron and scrap steel.....			7		4	120		
Copper shapes and forms.....			15		1,230			
Nickel and nickel-base alloys.....		15				8		
Zinc and zinc-base alloys.....						32		
Lead and lead-base alloys.....		1	1		10	1		
Steel plates, sheets, bars, etc.....		36	1,385		501	88	28	
Steel pipe.....			1,448		121		3	
Steel tubing.....		15	42		10	18		
Wire.....		7	45		18			
Door bolts and strikes.....					18			
Nails, tacks, staples.....			109		121			
Chain.....		7	7			7		
Bolts, nuts, screws, etc.....		19	58		32	23		
Pipe fittings.....					1			
Glass products, miscellaneous.....				4				
Pottery basic products.....			1		1			
Asphalt products.....			61		660			
Abrasive basic products.....			4					
Graphite and carbon basic prod- ucts.....		21	6			20		
Rubber fabricated material.....					1			
Lead ingots.....					42			
Babbitt metal.....					56			
Tin ingots.....					6			
Brass ingots.....					26			
Aluminum ingots.....					5			
Zinc plate, refined.....					25			
Nickel shot and ingots.....					5			
Bronze ingots.....					23			
Solder.....					26			
P.O.L.....			19,000			2,000		
Coal.....			36,000					
Telecommunication equipment.....			100					
Road-repair equipment.....		11	212					
Stationary machine-repair shops.....			1					
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....			49					
Miscellaneous raw and semi- fabricated material.....		573	733			267		
Miscellaneous water-supply equipment.....			54					
Other industrial rehabilitation supplies.....					30	422	2,523	

*Statement of shipments through Aug. 31, 1945—Agricultural rehabilitation*

[Gross long tons]

	Albania	Czechoslovakia	Greece	Poland	Yugoslavia	China	Italy	UNRRA operations
Total.....	515	36,693	51,340	27,440	39,114	6	73	12
Animal feeds.....					76			
Grain feeds.....			318		264			
Miscellaneous feeds.....			1,074		945			
Cottonseed oil.....		1		11				
Burlap bags.....		246		138			72	
Jute bags.....		2,971	1,550	2,064	3,870			
Cotton twine.....								12
Sisal binder twine.....		400		130	399			
Veterinary supplies.....		144	32	220	33			
Refrigeration equipment.....						2		
Seeds.....	497	20,756	6,520	981	53	2		
Fertilizers.....		6,522	31,111	12,188	24,791			
Arsenates.....		3	60	5	30	1		
Other pesticides.....		530	4,811	185	1,490			
Rhotenone insecticides.....		10						
Nicotine insecticides.....				1				
Fungicides.....	18		65	13	408			
Agricultural chemicals.....					1	1		
Cattle.....			121		88			
Live horses.....			863		931			
Straw, bedding.....			83		26			
Hand tools.....			50	50	25			
Farm machinery:								
Walking plows.....				55	76			
Tractor plows.....				606	388			
Disc plows.....				158				
Attachments for plows.....			14	7	61			
Springtooth harrow sections.....			19	113	58			
Disk harrows and attachments.....		341	409	479	377			
Cultivators.....		163	187	772	347			
Binders.....		366		198				
Mowers.....		264		61	18			
Rakes.....		175	84	126	67			
Attachments for haying machines.....				24				
Tractors.....		2,423	3,379	7,275	2,982			
Farm trucks.....		148		329				
Grain scoops.....							1	
Fertilizer distributors.....		74	69	56	69			
Wheeled whippetrees.....		13	2	6	7			
Zig-zag harrows.....		32	47	54	30			
Knapsack sprayers.....		3	4		14			
Potato diggers.....		13						
Beet lifters.....		58			9			
Tractor hitches.....		9	12	15				
Power threshers.....		98	27	98	218			
Binder canvas.....					2			
Grain drills.....		44	176	70	199			
Plows and listers.....		438	34	725				
Beet fasteners.....					19			
Other agricultural machinery.....			219		1			
Miscellaneous agricultural supplies.....		448		227	742			

## URGENCY OF NEED FOR ESTIMATES REQUESTED

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Taber has very correctly stated that in its normal course this bill would not be through before November 1, and it has been stated, I believe by you and I think also in the statement by President Truman, that the passage of this legislation is very urgent. I wonder if you feel it necessary to find some extraordinary way of putting it ahead or taking it up out of its regular order. If so, I think you should put some very convincing reasons in the record in regard to that, showing what the effect will be unless this legislation is passed at the very earliest possible time, so the committee and the House will have the facts before them when the bill is presented. If you can



present a statement of that kind for the record, showing what the urgency is and what will happen if you do not get this money, I think that such a statement would be desirable.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. We will have that for you this afternoon, because there is no doubt that it is extremely urgent.

Mr. LUDLOW. I think it is only fair to you to get your reasons in the record.

(The statement is as follows:)

#### STATEMENT ON THE URGENCY OF NEED FOR THE APPROPRIATION OF \$550,000,000

As has been said many times at this hearing, the need of UNRRA for the balance of the contribution presently authorized by the United States is most acute.

Of the \$800,000,000 presently appropriated by the Congress for the work of UNRRA, \$788,000,000 has been committed by UNRRA. As of September 30, obligations totaling \$680,000,000 have been made against these commitments. The balances now at the disposal of the Administration are insignificant when examined in light of the need for supplies for shipment during the coming winter.

For example, as of September 30 we estimated that on a total-value basis we had available only enough supplies to cover 11 weeks' shipments. This is hardly a safe pipe line for our present commitments. Even this estimate is very misleading because in the case of food, the most important commodity in any relief program, we have little more than enough funds and supplies to carry us through October shipments.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I have just a few more questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Hendrickson, I notice in that confidential memorandum you gave us this morning, it is limited entirely to the expenditures and contemplated expenditures under the United States contribution. Have you anything similar in reference to the over-all appropriation which you have had and which you contemplate?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Yes. I have the figures which will show other than the United States expenditures and the comparison with the United States figures. I do not have it in the same tabular form but I am sure it could be put in that form.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. As I understand, there is no objection to putting in the record the expenditures out of funds already made available?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. No.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I wish you would furnish a statement of that kind for the record.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. We will do that.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That will break down by country the amounts that have actually been made available, or will be made available out of funds which you now have?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Yes.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Not only American, but over-all.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Yes; I am sure we can do that.

Mr. GILPATRIC. May I ask, Mr. Hendrickson, if this is an executive session and if these things are not to be made public at all, is there any reason why some of these figures should not be included in the record for information purposes?

Mr. TABER. I do not see any reason why that should not all be in the record, all of the answer Mr. Wigglesworth asked for.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I see no objection at all to putting in the answer to the question Mr. Wigglesworth asked. That would take us up to where we are.

Mr. GILPATRIC. All that you care about keeping off the record is the impression of a commitment in your present estimate of how UNRRA's resources might be distributed?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That is exactly it.

Mr. LUDLOW. You will furnish that information for the record?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Yes.

(The statement is as follows:)

*Estimated distribution of total contributions paid or available on request as of September 30, 1945*

[In millions of United States dollars]

	<i>Amount</i>
1. Supplies to receiving countries, FAS basis:	
Albania.....	\$18. 5
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic.....	8. 2
China.....	59. 1
Czechoslovakia.....	172. 2
Greece.....	305. 8
Italy.....	43. 7
Poland.....	258. 8
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.....	21. 1
Yugoslavia.....	289. 6
Other <sup>1</sup> .....	3. 5
Total supplies.....	1, 180. 5
2. Shipping expenses.....	57. 8
3. Administrative expenses.....	15. 4
4. Relief and rehabilitation services (mission operating expenses).....	30. 5
Grand total.....	1, 284. 2

<sup>1</sup> Includes UNRRA camps, Philippine program, and supplies for the Dodecanese Islands.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Have you furnished us anything in the nature of green sheets pursuant to Mr. Taber's request?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Yes. Mr. Swerdlow has the green sheets here. I think Mr. Swerdlow ought to be asked to explain these.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Will you do that, please?

Mr. SWERDLOW. Yes, sir. These tables are not in the exact form of United States Budget green sheets, but they attempt to summarize the use of UNRRA administrative funds to date.

The first page is an over-all summary of the administrative funds. Council allocations were \$16,643,750. Of that, \$15,415,334 have been paid, and \$1,228,416 have not yet been paid, but are due in 1945.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. What do you mean by Council allocations?

Mr. SWERDLOW. The UNRRA Council allocates a specific sum for the administration of UNRRA programs. It allocates the cost to each one of the member nations, both invaded and noninvaded countries. That is shown, I believe, on page 21.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Does that mean that \$16,600,000 is the over-all administrative cost?

Mr. SWERDLOW. Those are the funds that were allocated for the over-all administrative cost.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. From when to when?

Mr. SWERDLOW. From the inception of the program to the end of this calendar year.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. What was the date of the inception of the program? I have forgotten.

Mr. LEHMAN. November 9, 1943.

Mr. SWERDLOW. This \$16,643,750 is from all countries, Mr. Wigglesworth; this is not from just the United States.

Mr. LEHMAN. And it is for 2 years and 2 months.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Through August?

Mr. SWERDLOW. The obligations and the fund status are as of the end of August, but the allocation, \$16,643,000, covers the entire calendar year 1945.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Twenty-six months.

Mr. SWERDLOW. That is right, sir.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. What is the rest of that table?

Mr. SWERDLOW. Budgets established by the Administration from the beginning of the program in 1943 through the calendar year 1945 covering all offices \$14,834,173; divided into \$8,854,452 for headquarters, and \$5,979,721 for offices other than headquarters. The sheets also show a break-down between the 1944 and 1945 budgets. The 1944 figures are for a little more than 1944 in that they include that small part of 1943 in which UNRRA was in operation. The total of \$14,834,173 means that of the Council allocation for administration, UNRRA has not budgeted \$1,809,577 which it says it will not need this calendar year for administration. This represents a saving over the cost of administration agreed to by the UNRRA Council.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That is something over \$4,000,000 annual average for headquarters, is it not? That means Washington?

Mr. SWERDLOW. That is right, sir.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That is Washington alone. And for other than headquarters it is something over \$2,500,000 annual average.

Mr. SWERDLOW. I do not follow those figures.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. You have \$8,854,000 for headquarters for a little over 2 years?

Mr. SWERDLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That is a little over \$4,000,000 average. For other than headquarters you have something less than \$3,000,000 average.

Mr. SWERDLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That includes London, in the "other than headquarters" category?

Mr. SWERDLOW. That is right. The obligations to date indicate—

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That is personnel obligations and other obligations?

Mr. SWERDLOW. That is for the administrative offices only.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Including other obligations?

Mr. SWERDLOW. Including other obligations. There is a break-down of that in the further green sheets, dividing those obligations.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. On another page?

Mr. SWERDLOW. That is right. The obligations to date for headquarters to 31st of August were \$6,297,077; and for other than headquarters, \$4,258,573, making a total obligated to date for the Administration, of \$10,555,650.



Then, unobligated and available for obligation from the budget is an amount of \$4,278,523. That is the summary status of UNRRA administrative funds.

#### PERSONAL SERVICES IN WASHINGTON

The next page shows the salary classifications for persons in headquarters, by salary grades and salary ranges.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Do you have comparable figures for your operating personnel?

Mr. SWERDLOW. No, sir, I do not have them here, because we do not keep the detailed personnel records in Washington. I do have the figures in the European Regional Office expressed in pounds, which I can supply. All we have in terms of personnel records in detail are for the headquarters personnel.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That means that in the Washington office you have 1,136 people. What is the over-all salary cost?

Mr. SWERDLOW. The over-all salary cost through August 31, 1945, is \$4,533,230, for headquarters.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That means about \$2,200,000, we will say, annually.

Mr. LEHMAN. A little more than that.

Mr. SWERDLOW. It is more than that, because the employment has been going up, sir.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. What is the figure? What would the annual figure be on the present basis?

Mr. SWERDLOW. I did not compute that.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Will you put that in the record?

Mr. SWERDLOW. Yes, sir.

(The information is as follows:)

As of August 31, 1945, the Washington headquarters office of UNRRA employed 1,136 persons. It is expected that this number will be augmented as the China program develops.

The personnel employed as of August 31 were earning an annual salary aggregating \$4,250,581. However, since not all of these persons will have been employed for the entire year (many reporting for duty during the last half of 1945) the amount budgeted for salaries during the year 1945 totals \$4,100,000, somewhat under the annual rate in August.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. You have here in the Washington office 15 people at \$9,425 per annum or better; 36 at \$8,400 or better; 43 at \$7,375 or better; 96 at \$6,350 or better; 70 at \$5,325 or better; 43 at \$4,750 or better.

That is what that means, does it not?

Mr. SWERDLOW. That is right, sir.

Mr. DIRKSEN. How many of these folks are in a travel status here at Washington headquarters?

Mr. SWERDLOW. I can determine that for you as of any one date, but I do not have it now.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Will you do that, please?

Mr. SWERDLOW. Yes, sir.

(The information is as follows:)

#### PERSONAL SERVICES FOR OTHER THAN HEADQUARTERS

As of the close of business on August 31, 1945, 57 personnel attached to the Washington headquarters of UNRRA were in travel status; of this number, 16 were in domestic travel status. Of the 41 overseas, 15 had been attending the

third session of the UNRRA Council in London, and nine were members of the temporary delegation to Poland.

#### PERSONAL SERVICES FOR OTHER THAN HEADQUARTERS

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. What have you that would be comparable for other than headquarters?

Mr. SWERDLOW. I do not have those figures.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Can you not give us anything on that?

Mr. SWERDLOW. I have some figures on the European office, but we have not had time to cable and get the information from the other offices.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. How long would it take you to get that for us?

Mr. SWERDLOW. I think about a week.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. You are looking for the whole break-down in the same way?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Yes. Can you give us the total personnel outside of your headquarters?

Mr. SWERDLOW. Yes, sir. The total personnel, cost, and total number of persons?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Yes.

Mr. SWERDLOW. That is available in the material that has been submitted. If you turn to the next page you will find personnel expenses other than headquarters cumulated to date, and then we give it on the following pages for 1944 and 1945 to date, and in the loose-leaf justification presented you have the number of employees given as of the 31st of August. But I do not have the salary scale break-down here.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I wish you would try to furnish that for the record, if you can; at least, give us the number and annual cost on the present basis.

Mr. SWERDLOW. Yes, sir.

(The information is as follows:)

There were 1,044 persons employed in administrative positions in offices other than headquarters as of August 31, 1945. Their annual salary rate is \$2,671,895. However, since not all of these persons were employed for the entire year 1945, the amount budgeted and their salary is set at \$2,000,000.

#### OTHER OBLIGATIONS

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Does this mean that your other obligations on an annual basis as you are now set up are \$10,550,000 as compared with \$4,278,000 a year ago?

Mr. SWERDLOW. No, sir. Those are just the totals to date.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. On the fourth page you have "Total administrative expenses, November 1943 to August 1945."

Mr. SWERDLOW. Those are the cumulated expenses to date for all administrative offices. They have been 10½ million dollars, roughly. That is broken into about \$6,300,000 for headquarters and \$4,250,000 for other than headquarters since the inception of UNRRA in November 1943.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. And for the calendar year 1945 you anticipate—

Mr. SWERDLOW. We anticipate it will cost—

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. \$5,821,000?

Mr. SWERDLOW. No. These are the obligations through November. We anticipate in the calendar year 1945 a cost of \$10,100,000, of which \$5,821,000 had been obligated by the end of August.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTRIBUTIONS, BUDGETS, AND OBLIGATIONS AS OF  
AUGUST 31, 1945

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. And these other sheets are further breakdowns of that?

Mr. SWERDLOW. That is right. They show the budgets for Washington and offices other than Washington, and what has been obligated by these offices, by objects of expenditure.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I suggest we might put in the record the first 5 pages of this group of sheets.

Mr. LUDLOW. I was thinking, it is a brief presentation, we might put the whole thing in.

Mr. LEHMAN. We have no objection to that.

Mr. LUDLOW. Please furnish that for the record.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

*Administrative contributions, budgets, and obligations, as of Aug. 31, 1945*

[In United States dollar equivalents]

A. Administrative contributions:

- |  |                |
|--|----------------|
| 1. Administrative contributions paid.....        | \$15, 415, 334 |
| 2. Administrative contributions due in 1945..... | 1, 228, 416    |

Total.....	\$16, 643, 750
------------	----------------

B. Budgets:

3. Headquarters:

- |           |               |
|-----------|---------------|
| 1944..... | \$2, 754, 452 |
| 1945..... | 6, 100, 000   |

Total.....	8, 854, 452
------------	-------------

4. Other than headquarters:

- |           |               |
|-----------|---------------|
| 1944..... | \$1, 979, 721 |
| 1945..... | 4, 000, 000   |

Total.....	5, 979, 721
------------	-------------

5. Total budget.....	14, 834, 173
----------------------	--------------

6. Available for budget.....	1, 809, 577
------------------------------	-------------

C. Obligations:

7. Headquarters:

- |                               |               |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| 1944.....                     | \$2, 754, 452 |
| Jan. 1, to Aug. 31, 1945..... | 3, 542, 625   |

Total.....	6, 297, 077
------------	-------------

8. Other than headquarters:

- |                              |               |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| 1944.....                    | \$1, 979, 721 |
| Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1945..... | 2, 278, 852   |

Total.....	4, 258, 573
------------	-------------

9. Total obligations Nov. 9, 1943, to Aug. 31, 1945.....	10, 555, 650
--	--------------

10. Available for obligation Sept. 1, to Dec. 31, 1945.....	4, 278, 523
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*Headquarters personnel classified by grade and salary range as of Aug. 31, 1945*

Salary grade	Salary range	Number of employees	Salary grade	Salary range	Number of employees
1.....	\$1,760-\$2,000	26	12.....	\$6,350-\$7,150	96
2.....	2,000- 2,240	67	13.....	7,375- 8,275	43
3.....	2,200- 2,440	122	14.....	8,400- 9,300	36
4.....	2,400- 2,680	166	15.....	9,425-10,425	15
5.....	2,650- 3,050	210	Ungraded.....	10,500-12,000	5
6.....	3,050- 3,450	73	Ungraded.....	12,500-14,000	4
7.....	3,450- 3,850	75	Ungraded.....	14,500	1
8.....	3,850- 4,250	55	WOC.....	(1)	2
9.....	4,250- 4,730	27	Total.....		1,136
10.....	4,750- 5,350	43			
11.....	5,325- 6,125	70			

<sup>1</sup> Without compensation.*Total administrative expenses, Nov. 9, 1943, to Aug. 31, 1945*

[In United States dollar equivalents]

	Headquarters	Other than headquarters	Total
Personal services.....	\$4,533,230	\$2,380,155	\$6,913,385
Travel and subsistence.....	423,522	718,600	1,142,122
Communications.....	231,239	132,676	363,915
General supplies.....	310,969	195,480	506,449
General equipment.....	365,549	293,402	658,951
Other contractual services.....	432,568	538,200	970,828
Total.....	6,297,077	4,258,573	10,555,650

*1945 administrative expenses, total*

[In United States dollar equivalents]

	Budget, calendar year 1945	Obligations, Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1945	Unobligated balance
Personal services.....	\$6,100,000	\$3,730,502	\$2,369,498
Travel and subsistence.....	1,500,000	632,241	867,759
Communications.....	530,000	227,375	302,625
General supplies.....	480,000	302,877	177,123
General equipment.....	600,000	322,680	277,320
Other contractual services.....	890,000	605,802	284,198
Total.....	10,100,000	5,821,477	4,278,523

*1945 administrative expenses, headquarters*

[In United States dollar equivalents]

	Budget, calendar year 1945	Obligations, Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1945	Unobligated balance
Personal services.....	\$4,100,000	\$2,418,661	\$1,681,339
Travel and subsistence.....	565,000	275,795	289,205
Communications.....	340,000	136,544	203,456
General supplies.....	350,000	224,053	125,947
General equipment.....	350,000	203,080	146,920
Other contractual services.....	395,000	284,492	110,508
Total.....	6,100,000	3,542,625	2,557,375

*1945 administrative expenses, other than headquarters*

[In United States dollar equivalents]

	Budget, calendar year 1945	Obligations, Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1945	Unobligated balance
Personal services.....	\$2,000,000	\$1,311,841	\$688,159
Travel and subsistence.....	935,000	356,446	578,554
Communications.....	190,000	90,831	99,169
General supplies.....	130,000	78,824	51,176
General equipment.....	250,000	119,600	130,400
Other contractual services.....	495,000	321,310	173,690
Total.....	4,000,000	2,278,852	1,721,148

*1944 administrative expenses, total*

[In United States dollar equivalents]

	Headquarters	Other than headquarters	Total
Personal services.....	\$2,114,569	\$1,068,314	\$3,182,883
Travel and subsistence.....	147,727	362,154	509,881
Communications.....	94,695	41,845	136,540
General supplies.....	86,916	116,656	203,572
General equipment.....	162,469	173,802	336,271
Other contractual services.....	148,076	216,950	365,026
Total.....	2,754,452	1,979,721	4,734,173

## NUMBER OF PERSONNEL AT HEADQUARTERS BY ORGANIZATIONAL UNITS

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. You have given us an over-all personnel of 1,136 for your Washington headquarters. Can you break that down on an administrative basis so that we can see how many you have and what they are doing?

Mr. SWERDLOW. Yes. I do not believe I have that here, but I can tell you each organizational unit, how many people there are in each, of that 1,136.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The name of the unit and the number of personnel and the salaries per unit.

Mr. SWERDLOW. That is right, sir.

(The information is as follows:)

*United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, number of employees in and total annual salaries of each organizational unit at headquarters as of Aug. 31, 1945*

Organizational unit	Number of employees per unit	Annual salary per unit
Office of the Director General.....	6	\$19,770
Office of the Senior Deputy Director General.....	2	23,575
Office of the Deputy Director General, Chief of the Secretariat.....	39	146,630
Office of the General Counsel.....	13	67,850
Office of the Diplomatic Adviser.....	11	59,895
Office of Public Information.....	37	165,075
Office of Country Mission Affairs.....	22	106,885
Office of Liaison with American Republics.....	1	(1)
Office for the Far East.....	16	70,535

<sup>1</sup> Without compensation.

*United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, number of employees in and total annual salaries of each organizational unit at headquarters as of Aug. 31, 1945—Continued*

Organizational unit	Number of employees per unit	Annual salary per unit
Bureau of Finance and Administration.....	400	\$1,301,455
Office of the Deputy Director General.....	6	37,875
Office of the Financial Adviser.....	3	20,025
Division of Finance.....	18	72,600
Division of Management and Budget.....	38	165,280
Division of Accounts and Audits.....	55	197,065
Division of Personnel and Training.....	102	343,440
Division of Administrative Services.....	178	465,170
Bureau of Supply.....	358	1,459,511
Office of Deputy Director General.....	17	94,670
Division of Administration and Procedure.....	14	52,540
Division of Country Programs.....	22	84,975
Division of Records and Reports.....	34	99,505
Division of Procurement Coordination.....	45	191,381
Division of Ocean Shipping.....	47	169,220
Division of Contributed Supplies.....	7	35,045
Division of Industrial Rehabilitation.....	52	241,520
Division of Agricultural Rehabilitation.....	47	204,195
Division of Food.....	22	99,160
Division of Medical and Sanitation Supplies.....	25	91,570
Division of Clothing, Textiles, and Footwear.....	26	95,730
Bureau of Services.....	93	395,545
Office of Deputy Director General.....	14	75,250
Division of Health.....	33	107,280
Division of Welfare.....	23	108,825
Division of Displaced Persons.....	23	104,190
Temporary and unassigned personnel.....	138	433,855
Total.....	1,136	4,250,581

#### OBLIGATION OF UNITED STATES TO MAKE BALANCE OF CONTRIBUTION

Mr. O'NEAL. May I ask a question at this point? It is one that has been disturbing me a good deal during the hearings and I would like to get an answer to it. I would like to ask Governor Lehman this. I believe this country is, in a way, morally obligated, having joined with these other nations to put up a certain sum of money, \$1,350,000—is that correct?

Mr. LEHMAN. So I understand.

Mr. O'NEAL. We said, "If you will give this much money, we will give that much," and, as I understand, there are only \$28,000,000 that have not been collected, outside of our own share; at least there is one item of \$20,000,000 that has not been collected, but will be.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That is right.

Mr. LEHMAN. It is less than \$28,000,000, but we will let it stand at \$28,000,000.

Mr. O'NEAL. All of the other countries have met their quota which is available to be spent by your group, is there to be used. Today you are asking the Congress to complete its implied promise. It is an authorization, but probably there is an implied promise that, after your organization met with the other countries, to supply \$550,000,000, which is the balance of what we were to put up to match their contributions.



Mr. LEHMAN. That is correct.

Mr. O'NEAL. If we did not appropriate the \$550,000,000, would you feel that it was the obligation of UNRRA to return a proportionate amount of the funds already collected from these other countries, or which will be collected shortly?

Mr. LEHMAN. I do not know how much would be left over, Mr. O'Neal.

Mr. O'NEAL. Then you may have spent some of the money already which they have contributed; it would be gone and you would not be in a position to make any return?

Mr. LEHMAN. That is correct.

Mr. O'NEAL. So we would be in a position, if we fail to make this appropriation, or if we reduce it, of providing less than the amount we agreed to provide, or at least authorized. We would then be in the position of having provided less than we said we would. There would be no way for the other governments to recover a proportionate share of what they had paid in excess of the portion that we had contributed.

Mr. LEHMAN. That is quite right.

Mr. O'NEAL. Then, if we take this as a moral obligation—and whether it is or not is another matter—but if we concede this as a moral obligation, any cut we make in it means, in a way, going back on an agreement that we made. Am I correct in that? I am just trying to think this out, because it has been disturbing me. It is not even necessary for you to answer that.

The point that I am making is this. If we say that there has been waste or extravagance or misuse of funds, or whatever you want to call it, would we not be in a better position to appropriate the amount of money that is due and direct how it shall not be spent? That would mean that the remaining portion of this money which we would contribute in order to keep faith with all the other countries, would be spent, but in a way designated by the Congress. I do not know whether the thought that I have in my mind is clear or not.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. LUDLOW. I think it is always proper for this committee to write limitations on appropriations.

Mr. O'NEAL. Yes; but the point is, Mr. Chairman, that any actual diminution of funds or cutting of the funds which are being asked here is, in a way, going back on agreements that we have made with the other contracting countries. Would you say that is true, Governor?

Mr. LEHMAN. Congressman, it would be an impertinence for me to tell the Congress of the United States what is their moral obligation.

Mr. O'NEAL. Let me put it the other way, then. Do you feel, Governor, that we are obligated to these other nations by virtue of and authorization act and by virtue of agreements entered into following that authorization act, for another \$550,000,000?

Mr. LEHMAN. I think undoubtedly that is true. Take the case of Canada. Canada has made its 1 percent available in full. We have spent that in full. The United Kingdom has made available its 1 percent and we have committed or obligated a very substantial part of that. That is true of the other countries.

Mr. O'NEAL. Then, if we do not provide our part, and their part has been expended 100 percent, we having provided only 59 percent

of ours, let us say, there are no funds with which to reimburse those countries for the amounts that they paid in excess of the proportion which they were supposed to contribute?

Mr. LEHMAN. That is quite right.

Mr. GILPATRIC. May I add a word or two there from the standpoint of the State Department, which has provided the United States member of the Council? Regarding the present \$550,000,000, the administrative side of this Government participated, in a recommendation, as the other UNRRA Council representatives did, to put up the 1 percent which was authorized, and on the basis of which action, other countries have contributed.

Mr. O'NEAL. You think we are committed to putting up the 1 percent?

Mr. GILPATRIC. I feel that we have made a moral commitment to complete our 1-percent contribution, but I would like to emphasize that in the case of the second 1 percent, which we talked about in London——

Mr. O'NEAL. That is a different thing.

Mr. GILPATRIC. We made very specific recommendations that it was subject, of course——

Mr. O'NEAL. I was not talking about the second 1 percent. That is a question for the future. But as far as what has already been expended is concerned—that is what my questions were directed to.

That is all, and thank you very much for yielding to me, Mr. Wigglesworth.

#### STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS OF OTHER NATIONS

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Without trying to mark up this bill now or to go into the question of moral obligations, I think it is fair to say that as far as this Congress is concerned, anything that was authorized it was clearly understood was authorized subject to such appropriations as the Congress might see fit to make within that authorization, in the future. And also, as was brought out this morning, there are some 22 member nations which apparently have not completed their maximum authorizations to date.

Mr. LEHMAN. I would like to clear that up. You have included in that number a substantial number of governments who have completed their obligations up to the present date, even though the money is not available at this moment. Take the case of Brazil. They have completed their authorization, or their appropriation, rather, of \$30,000,000. They paid in \$10,000,000, and the other \$20,000,000 has been appropriated but payable one-half in 1946 and one-half in 1947.

In the case of a number of other countries which are obligated to pay in certain sums allocated to them by the Council for administrative expenses, they have, save in a very minor degree, made their complete payments for 1944, and the 1945 payment is not due until the end of this year.

I again want to mention the case of the U. S. S. R. which had \$1,000,000 for 1944 and \$750,000 for 1945. They have paid their \$1,000,000 for 1944, and the \$750,000 is not yet due, although many of the countries have already paid their share, it is not due until the end of this year.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Perhaps this table should be clarified or amplified.

Mr. LEHMAN. I think we have amplified it in another document.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I notice in column 3, pages 17 and 18, that Bolivia has paid 33 percent; Brazil, 33 percent; Chile, zero percent; Colombia, 2 percent; Costa Rica, zero percent. There are 22 countries listed here under the heading "Total contribution paid or available on request," which have not paid their 100-percent contribution. If that table needs correction, we ought to have it, but that was the basis of my statement that apparently 22 out of the 45 had not paid their full contribution yet.

Mr. GILPATRIC. I think there is one important distinction to make here, and that is, you have countries included here which do not contribute to the operating funds.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I am not talking about the operating funds. I am talking about contributions.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Two of the countries are in that last category. Czechoslovakia still has until the end of the year to make its payment and will make its payment, we are informed.

Denmark was only recently admitted into UNRRA and we are informed that payment is a matter of having finally established the amount of the administrative contribution, which I understand is tentatively established at this amount.

Most of the other countries which have not paid up their 1 percent are, with the exception of the United States, in this list of countries which are making very, very small contributions.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I realize that.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. And I think there should be added, in connection with that—because most of the parties entering into the UNRRA agreement could not make binding commitments on behalf of their governments—that there was not necessarily a commitment that each one would make its 1 percent contribution, but each country should judge for itself its ability to contribute. And the bigger share of the countries have indicated they intend to contribute, although there are some of them, as in the case of Latin-American countries, particularly Central-American countries, which have said definitely that, in view of the low standard of living which they have and the very small incomes which they have—they cannot and will not be able to afford 1 percent. I cannot give you precisely what those countries are, but among them is Haiti, which has said it cannot.

I bring that up simply because I do not believe we have any reason to expect we will ever get 1 percent from some of those very small countries.

Mr. LUDLOW. Haiti is down here as making a 1-percent contribution.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I believe I was wrong in the reference I made; but there are two or three, I know, in that category. I believe Bolivia is one of them.

Mr. GILPATRIC. Referring to those countries, we have, incidentally, through our own diplomatic approaches, had some response as to why their contributions have not been completed, and I would like to state the three general reasons which in recent months have been given to us. In the first place, in some countries, it is a matter for parliamentary action. South Africa is an example where it has to be brought up



before their parliament. Egypt is another. And action is being taken this fall, just as it is here, to complete their contributions. In other countries, these contributions are in terms of their own local produce and not foreign exchange, just as in the case of the United States, where 90 percent, technically, is in the form of our supplies. In some of the South American countries the supplies that they can make available to UNRRA have not, up to now, been called forward, because of lack of shipping and other factors delaying the collection of their contributions.

Thirdly—and very frankly in the case of some of those countries—we have had the question asked in turn of us, “Well, the United States has not completed its contribution, and we do not see that your country is in any position to urge us to complete ours.”

I just make those three points, because this status table is not any final indication that there will be 10, 15, 22, or any other number of countries that will not complete their contributions.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. You are preparing some background material for Mr. Taber. Is any of that yet available?

Mr. TABER. On the publicity artists.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. We put that in this morning.

Mr. TABER. Has that gone in the record?

Mr. SWERDLOW. We turned that in this morning.

#### PERSONNEL ENGAGED IN PUBLIC INFORMATION WORK

Mr. TABER. I would like to have that in the record at this point. (The statement is as follows:)

*Numbers of personnel employed in preparing and distributing information to the public in UNRRA administrative and operating offices*

	Paid over \$3,500	Paid less than \$3,500	Total
Headquarters, Washington, D. C. ....	19	24	43
European Regional Office, London .....	3	9	12
Albania, Tirana .....	0	2	2
China, Chungking .....	1	0	1
Czechoslovakia, Prague .....	1	0	1
Displaced persons, Austria, Salzburg .....	1	0	1
Displaced persons, Germany, Frankfurt .....	1	2	3
Greece, Athens .....	4	8	12
Italy, Rome .....	3	4	7
Middle East Office, Cairo .....	0	3	3
France, Belgium, Luxemburg, Paris .....	0	2	2
Southwest Pacific Office, Sydney .....	1	1	2
Yugoslavia, Belgrade .....	2	1	3
Total .....	36	56	92

#### NAME, SALARY, STATION, AND BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF PERSONS WHOSE SALARY EXCEEDS \$3,500 PER ANNUM ASSIGNED TO PROVIDING INFORMATION TO THE PUBLIC

##### ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES—HEADQUARTERS

Morse Salisbury: Citizen of the United States; Director of Public Information; salary, \$10,500. 1921–24, successively reporter, city editor, and managing editor, the Morning Chronicle, Manhattan, Kans.; 1924–26, assistant professor of journalism, Kansas State College; 1926–28, publicity director and instructor in journalism, University of Wisconsin; 1928–44, successively, Chief of Radio Service and

Assistant Director and Director of Information, United States Department of Agriculture; Deputy Administrator, War Food Administration.

Alastair M. Taylor: Subject of Canada; executive assistant; salary \$5,050. 1938-41, instructor, University of Southern California; 1942-44, director and editor, National Film Board of Canada, Ottawa.

Marvin Beers: Citizen of United States; Chief of Radio; salary, \$8,050. 1931-36, free lance radio writing and production; 1936-39, radio writer, Department of Agriculture; 1939-41, Chief of Radio, Farm Security Administration, Department of Agriculture; 1941-43, Chief of Radio, Office of Civilian Defense; 1943-44, assistant to Staff Director, Public Relations, United States Senate.

William H. Wells: Citizen of United States; Chief of Visual Media; salary, \$8,275. 1923-28, editor, D. Appleton Co., New York City; 1925-28 advertising manager, Harper & Bros., New York City; 1928-42, partner, Denhard, Pfeiffer & Wells, New York City; 1942-44, Assistant Director, Editorial Division, and Acting Chief, Media Branch, OPA, Washington.

Maurice C. Liu: Citizen of China; Assistant Chief of Visual Media; salary, \$5,325. 1934-43, chancellor, Chinese consulate, Los Angeles; 1943-45, staff member, Central News Agency of China, Washington Bureau.

Lincoln H. Clark: Citizen of United States; principal specialist for organized groups; salary, \$6,950. 1936-37, field agent, Works Progress Administration; 1938-40, lecturer, DePaul University; 1941-42, assistant professor of business administration, University of Maryland; 1942-44, assistant to executive secretary, War Production Board.

Mary C. D. Mack: Citizen of United States; information specialist; salary \$5,325. 1931-33, manager, book shop, University of North Carolina; 1933-35, supervisor, adult education project, WPA; 1935-38, State director, Federal theater project; 1938-39, supervisor, Federal theater project, WPA; 1940-41, administrative assistant for information, National Youth Administration, Baltimore; 1941-45, information specialist, Office of Price Administration, Washington.

George W. Cronyn: Citizen of United States; information specialist and editor; salary, \$5,925. 1929-30, managing editor, System Magazine, McGraw-Hill; 1931, staff editor, Funk & Wagnalls Encyclopedia; 1932, contributing editor, Columbia University Encyclopedia; 1933-34, business manager, Story Magazine; 1935-39, associate director, Federal writers' project, WPA; 1939-40, free lance writing—articles, stories, etc.; 1941, Public Relations Counsel, Colonial Williamsburg, Inc.; 1941-44, senior information specialist, Office of War Information.

Phil H. Stitt: Citizen of United States; information specialist; salary, \$7,150. 1910-28, manager of New York Bureau, the Milwaukee Journal; 1928-34, editor and cofounder, Printing News, Inc., New York; 1934-39, director of public relations, New York Employing Printers' Association; 1940, Director of Public Relations, National Graphic Arts Expositions; 1941, editor in chief, the American Printer; 1942, Chief of Business Press Section, Office for Emergency Management; 1942-44, Chief of Business Press Section, Office of War Information; 1945, Assistant Director, Information Division, War Production Board.

William B. Phillips: Citizen of United States; information specialist, salary, \$7,150. 1917-19, captain, Infantry, United States Army; 1919-20, branch house advertising man, International Harvester Co., Philadelphia; 1920-21, copywriter, Western Advertising Agency; 1921-23, copywriter, Smith, McCrory Co., Wisconsin; 1922-25, assistant to president, Wadhams Oil Co., Milwaukee; 1926-28, instructor, University of Wisconsin; 1928-31, copywriter, Erwin Wasey & Co.; 1935-36, copywriter, Columbia Broadcasting System; 1935-36, administrative assistant, Tennessee Valley Authority; 1936-41, Chief of Publications, Rural Electrification Administration; 1941-42, Chief of Publications, Office for Emergency Management; 1942-43, Chief, Clearance Unit, Office of War Information; 1943-44, principal divisional assistant, Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations.

Kathleen Louchheim: Citizen of United States; information specialist; salary \$5,325. 1939-40, researcher, National League of Women Voters; 1941-42, in charge of emergency feeding and housing corps for Mrs. Gifford Pinchot; 1942-43, researcher, writer and administrative assistant, Michael Straight; 1943-44, administrative assistant, Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations.

Sylvia Milrod: Citizen of United States; special writer; salary, \$4,750. 1938-41, editor and manager, Brentwood Brevities; 1941-43, director of victory programs, radio station WINX; 1943, program producer, the Blue Network; 1944, clerk, War Department.



Olive L. Sawyer: Citizen of United States; assistant for organized groups; salary, \$4,900. 1925-33, assistant to chairman, Foreign Policy Association, New York City; 1933-36, Assistant to High Commissioner, High Commission for Refugees; 1937-41, head of department of philanthropic information, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co.; 1941, executive secretary, Town Hall, Inc., New York; 1942-43, assistant to director, United States Office of Education; 1943-44, information specialist, Office of War Information.

Ardoine E. Casgrain: Citizen of United States; chief of groups liaison; salary, \$7,375. 1920-28, automobile dealer, own business; 1928-35, assistant secretary, chamber of commerce, Providence, R. I.; 1935-37, supervisor, Washington training consultant, Works Progress Administration, Recreation Division; 1937-39, field representative, United States Office of Education; 1939-41, information representative, assistant to regional director, United States Housing Authority; 1941-42, Acting Rent Director, Office of Price Administration, Rent Division; 1942-43, assistant regional representative, National Housing Agency, New York; 1943-45, liaison officer, Office of Civilian Defense, Division of Federal-State Cooperation.

Alice Hyde: Citizen of United States; administrative assistant, salary, \$3,750. 1933-36, secretary, National Recovery Administration; 1936-42, secretary, Rural Electrification Administration; 1942, secretary, Lend-Lease Administration.

Merrill Rogers: Citizen of United States; Chief, Writers' Section; salary \$6,550. 1921-24, copywriter, Patterson Andreas Co., New York; 1925-26, copy director, Corman Co., New York; 1926-30, copy director, Calkins, Holden & Co., New York; 1930-43, free-lance writer and advertising consultant; 1943-44, information specialist, War Manpower Commission; 1944, Chief, Information Section, Solid Fuels Administrator for War.

Leonidas Aviles: Citizen of United States; information specialist; salary, \$6,350. 1935-37, North American correspondent, El Telegrafo, Guayaquil, Ecuador; 1937-38, managing editor, La Voz, New York; 1940-42, managing editor, Norte, New York; 1942-43, news editor, short-wave division, Columbia Broadcasting System; 1943, censor, Short Wave Division, Office of Censorship.

Robert Thompson: Citizen of United States; information specialist; salary, \$5,325. 1921-24, reporter, Minnesota Daily Star; 1924, reporter, rewrite man, Omaha Daily News; 1926, reporter, rewrite man, Omaha Bee; 1926-44, reporter, rewrite man, political correspondent, St. Paul Pioneer-Press and Dispatch; 1944, public relations, Republican Volunteer Committee, St. Paul, Minn.; 1945, manager, State Capitol Bureau, Radio Station KSTP, St. Paul, Minn.

Edward R. Trapnell: Citizen of United States; assistant director of public information; salary, \$8,400. 1934-40, reporter, Memphis Press-Scimitar; 1940-42, regional information adviser, Farm Security Administration, Department of Agriculture; 1942, executive assistant to Associate Director, Office of Civilian Defense; 1942-45, captain, Ordnance, United States Army.

In addition to these employees paid at the rate of \$3,500 per annum or more, the information office at headquarters employs a film and photograph librarian, 2 administrative assistants, 2 research assistants, 1 messenger, 1 writer, 17 secretaries, stenographers, and typists.

#### EUROPEAN REGIONAL OFFICE (LONDON)

Records are available at headquarters only on salaries of personnel recruited in the United States. The names of those information workers given below are those of the senior officers of professional grade who, under the usual personnel policies of the Administration, would be paid in the currency used for payment of salaries at the station a compensation equivalent to \$3,500 or more. The biographical material on personnel not recruited in the United States is not available at headquarters. These records are kept at the stations of the individuals.

H. R. Cummings: Director of public information; subject of the United Kingdom; salary and personnel record not available at headquarters.

J. A. Keyser: Executive officer; subject of the United Kingdom; salary and personnel record not available at headquarters.

Jack Y. Bryan: European information liaison officer; United States citizen; salary, \$6,350. Formerly publicity director of Welfare Federation of Cleveland; news work, Office of Civilian Defense, United States Government.

In addition to these information employees in the European regional office paid at the rate of more than \$3,500 per annum, the office employs two writers, one radio specialist, one picture specialist, and five stenographers and clerks.



## OPERATING OFFICES

*Albania (Tirana).*—No information employees paid \$3,500 or more per annum. One information specialist paid at less than this rate and one secretary are employed.

*China (Chungking).*—Gerald J. McAllister, director of public information; United States citizen; salary, \$4,750. Police reporter, Washington Herald, 1939; Time magazine, covering Government activities, 1939-41; enlisted in United States Army, 1942; 2 years overseas (China) as public relations officer for Fourteenth United States Army Air Force; honorably discharged as captain on September 28, 1945.

*Czechoslovakia (Prague).*—Edward B. Hitchcock, director of public information; United States citizen; salary, \$7,200. From cub reporter to managing editor, Decatur (Ill.) Review, 1904-14; captain, United States Army, Military Intelligence, 1918-19; free-lance journalism in Europe and correspondent for Chicago Daily News in southern Italy, 1921; Christian Science Publishing Society, foreign desk, Boston, and European editorial manager, London, 1933-37; personal aide and American biographer to Dr. Eduard Benes, President of Czechoslovakia, 1939-40; Chief, Foreign Origins for War Bonds, United States Treasury, 1941-43; Director of Research, Coordinator of Analysis for Special Section, Office of Strategic Services, 1943.

*Displaced persons operations in Austria (Salzburg).*—E. R. Hodinott, director of public information; subject of United Kingdom; salary and personnel record not available at headquarters. One clerk-stenographer.

*Displaced persons operations in Germany (Frankfurt).*—S. Mark Smith, director of public information; United States citizen; 1921-31, advertising manager, Cosmopolitan Book Corp.; 1931-38, promotion manager, editor, King Features Syndicate; 1938-41, assistant director, script department, Columbia Broadcasting System; 1942-45, United States Army.

In addition to Mr. Smith, this unit includes a photographer not recruited in the United States and whose salary and personnel record is not available at headquarters, and a clerk-stenographer.

*Greece (Athens).*—Harold Balleu, director of public information; United States citizen; recruited in London and salary and personnel record not available at headquarters.

Amelia Chilcott, writer; subject of New Zealand; recruited in London and salary and personnel record not available at headquarters.

Mrs. J. T. Wilde, writer; citizen of United States; recruited in London and salary and personnel record not available at headquarters.

Nick Reed, photographer; citizen of United States; recruited in London; salary and personnel record not available at headquarters.

In addition, compensated at less than \$3,500 per annum, the mission contains two writers, two liaison officers, one secretary and two photographers of Greek nationality and one secretary of English nationality.

*Italy (Rome).*—Guy C. Hickok, manager of Information Clearing Office for all Balkan Missions; salary, \$8,000, United States citizen. Reporter, Brooklyn Daily Eagle, 1914-18; European correspondent, Brooklyn Daily Eagle, 1918-33; special work for Brooklyn Daily Eagle in United States, 1933-35; European correspondent, McClure Newspaper Syndicate, 1935-36; foreign editor, Literary Digest, 1936; foreign editor, Newsweek, 1937; director, international division, National Broadcasting Co., 1938-40; Head of Program Content Section, Radio Division, Office of Inter-American Affairs, 1940-45.

Adjutor Savard, public information officer; salary, \$5,600; Canadian citizen. Foreign editor, La Patrie, 1923-31; secretary, National Liberal Federation, Ottawa, 1932-37; joint secretary, Royal Commission on Dominion Provincial Relations, Ottawa, 1937-40; editor for committee and parliamentary correspondent, Canadian Publishers War Finance Committee, Montreal, 1940-41; Director of Public Relations Overseas, Royal Canadian Air Force, Ottawa, 1941-42; Associate Director of Public Relations, Royal Canadian Air Force, Ottawa, 1942-44.

Georges Dimitri, Boria, photographer; salary, \$5,600; United States citizen; free-lance artists and photographer 1924-33; self-employed as artist and photographer, 1933-41; United States Army, 1942-45.

In addition there are stationed in Rome, one cameraman of Italian nationality, one administrative assistant of United States nationality and two secretaries of United States nationality, all compensated at less than \$3,500 per year.

*Middle East office (Cairo).*—No employees compensated at \$3,500 or more per annum. One writer, one secretary, and one photographer of Egyptian nationality compensated at less than this rate.

*France (Paris).*—No employees compensated at \$3,500 or more. One information officer of French nationality compensated at less than this rate and one secretary of French nationality who comprise the unit responsible for public information work not only in France but also in Belgium and Luxemburg.

*Southwest Pacific Office (Sydney).*—Kenneth McKenna, director of public information; subject of Australia recruited in Sydney and salary and personnel record not available at headquarters. One secretary compensated at less than \$3,500 per annum.

*Yugoslavia (Belgrade).*—Leo Fuller, acting director of public information; subject of United Kingdom; recruited in Cairo; salary and personnel record not available at headquarters.

David Leff; citizen of United States; assigned to public information work from the original Balkan Mission and salary and personnel record not available at headquarters.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. The other day Mr. Taber indicated he had asked for certain information. We received a copy of the letter later and have established, since that time, that you addressed the letter to Mr. Clayton.

Mr. TABER. Oh, no; I addressed the letter to Mr. Lehman a week ago today; and it was mailed that evening to him at Washington, D. C., in care of the organization. Then I wrote on Friday, after I left here, and forwarded a copy of that letter to Mr. Lehman, and I put the number "1344 Connecticut Avenue NW." on that letter.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Well, I hope this one reaches us.

Mr. TABER. If it did not get there, I do not know why. Did the last one get there?

Mr. LEHMAN. Not if it was addressed to me.

Mr. TABER. It was addressed to you.

Mr. LEHMAN. We did get a copy of the letter dated October 5, I believe, addressed to Mr. Clayton.

Mr. TABER. Well, the letter I wrote on October 8, a week ago today, was mailed that night, I know, because I saw it mailed myself. And I know the letter written last Friday night was mailed, because I saw that mailed.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. We have not received it. If we receive it, we will give it prompt attention.

Mr. TABER. It was simply a break-down of some things I was interested in having. Is it possible that letters do not get to your office unless they are personally delivered?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. We do not have that experience with any other correspondence; we have been getting our letters pretty well, I think. We did receive a copy of the letter addressed to Mr. Clayton under date of October 5 and do have the reply to that. The most of it has been covered in this hearing now at some point or other.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Is there any other background information available yet, or is that in course of preparation?

Mr. SWERDLOW. Most of the material requested is still in course of preparation. We concentrated on these green sheets over the week end.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Dirksen asked you for a copy of the auditor's report. Is that available yet?

Mr. SWERDLOW. Yes, sir, I believe that is the thing you have reference to, is it, Mr. Dirksen [exhibiting]? This is the financial audit report presented to the London Conference, in which the auditors present their certification of the status of accounts as of the end of 1944 and give the complete story of the accounts of UNRRA.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Was that modified in any respect, or were any deletions made at the request or suggestion of the Council, or anybody in UNRRA?

Mr. LEHMAN. Not to my knowledge, not so far as I know.

Mr. SWERDLOW. I do not think this accounting firm would listen to people making such suggestions.

Mr. LEHMAN. Let me make clear that the work of the auditors and the auditors' report do not come before the Director General of the Administration; the report is made directly to the Committee on Finance and Control and, through them, presented to the Council. The auditors are not answerable to the Administration.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That is prepared by the firm of Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co.

Mr. SWERDLOW. The first part is the UNRRA treasurer's report, and then the auditors tell their story of what they found.

Mr. TABER. Will you furnish a copy of this memorandum for the record?

Mr. SWERDLOW. Yes, sir.

(The information may be found on p. 22.)

#### PROGRAM FOR PROCUREMENT OF UPPER LEATHER

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. There is one other question I want to ask, and that is about the mechanics of securing supplies from this country. I have in mind some 20 million feet of upper leather, which is available by reason of contract terminations under the jurisdiction of the War Department, and leather is short, and the industry is apparently anxious to obtain it and say there are some 10 million hours of labor involved if they can get it; and, apparently, to date, they have been unable to obtain it, and their understanding is they cannot get it because UNRRA is in the market and outbidding them for it.

Does UNRRA have any priority, so to speak, in reference to supplies of that kind, or what determines—

Mr. HENDRICKSON. It all depends, Mr. Wigglesworth, where the surplus is. In the case of surpluses on the continent of Europe—

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. No; this is in this country.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Let me complete this, because I am contrasting the relationships and priorities. In the case of the continent of Europe, the military did give us priority in connection with the disposal of \$150,000,000 worth. In connection with surpluses which are in this country or where the contract is virtually declared surplus, the priorities and the disposal system are fixed pursuant to the laws administered under the direction of the Surplus Property organization. When we request a supply of goods, we do not purchase it as an organization—as the UNRRA organization; we send our request for supplies to the Foreign Economic Administration and they, in turn, send it on to Treasury Procurement in the case of something like upper leather. Treasury Procurement then follows the procedure of looking to see if there are any surpluses available before they proceed to try to tap new production; and, in the case of a certain number of contracts, there has been, as I understand it, a transfer of the contracts. But, on that, I would say we are not in a position, as an administration, to say precisely what takes place. My



suggestion would be that the United States procurement agencies be questioned with respect to that, because it is outside of our control once we turn over the request to supply. We do not attempt to pass on the price of the commodity on individual deals of that kind.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Have you, in fact, requisitioned a lot of upper leather; if so, how much?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I cannot tell how much; I will be able to supply in the record what that is. We are in the market for a certain amount of upper leather, that is true; not a very large amount.

In this connection I might mention we have acquired through Treasury Procurement, or through FEA, rather, from the United States Government, \$54,700,000 worth of clothing, shoes, and textiles which are in the so-called surplus category. I think that is where this leather procurement would fall.

(The following information was supplied later:)

The present UNRRA program for procurement of upper leather is part of the shoe and leather program designed to meet the urgent needs for footwear for 6 months in the five European countries requiring UNRRA assistance. These are Poland, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Greece, and Albania.

The total program contemplated the procurement of the equivalent of 38 million pairs of shoes to be provided in approximately 3 forms:

1. Twenty-five million pairs of finished shoes.
2. The upper leather and the sole leather necessary to manufacture approximately 6½ million pairs of shoes.
3. The raw cattle hides necessary to make the leather needed for 6½ million pairs of shoes.

The upper leather required to manufacture approximately 6½ million pairs of all types of shoes—men's, women's, and children's—was estimated approximately 12½ million square feet.

This program has been substantially completed with the procurement of approximately 11.5 million square feet, consisting of the necessary types of leather, including sheepskins for linings.

The sources of our program are approximately as follows:

	<i>Square feet</i>
From Canadian tanners:	
Split upper leather.....	100, 000
From United States tanners:	
Grain upper leather.....	1, 008, 128
Split upper leather.....	639, 122
Sheepskin-lining leather.....	345 904
From Army surpluses:	
Cuban manufactured Army retan upper leather.....	600, 000
Brazilian and American manufactured retan upper leather.....	700, 000
Brazilian manufactured retan upper leather.....	640, 450
American-made waterproof leather, cuff and gusset leather, and combat-boot leather, tanned flesh out.....	7, 500, 000
Total.....	11, 533, 604

The specifications used for procurement were the usual standards for weight, quality, and size of skins used in ordinary commercial practice and in conformity with OPA ceilings. The Army surpluses were manufactured according to Army specifications.

	<i>Cents per square foot</i>
The unit cost of sheepskin-lining leather, approximately.....	14
The unit cost of split leather, approximately.....	18½
The unit cost of grain upper leather, approximately.....	30

The total cost of all upper leather is approximately \$3,350,000.

The contracts for leather purchased from American tanners were placed with all tanners manufacturing the required leather on a percentage basis according to their production. This was arranged by the War Production Board.

Distribution of this leather is made to the five European countries based on the deficiency in footwear in each country as established by the proper authorities. The actual distribution is going forward on the following percentages:

	<i>Percent</i>
Poland.....	39.0
Yugoslavia.....	30.9
Czechoslovakia.....	14.5
Greece.....	13.4
Albania.....	2.2
Total.....	100.0

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. What have they done with the upper leather; is it being manufactured into shoes on the other side?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Yes. It would be made available for manufacture of shoes for the relief program within the countries.

Mr. LUDLOW. In Czechoslovakia?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. No. Czechoslovakia has need for some. I think each and every one of those countries has requested leather, hides, or the finished product. We have always tried to get the commodity in the rawest form possible, where the least processing cost has been put into it.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. If this is a relief proposition, why should not we take surplus Army shoes in Europe, rather than taking leather away from our own industry here?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That is exactly what our policy is, to get surpluses as near at hand as possible. But it is a fact that surplus Army shoes alone do not provide shoes for women and children and are not suitable for that purpose. As a result, there is a request for shoes, in some cases leather, hides, and bits and pieces. We have tried as hard as we can to get used Army shoes. And as an indication of that, we recently were offered some used military shoes that were not mated pairs. We asked our missions in the various governments if those would do, and they said the need for shoes and for repair material for shoes was so great that they would be glad to get any kind of leather. Some of those, I think, really cost the United States as a contribution something like 7 cents a pair. They were unmatched, pretty well worn-out, but will be taken apart and used for repair purposes.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Are your requisitions controlled by WPB at all?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. It works this way: In the case of things that are in short supply, we are expected to go to the combined boards. In the case of the Combined Production and Resources Board, and the Combined Raw Materials Board, WPB has really been the United States member, and in the case of these things in short supply they do require an allocation, and we have gone to WPB through FEA for allocations.

The number of things in short supply has been greatly reduced, but my belief is that leather and hides are still under a top allocation because they are short.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I think that is all, Mr. Chairman.

#### NAMES AND BACKGROUND OF PERSONNEL

Mr. TABER. I think we ought to have in the record, Mr. Chairman, the names and background of all those people listed in this category on the green sheets, beginning with the \$4,750 group, so that we can have the picture.

Mr. LUDLOW. That will be how many?

Mr. TABER. Oh, it takes in about 200 names.

Mr. LUDLOW. Can you furnish that material for the record?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Yes. I might mention this, so that you might take into account the possibility of duplication. The Byrd committee some time ago asked us for the background of people drawing from a certain salary on up, representing a very substantial number, and we turned in five or six volumes of books like this [exhibiting], only four or five times as big in each case.

Mr. TABER. Then you have the information already available.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. We have asked the committee if we might not obtain a return of those books, and they said they were still in use.

Mr. LUDLOW. Has there been much change in your personnel since then?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. It was in June and early July. There has been some change.

Mr. LUDLOW. But mainly that would cover the material you want?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I was wondering if there was any chance that the exhibit we have filed with the Byrd committee would do in this case.

Mr. LUDLOW. Would that satisfy you, Mr. Taber?

Mr. TABER. I do not know how much more voluminous they are, but this other ought to go in the record, on these 200.

Mr. LUDLOW. Just a brief paragraph on each one.

Mr. TABER. Similar to what we have had furnished here this morning on the publicity set-up.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I have no objection at all. I just wanted to make sure, if you wanted to avail yourself of them, that we have these other reports which we attempted to obtain back, but which were still in use.

Mr. TABER. I think we could borrow them if we needed them; but I think this group ought to be in the record.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Do you want the background of persons other than United States citizens, too?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. LEHMAN. We cannot give that.

Mr. SWERDLOW. I believe the ones he is asking for are the ones in this classification here at headquarters.

Mr. LUDLOW. You will furnish that for the record?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I want to make sure what Mr. Taber does want. You want the persons at headquarters other than United States citizens, too?

Mr. TABER. Oh, yes.

(The information follows:)

Herbert H. Lehman: Citizen of the United States; Director General; serves without compensation; 1906, vice president and treasurer, J. Spencer Turner Co., textile manufacturers; 1908-28, partner, Lehman Bros., bankers; 1917-19, colonel, General Staff, United States Army, Quartermaster Corps; 1928-31, Lieutenant Governor, State of New York; 1932-42, Governor, State of New York.

R. G. A. Jackson: Citizen of Great Britain; Senior Deputy Director General; salary, \$14,500; 1937, transferred from the Royal Australian Navy to Malta, G. C.; 1943, head of the Middle East Supply Center; 1944, principal assistant to the United Kingdom Minister of State.



Roy F. Hendrickson: Citizen of the United States; Deputy Director General of Supply; salary, \$12,500; 1924, Duluth News Tribune; 1924-25, Sioux City Tribune; 1924-25; free lance writer; 1925-29, State capital correspondent, Associated Press; 1929-32, manager of bureau, Associated Press, Minnesota; 1932-33, Associated Press, Washington, D. C.; 1933-34, assistant to Director, Division of Sub-sistence Homesteads, Department of Agriculture; 1934-36, Assistant to Under Secretary of Agriculture; 1938-41, Director of Personnel, Department of Agriculture; 1941, Administrator, Surplus Marketing Administration; 1941-42, Administrator, Agriculture Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture; 1941-44, Director, War Food Administration, Food Distribution Administration.

Corrington Gill: Citizen of the United States; Deputy Director General, Finance and Administration; salary, \$12,500; 1923-27, business manager and correspondent, Washington Press Service; 1927-31, independent research on business conditions; 1931-33, special assistant to Secretary and economist, Department of Commerce, Federal Employment Stabilization Board; 1933-35, Assistant Administrator, Federal Emergency Relief Administration; 1935-39, Assistant Administrator, Work Projects Administration; 1939-41, Assistant Commissioner, Work Projects Administration; 1941-42, Deputy Director in charge of operations, Office of Civilian Defense; 1942-43, special assistant to Secretary of War; 1943-45, Director, Committee for Congested Production Areas.

P. W. Kuo: Citizen of China; Deputy Director General in Charge of Secretariat; salary, \$12,500; 1914-15, editor, Commercial Press, Shanghai; 1915-18, president, Government Teachers College, Nanking; 1919-25, president, Southeastern University, Nanking; 1926-30, Director, China Institute in America, and vice president, World Federation of Educational Associations; 1931, Director General, Chinese Customs Administration; 1932-37, Chairman, China Institute of International Relations, Shanghai; 1934, Managing Director, Shanghai Trust Company; 1936-37, Member, Financial Mission to the United States; 1940-44, Chinese financial representative in London; 1944-45, Director, Chinese Government Trading Commission, London, Financial Counsellor, Chinese Embassy, London, and Vice Minister of Finance.

Wilbur A. Sawyer: Citizen of the United States; Director of Health Division; salary, \$12,500; 1918-44, State of California, State Board of Health, Director of Laboratory, later Secretary and Executive Officer of Board; Major in Medical Corps, United States Army Medical Corps, Director of the International Health Division, the Rockefeller Foundation, New York City.

Michail A. Menshikov: Citizen of Russia; Deputy Director General, Services; salary, \$12,500; 1932-38, member of board of directors, Arcos, Ltd., Trading Corporation, stationed in London; 1938-44, president of All Union Export Timber Organization in Moscow, Russia.

Francis B. Sayre: Citizen of the United States; diplomatic adviser to the Director General; salary, \$10,500; 1912-13, deputy assistant district attorney, New York County, N. Y.; 1914-17, assistant to president and instructor in government, Williams College; 1917-18, Thayer Teaching Fellow, Harvard Law School; 1917-24, professor, Harvard Law School; 1923-25, adviser on foreign affairs, Siamese Government; 1925-30, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Siam; 1929-34, director, Harvard Institute for Criminal Law; 1932-33, trustee, Massachusetts State training schools; 1933, State Commissioner of Corrections, Massachusetts; 1933-39, Assistant Secretary of State, United States; 1939-42, High Commissioner to the Philippines; 1943, Special Assistant to Secretary of State and Deputy Director, Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations.

Abraham H. Feller: Citizen of the United States; general counsel; salary, \$10,500; 1929-31, Institute of Foreign Public Law and Fellow International Law, Berlin; 1931-32, instructor in international law; 1932-34, Thayer Teaching Fellow; 1937-38, visiting lecturer on international law, Harvard Law School; 1934-40, special assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice; 1940-43, professor of law, Yale University Law School; 1941, consultant, National Defense Mediation Board; 1941, consultant, Lend-Lease Administration; 1941-42, Deputy Director, Office of Facts and Figures; 1942-44, Deputy Director and General Counsel, Office of War Information.

Morse H. Salisbury: Citizen of the United States; public information officer, Office of Public Information; salary, \$10,500; 1921-24, reporter, city editor, later, managing editor, the Morning Chronicle; 1924-26, instructor and assistant professor of journalism, Kansas State College; 1926-28, publicity director and instructor in journalism, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; 1928-44, Director of Public Information, Department of Agriculture and War Food Administration.

David Weintraub: Citizen of the United States; Chief of Bureau, Bureau of Supply; salary, \$10,500; 1931-33, instructor in economics, College of the City of New York; 1931-33, research assistant, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York; 1934-35, statistician, Federal Emergency Relief Administration; 1935-41, Director of Research, National Research Project, Philadelphia, Pa.; 1941-43, economic adviser, War Production Board, Washington, D. C.

Fred K. Hoehler: Citizen of United States; Director, Displaced Persons Division, salary, \$10,500, Bureau of Services; 1917-19, United States Army, first lieutenant, Field Artillery; 1921-24, Barry Georgia school, assistant director; 1927-33, city of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, Ohio, director of public welfare; University of Chicago, lecturer on welfare administration; 1933-35, city of Cincinnati, Ohio, director of safety; 1941-43, Joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation, District of Columbia, executive director; 1933-43, American Public Welfare Association, president.

Mary C. McGeachy: Citizen of Great Britain; Director, Welfare Division, salary, \$10,500, 1930-40, League of Nations, member of Permanent Secretariat; 1940—League of Nations, acting director of Information Section; 1940—Ministry of Economic Warfare, acting director of information section; 1940-44, British Embassy, first secretary.

Richard Rolland Brown: Citizen of United States; Assistant Chief, Bureau of Services, salary, \$10,500; 1919-22, training teacher; 1922-27, Denver public schools, manual training teacher; 1927-35, Denver public schools, boys' adviser, vice principal; 1935-38, National Youth Administration, Deputy Executive Director; 1938-39, American Youth Commission; 1939-41, Surplus Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture, Assistant Chief in Charge of Distribution; 1941-42, War Manpower Commission, Assistant Chief, Apprentice Training Service; 1942-43, National War Labor Board, Director of Administrative Management; 1943-44, Director of Division of Central Administrative Services.

Andrews Cairns: Citizen of Canada; Chief, Food Division, Bureau of Supply; salary \$9,425; 1920, Canadian Pacific Railway, charge of subexperiment station; 1921-23, Dominion Grain Research Laboratory, assistant chemist; 1923-24, Fleischman Yeast Co., New York, research scholarship; 1924-26, Rockefeller Foundation, traveling fellowship; 1926, University of Minnesota, instructor in economics; 1926-27, Alberta wheat pool, director, education publicity; 1927-31, Canadian wheat pool, Winnipeg, director of statistics and research; 1931-33, Empire Marketing Board, London, head of grain department; 1933, International Wheat Advisory Committee, London, secretary; 1937, International Beef Conference, London, secretary; 1939-41 Ministry of Food, London, director; 1940-41, Government of United Kingdom, Chief Economic Adviser; 1941-42, International Wheat Conference, secretary; 1942-44, United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture, Associate Secretary; 1942-44, International Wheat Council, executive secretary.

Edwin R. Henson: Citizen of the United States; Chief, Agricultural Rehabilitation Division, Bureau of Supply; salary \$9,425; 1917-19, United States Army, second lieutenant, Infantry; 1919-22, Pottawatomie County, Okla., county agricultural agent; 1922-35, Iowa State College, instructor, assistant professor and associate professor; 1935-37, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Resettlement Administration, and Farm Security Administration, economic analyst and Chief of Economic and Social Division in Land Utilization and Resettlement Division; 1937-39 Farm Security Administration, Assistant Director, Tenant Purchase Program; 1939-42, Department of Agriculture, Amarillo, Tex., coordinator; 1942-44, Department of Agriculture, Little Rock, Ark., regional agricultural analyst.

Norman Leon Gold: Citizen of the United States; Chief, Industrial Rehabilitation, Bureau of Supply, salary, \$9,925; 1934, assistant economist, United States Department of Agriculture, National Resources Committee; 1935-38, economist, United States Department of Agriculture; 1938-42, Economic Analysis Section, Purchase and Distribution Division, Assistant Chief; 1942-43, Assistant to Director, United States Department of Agriculture; 1943-44, Chief, Civilian Food Requirements, United States Department of Agriculture.

Dan A. West: Citizen of the United States; Chief, Branch for Contributed Supplies, Bureau of Supply; salary \$9,300; 1917-28, Allen & Lewis, Portland Oreg., executive, and member of board of directors; 1928-38; West Dependable Stores, Kakima, Wash., president and general manager; 1938-39, Columbia Breweries, Inc., Tacoma, Wash., sales manager; 1939-40, Olympia Brewing Co., Olympia, Wash., sales manager; 1940-41, self-employed, Olympia, Wash., sales agent; 1941-42, Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., Director of Consumer Division, Special Assistant to Administrator; 1942-43, Office of Agricul-



tural War Relations, Washington, D. C., Assistant Director; 1943-44, War Food Administration, Washington, D. C., Assistant to Deputy Director, in charge of industrial relations.

Karl Borders: Citizen of the United States; Deputy Chief, Bureau of Supply; salary \$9,925; 1916-18, United Christian Missionary Society, missionary; 1918-19, United States Navy, chaplain; 1920-25, United Christian Missions Society, head resident, American Friends, Russia, field director; 1925-27, Russian Greek Construction Farms, Russia, educator and director; 1927-29, Chicago Commercial Social Settlement, associate head resident; 1930-34, League for Industrial Democracy; 1934-37, Work Projects Administration, field agent; 1937-41, National Youth Administration, executive assistant; 1941-43, Office of Price Administration, Director of Rent Division, District of Columbia, director of Honolulu office; 1943-44, War Production Board, branch chief.

Georgia Xanthaky: Citizen of the United States; Director, Office of Country Mission Affairs; salary \$9,300; was practicing attorney, offices, Long Beach, N. Y. Appointed city clerk of Long Beach, N. Y., thereafter elected city councilman for two successive terms, resigned to accept appointment as assistant counsel to the Governor of New York; member, joint legislative committee to investigate and simplify New York State laws relating to municipal finance; staff assistant to Director, Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, Department of State.

Rolf Nugent: Citizen of the United States; economic adviser, Bureau of Supply; salary \$9,300; 1923-24, student engineer, Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania; 1924-26, assistant to budget director, State of Pennsylvania; 1926-44, assistant director, Russel Sage Foundation; 1943-44, Assistant Chief of Civilian Food Requirements Branch, Department of Agriculture.

Alexander B. Hawes: Citizen of the United States; assistant general counsel, office of general counsel; salary \$9,300; 1932-33, law clerk, Choate, Hall & Stewart, Boston; 1933-36, attorney, Securities and Exchange Commission; 1935-36, assistant general counsel, Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration, Washington, D. C.; 1936-37, assistant director of registration, Securities and Exchange Commission; 1937-39, assistant general counsel, National Labor Relations Board, Washington, D. C.; 1939-40, chief administrative examiner, National Labor Relations Board, Washington, D. C.; 1941-44, assistant general counsel, War Production Board, Washington, D. C.

William F. Howell: Citizen of the United States; Director, Division of Personnel and Training, salary \$9,425; 1934-35, Cass County Emergency Relief, Dowagiac, Mich., director of personnel; 1937-38, Michigan Municipal League, Ann Arbor, Mich., personnel technician; 1939-41, the University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif., research associate and assistant director, civic center division; 1941-42, Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tenn., research specialist in personnel; 1942 United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.; recruiting representative; 1942-43, United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., recruiting representative and examiner-in-charge; 1943-44, United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., Assistant Chief, Examining and Personnel Utilization Division.

Malcolm Catlin: Citizen of United States; Director, Division of Management and Budget, Bureau of Finance and Administration, salary, \$9,425; 1933-42, Work Projects Administration, Division of Research and Statistics, Director; 1942-45, War Production Board, Redistribution Division, Deputy Director.

Burton E. Palmer: Citizen of United States; Assistant Chief, Bureau of Finance and Administration, salary, \$9,425; 1930-33, law practice with Burley & Palmer, Portland, Oreg.; 1933-35, State director, civil works administration and assistant director, Federal Emergency Relief Administration; 1935-41, Assistant to Deputy Commissioner, executive assistant to director of procedures, regional engineering, Work Projects Administration; 1941-42, assistant to deputy director, Office of Civilian Defense; 1942-45, colonel, United States Army, Washington, D. C.

Eugene S. Sergeev: Citizen of the United Soviet Socialist Republics; Chief, Committee Division, Secretariat; salary, \$8,050; 1943-44, assistant deputy chairman, Soviet Purchasing Commission, operating engineer, Amtorg Trading Association, New York.

Poellu Dai: Citizen of China; Deputy Chief of Secretariat; salary, \$8,400; 1934-35, member, Division of Asiatic Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; 1935-36, professor of political science, Lingnam University; 1935-36, professor of English, National Sun Yat Sen University; 1936, exchange professor, University of the Philippines; 1936-39, China Institute of International Relations; 1939, Institute of Pacific Relations, China Council; 1939-43, Chinese Charge d'Affaires, National Government of China.



William H. Wells: Citizen of the United States; Chief for Visual Media, Office of Public Information; salary, \$8,275; 1923-28, editor, book publishing, D. Appleton Co., New York City; 1925-28, advertising manager, Harper & Bros., New York City; 1928-42, partner, advertising business, Denhard, Pfeiffer & Wells, New York City; 1942, Chief, Editorial Branch, Consumer Division, Office of Price Administration; 1942-44, Assistant Director, Editorial Division, and Acting Chief, Media Branch, Office of Price Administration.

Abraham S. Boykoff: Citizen of the United States; Assistant Chief, Clothing Division, Bureau of Supply, salary, \$8,400; 1933-34, law clerk; 1934, statistician and tabulator, Railroad Retirement Board; 1934-35, investigator, Blouse and Skirt Code Authority, National Recovery Administration; 1936, accountant and statistician, Administrative Board of Dress Industry, New York; 1936-40, accountant statistician and adjuster of complaints, joint board, dressmakers' union; 1940-42, senior inspector, Department of Labor; 1942-44, Head, Women's Accessory Section, Office of Price Administration.

Frederick C. McMillen: Citizen of the United States; Chief, Administrative Branch, Bureau of Supply; salary \$8,400. 1930-32, teacher, Washington High School, Chehalis, Wash.; 1932-33, director of education, Young Men's Christian Association, Spokane, Wash.; 1933-35, teacher, Calfax High School, Calfax, Wash.; 1935-40, administrative assistant, United States Department of Agriculture, Farm Security Administration; 1940-44, principal administrative officer (Chief, Personnel Division) War Food Administration.

Linton H. Smith: Citizen of the United States; Chief Budget Officer, Bureau of Finance and Administration; salary \$8,625. 1916-29, salesman, general sales manager, junior partner, Tonance, Marshall Co.; Los Angeles, Calif.; 1929-33, self-employed, investment banking business; 1933-35, California State Emergency Relief Administration, chief of management division; 1935-36, assistant officer, Chief of Examination Division, United States Treasury, Los Angeles, Calif.; 1936-39, Works Progress Administration, Salt Lake City, Utah, Assistant Regional Director for Community Service; 1939-42, Director of Administration Budget and Management Section, Works Progress Administration, Washington, D. C. 1942-43, Acting Director, Local Board Operations, Office of Price Administration.

James W. J. Stedman: Citizen of United States; Chief, Fats and Oils Section, Bureau of Supply, salary \$8,050. 1914-15, Best Foods, Soho Park, N. J., superintendent; 1915-17, Best Foods, Chicago, Ill., chemist; 1917-20, Best Foods, San Francisco, Calif.; 1920-42, National Coconut Products Co., Tacoma, Wash., superintendent, refiners of vegetable oil; 1943-45, War Food Administration, Washington, D. C., consultant on fats, etc.

William S. B. Lacy: Citizen of United States; Special Assistant, Secretariat, salary \$8,400. 1933-34, secretary, Senator Alva B. Adams, Colorado; 1934-36, associate economist, Agricultural Adjustment Administration; 1936-37, executive, Colorado Life Insurance Co., Denver, Colo.; 1937-38, special economic consultant, National Resources Advisory Commission; 1938, financial economist, Federal Home Loan Bank Board; 1938-40, financial economist, Securities and Exchange Commission; 1940-41, Chief, Foreign Information Branch, Advisory Commission to Counsel of National Defense; 1941-44, Chief, Foreign Information Branch, Office of Price Administration; 1944, Director of Division of Economic Controls, Analysis of the Office of Economic Programs, Foreign Economic Administration.

Szeming Sze: Citizen of China; Chief, Far Eastern Section, salary \$8,625; 1927-29, president, Central Union of Chinese Students in Great Britain; 1931, secretary, Chinese delegation, League of Nations, Geneva; 1935, member, health committee of Shanghai Municipal Council; 1939, adviser, National Health Administration, Chungking; 1941, editor, Chinese Medical Journal; 1934-41, Chinese Medical Association, Shanghai, China, as general secretary; 1941-44, secretary and medical adviser to Dr. T. V. Soong, Washington, D. C.

C. H. de Paula Souza: Citizen of Brazil; Chief, Epidemic Control Section, salary \$8,400; 1913-17, assistant in chemistry, School of Medicine, Sao Paulo University; 1918-22, School of Medicine, Sao Paulo University, assistant professor of hygiene; 1925-44, School of Medicine, Sao Paulo University, professor of public health, director of the institute of hygiene; 1922-27, State Health Department, Sao Paulo, director; 1927-29, League of Nations, member of the Health Section.

Frank Weisl: Citizen of Czechoslovakia; Chief, Country Mission Affairs, Office of County Mission Affairs, salary \$8,400; 1923-39, partner and executive secretary in the firm of M. Lauer & Strauss, Prague, food importers; 1940-42, Czechoslovak consulate general, in charge of refugee department, New York City; 1943-44, executive officer, economic research, Czechoslovak Economic Service in United States.

Buell Bernie Randolph: Citizen of United States; Chief, Classification Branch, Division of Management and Budget, Bureau of Finance and Administration, salary \$8,400; 1934-41, Work Projects Administration, Division of Statistics and the Administration Branch, regional statistician and assistant to regional director; 1941-44, Lockheed Aircraft Overseas Corporation, manager of administration; 1944-45, Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, coordinator.

Elgin E. Wasson: Citizen of Canada; Assistant Chief in Charge of Operations, Division of Industrial Rehabilitation, Bureau of Supply, salary \$8,050; 1927-29, Curtis & Sanger, Boston, salesman; 1929-31, National Shawmut Bank, Boston, contact man for 20 suburban banks; 1931-44, O-Cedar of Canada Limited; Toronto, vice president; April-July 1945, Dominion Gove, Canada, assistant to director.

Ernest Weissman: Citizen of Yugoslavia; Assistant Chief of Program, Development, Bureau of Supply; salary \$8,050; 1930-36, self employed, licensed engineer architect, Zagreb, Yugoslavia; 1937-38, Commissariat General de Yugoslavia, Exposition International, Paris, France; 1938-39, self employed, licensed engineer architect, Yugoslavia; 1939-40, Yugoslav Commission at New York World's Fair, New York City; 1940-42, self employed, consulting architect, building designer; 1942, commercial and medical photography, Kostich Colour Photos, New York City; 1942-43, Research and Planning Associates, New York City; 1943-44, principal analyst, Foreign Economic Administration, Washington, D. C.

Harry W. Knight: Citizen of the United States; Director, Finance Division, Bureau of Finance and Administration; salary, \$8,400; 1936-41, finance director and purchasing agent, city of Winnetka, Ill.; 1941-42, city manager, Two Rivers, Wis.; 1942, Chief of Budget Section, War Production Board, Washington, D. C.; 1942-43, Assistant Chief, Program Control Division, Combined Munitions Assignments Board, Washington, D. C.; 1943-44, principal staff member of Joint Production Survey Committee, United States Navy, Washington, D. C.

Marvin Beers: Citizen of the United States; Chief of Radio Section, Public Information Office; salary, \$8,050; 1935-37, instructor in public speaking and drama, George Washington University; 1931-36, free-lance radio writing and production; 1936-39, radio writer, Information Service, Department of Agriculture; 1939-41, Chief of Radio, Public Relations, Farm Security Administration; 1941-43, Chief of Radio, Public Relations, Office of Civilian Defense; 1943-44, assistant to the Staff Director, Public Relations, United States Senate.

William C. Welk: Citizen of the United States; adviser, Country Mission Affairs, Office of Country Mission Affairs, salary, \$8,400; 1929-30, clerk, Banca Commerciale Italiana Trust Co.; 1930, research assistant to Prof. Frederick C. Mills, National Bureau of Economic Resources, New York; 1930-31, instructor in finance in School of Commerce, New York University, New York City; 1932-33, teaching fellow in corporation finance, University of Buffalo; 1934, research associate, Committee of Inquiry into National Politics in International Economic Relief, New York City; 1934-39, chairman of department of economic and business administration, College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn.; 1939-43, Principal Commercial Policy Analyst, United States Tariff Commission.

D. Bannerman Clark: Citizen of Great Britain; chief accountant, salary, \$8,400; 1915-19, military service; 1919-26, Sir John Mann & Co., apprentice-articles clerk, London and Paris; 1927-38, Price, Waterhouse & Co., manager, Buenos Aires, Paris, and Rio de Janeiro; 1939-42, Electrolux Ltd., managing director, Bedfordshire, England; 1942-44, Ministry of Labor and National Service, Assistant Regional Controller, London, England.

Frank Munk: Citizen of Czechoslovakia (first papers, United States); Assistant Director of Personnel in Charge of Training, salary \$8,275; 1931-33, Rockefeller Foundation, Fellowship Research at Harvard, Columbia, University of Chicago, and Brookings Institute; 1939, Oregon State System of Higher Education, visiting professor; 1939-41, Reed College, Portland, Oreg., professor of economics; 1941-44, University of California, lecturer in economics, taught courses on social and political institutions in Balkans for United States Army Specialized Training Corps.

Harry K. Herwitz: Citizen of United States; Chief Administrative Analyst, Management and Budget Division, salary \$8,625; 1911-13, South Park Improvement Association, Chicago, Ill., superintendent; 1913-17, Charles E. Merriam, University of Chicago, research secretary; 1917-18, Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency, staff member; 1918-19, Charles E. Merriam, University of Chicago, personal assistant in political campaign; 1919, Illinois State Housing Association, Chicago, Ill., secretary; 1919, United States Tariff Commission, Washington, D. C., special expert and statistician; 1920-24, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, statistician; 1924-31, Amalgamated Bank of New York, vice president



in charge of investments and collateral loans; 1931-33, Paine, Webber & Co., New York, member of staff of investment department; 1933, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, New York, economic adviser; 1933-35, National Recovery Administration, Men's Clothing Code Authority, New York, comptroller; 1935-39, State of New York, responsible for installing plans for tax collections; 1939-43, Railroad Retirement Board, Chief Administrative Analyst.

H. E. Caustin: Citizen of Great Britain; Assistant to Director General, salary, \$8,000; principal, under Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, British Government Relief Department, Foreign Office.

Clarence M. Pierce: Citizen of United States; Deputy Director, Displaced Persons Division, Bureau of Services, salary, \$8,400; 1934-36, Pennsylvania Emergency Relief Bureau, audit clerk to field accountant; 1937-38, University of Buffalo, School of Social Work, assistant professor in public welfare and public administration; 1938-40, Erie County Department of Social Welfare, director of public assistance; 1940-44, New York State Department of Mental Hygiene, secretary of department.

Victor Ivanovich Rodnov: Citizen of Russia; Acting Chief of Northern and Western European Division, Office of Country Mission Affairs; salary, \$8,050; U. S. S. R., Machine Building plant, deputy director for engineering problems; 1940-42, Amtorg Trading Corp., Chief of Department of Industrial Equipment; 1942-44, Soviet Purchasing Commission, Deputy Chief of Department.

James H. Letcher, Jr.: Citizen of United States; Deputy Director of Personnel, Personnel and Training Division, \$8,400; 1929-30, salesman, American Sales Book Co.; 1934-35, clerk, National Recovery Administration; 1935-38, Head of Files and Coding Units, Resettlement Administration; 1938-39, in charge of Statistical Section, Office of Personnel, United States Department of Agriculture; 1939-41, interviewer, Office of Personnel, United States Department of Agriculture; 1941-42, Assistant Chief of Employment Section, United States Department of Agriculture; 1942-45, Chief, Regional Personnel Division, Commodity Credit Corporation, United States Department of Agriculture.

Edward R. Trapnell: Citizen of United States; Assistant Director of Public Information, \$8,400; 1931-40, reporter, Memphis Press-Scimitar; 1940-42, regional information adviser, Farm Security Administration, Department of Agriculture; 1942, executive assistant to associate director, Office of Civilian Defense; 1942-45, captain, Ordnance, United States Army.

Alexander N. Daderkin: Citizen of Russia; Assistant Chief, Bureau of Services, salary, \$8,050; 1932-33, machine works, various engineering work; 1933-34, machine works, master of the shop of castings; 1934-36, district board of Aircraft Industry, in charge of office; 1936-38, aircraft engine plant, chief; 1939-40, aircraft engine plant, manager; 1940-44, Soviet Government Purchasing Commission, manager.

Irving V. Sollins: Citizen of United States; Chief, Medical and Sanitation Supplies Division, Bureau of Supply, salary, \$8,400; 1935-37, administrative director, Educational Travel Institute, New York; 1938 (2 months), consulting statistician, Housing and Slum Survey, New York; 1938-41, statistician with Venereal Disease Division; United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.; 1941-43, Coordinator and Technical Director, Venereal Disease Control, United States Public Health Service and Chicago Health Department; 1943-44, senior public health representative, United States Public Health Service, Bethesda, Md.

Grey Leslie: Citizen of United States; Chief, Requirements and Supply Section, Industrial Rehabilitation Division, Bureau of Supply, salary, \$8,400; 1910-19, assistant to general manager, Hayden Co., New York; 1919-30, president-general manager, Crane-Leslie, Inc.; 1931-40, purchasing agent, board of education, New York; 1941-42, supervisor, Field Unit, United States Employment Service; 1942-43, Assistant Chief, Appeals Branch, War Production Board.

W. Gayer Dominick: Citizen of United States; Chief, Ocean Shipping Branch, salary \$8,625; 1925-26, The Hill School; 1926-32, Bonbright & Co.; 1933, Newsweek; 1937-40, Clark, Dodge & Co.; 1940-43, Mechanics Savings Bank, special assistant; 1943-44, Director, Division of Ship Requirements, War Shipping Administration.

Louis N. Swenson: Citizen of United States; Chief, Procurement Coordination Branch, Bureau of Supply, salary \$8,400; 1924-26, Janso Investment Co., Los Angeles, salesman; 1926-30, salesman, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.; 1930, self employed, photography business; 1932-35, teacher, Arroyo Grande High School, Arroyo Grande, Calif.; 1935-42, teacher and assistant supervisor, Oakland Board of Education, Oakland, Calif.; 1942-44, Chief of Caribbean Emerg-



ency Program Division, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Richard L. Funkhouser: Citizen of United States; Chief, Statistics, Records, and Reports Branch, Bureau of Supply, salary \$8,400; 1935-37, associate economist, Central Statistical Board, Washington, D. C.; 1937-40, assistant dean and instructor in statistics and finance, Dartmouth College, Amos Tuck School of Business; 1940-42, secretary-treasurer, American Statistical Association, Washington, D. C.; 1942-43, principal industrial progress analyst, War Production Board, Washington, D. C.

Herbert S. Schenker: Citizen of the United States; Assistant Director, Procurement Coordination Branch, salary \$7,825; Bureau of Supply; 1927-37, Industrial By Products & Research Corp., textile technologist; 1937-44, Consumers' Testing Laboratories, textile consultant; 1941-42, Office of Price Administration, Head of Textile, Leather, and Apparel Section.

Emanuel Herzog: Citizen of United States; industrial expert (coal mining), salary, \$7,375, Industrial Rehabilitation Division; 1918-38 Arsa Soc. Amon. Carbonifera, Trieste, Italy; director of mines, limited; 1941-42, Radio Shop, Pittsburgh, Pa., owner; 1943, Pilot Radio Corp., Long Island City, N. Y., tester; 1943-44, Foreign Economic Administration, Chief Analyst, Washington, D. C.

Walter M. Kiplinger: Citizen of the United States; Assistant Director, Branch for Contributed Supplies, Bureau of Supply, salary \$7,825, Washington, D. C.; 1927-34, Phillips' Motion Picture Advertising Service and Organization Service Co., Chicago, Ill.; partner and sales manager; 1934-38, Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill., sales promotion supervisor; 1938-40, Work Projects Administration, Chicago, Ill., regional supervisor, Community Service Programs; 1940-43, Work Projects Administration, Washington, D. C., National Director, War Service Programs; National Director, Public Activity Programs; 1943, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., Chief, Field Operations Division; 1943-44, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., Chief, Civilian Distribution Division.

Hugh E. Whipps: Citizen of Canada; Assistant Chief, Bureau of Supply, Ocean Shipping Branch, salary, \$7,375; 1920-23, British Government, Foreign Office, London, England, assistant passport officer, technical secretary, and interpreter, Naval Control; 1923-24, Dominion Mortgage & Investment Association, Toronto, drafted report on farm credit situation and probable effects of farm credits act then proposed; 1924-38, Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, Montreal, senior underwriter; 1938-39, self, Montreal, insurance counselor, secretary, vice president of Life Underwriters Association; 1939-44, Dominion Government, Ottawa, principal censor; 1944-45, Montreal Shipping Co., Ltd., assistant manager, public relations officer.

Theodore I. Lazarus: Citizen of the United States; Chief Expediter, Bureau of Supply, salary, \$7,375; 1921-25, assistant to president, J. W. Oillis, Rochester, N. Y.; 1925-27, purchasing and administrative duties, Crest Co., Chicago, Ill.; 1927-32, purchasing department, D. Milch & Son, Inc., New York; 1933-40, owner, Majestic Arts, Inc.; 1941, business owner; 1942-43, senior industrial specialist, War Production Board, Washington, D. C.

Bernard Edward McKeever: Citizen of the United States; Chief, Surplus Properties Branch, salary, \$7,375; 1908-17, Subsistence Department, Panama Canal (Panama Railway Company); colonel, United States Army, Supply Service, Quartermaster Corps, Washington.

Irving Swerdlow: Citizen of United States; Chief, Statistics and Reports Branch, Division of Management and Budget, Bureau of Finance and Administration, salary, \$7,600; 1930-31, Bayonne Public School System, substitute teacher; 1931-34, University of Wisconsin, instructor; 1934-35, Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, FERA, Statistics Section, Chief; 1935, Work Projects Administration, Area Statistical Office, Field Statistician, Director; 1939-42, National Youth Administration, Research and Statistics, Chief; 1942, United States Government, War Production Board, Head Production Progress Analyst; 1942-43, United States Government, War Production Board, General Commodities Division, Deputy Director; 1943-45, United States Army, sergeant.

Leonard Luther Henninger: Citizen of United States; Assistant Volunteer Agency Relations Officer, Welfare Division, Bureau of Services; salary, \$7,600; 1926-42, Work Projects Administration and State Relief Commission, Columbus, Ohio, field representative and special investigator; 1942, Work Projects Administration, Columbus, Ohio, War Services Section, State chief; 1942, Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, Cleveland, Ohio, field representative; 1942-43, United States Office of Civilian Defense, Chicago, senior civilian mobilization adviser; 1943-44, Office of Civilian Defense, area supervisor; 1944, Office of

Civilian Defense, Liaison Service, Chief; 1944-45, United States Office of Civilian Defense, Washington, D. C., Division of Federal-State Cooperation, Chief.

Edward B. Williams: Citizen of United States; Adviser, Office of Country Mission Affairs, Greece, Ethiopia, and Middle East, salary, \$7,600; 1933-34, Department of Labor, attorney; 1934-35, National Recovery Administration, assistant counsel to division counsel; 1935-44, Social Security Board, Federal legislative work, senior attorney to principal attorney.

Phil W. Jordan: Citizen of the United States; Chief, Procurement and Property Section, Administrative Services Division, Bureau of Finance and Administration; salary, \$7,375; 1925-36, purchasing clerk, United States Department of Agriculture, Athens, Ga.; 1936-39, procurement clerk, United States Department of Agriculture, Americus, Ga.; 1939-41, area procurement officer, United States Department of Agriculture, Tifton, Ga.; 1941, project manager, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; 1942, senior clerk, United States Department of Agriculture, Tifton, Ga.; 1942-43, Office for Emergency Management, Atlanta, Ga.; 1943-44, field representative and acting management planning officer, Office for Emergency Management, Central Administrative Services, Washington, D. C.; 1944, Head, management planning staff, Office for Emergency Management, Washington, D. C.

J. T. Sanders: Citizen of the United States; Chief, Analysis Branch, Agricultural Rehabilitation Division, Bureau of Supply; salary, \$7,375; 1919-24, Department of Agriculture, associate agricultural economist; 1924-36, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, head of the department of agricultural economics; 1936-38, Resettlement Administration, Assistant Regional Director; 1939-41, Department of Agriculture, senior agricultural economist; 1941-42, War Production Board, Chief, Petroleum Section; 1942-43, War Food Administration, economic adviser; 1943-44, War Food Administration, principal economist, economic adviser.

Oscar Schachter: Citizen of the United States; assistant general counsel, office of general counsel, salary \$7,375; 1936-36, American Jewish Committee research assistant; 1937-37, Irving Schwartz, law clerk; 1938-38, Almer, Berne & Gordon, legal research; 1939-40, Department of Labor, assistant attorney; 1940-41, Scribner & Miller, attorney; 1940-42, Federal Communications Commission, senior attorney; 1942-43, United States State Department, principal divisional assistant; 1943-44, Foreign Economic Administration, principal divisional assistant.

Alexander Gourvitch: Citizen of the United States; expeditor, Procurement Coordination Branch, Bureau of Supply, salary \$7,150; 1917-18, statistician, New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce; 1918-20, Research Association for Red Cross Institute for Disabled; 1920-23, Joint Distributor Communications, Bureau of Records and Information, New York; 1923-25, research and editorial work for Carnegie Institute for International Peace, New York; 1924-25, economist, political research, Bureau of Representatives, county committee, New York, N. Y.; 1925-26, investigation of banking; 1926-31, economist, Amtorg, New York; 1935-36, senior research assistant, Resettlement Administration, Washington, D. C.; 1936-39, associate economist to senior economist, Work Projects Administration, Pennsylvania; 1939-41, senior economist, Railroad Retirement Board, Washington, D. C.; 1941-43, senior economist-principal economist, Work Projects Administration, Washington, D. C.; 1943-44, principal economist, Federal Works Administration, National Research Project, Washington, D. C.

Allen T. Bonnell: Citizen of the United States; supply analyst, Bureau of Supply, salary \$7,375; 1934-37, teaching fellow, School of Commerce, University of Illinois; 1939-40, School of Commerce, University of North Carolina, instructor of economics; 1942, office of American Friends Service Committee, Marseilles, France, director of accounting and finance; 1942, Department of State, expert on food; 1943-44, Department of Agriculture, principal agriculturist, principal agricultural economist and consultant to Foreign Economic Administration and UNRRA.

Louis Rosenstock-Franck: Citizen of France; adviser, office of Country Mission Affairs, salary \$7,375; 1928-37, with the French Treasury; 1937-39, French Ministry of National Economy, head of production department; 1939-40, lieutenant of artillery, French Army; 1940, French Treasury, chef de service in prewar technical capacity; 1942, Brookings Institution research staff member and principal consultant; 1942-43, Board of Economic Warfare, senior and principal economic analyst; 1943-44, Office of Strategic Services, principal research analyst.

Furniss LeRoy Parnell: Citizen of the United States; deputy director, Division of Administrative Services, salary \$7,600; 1933-35, Department of Agriculture,



Washington, D. C., assistant clerk; 1935-39, Department of Agriculture, clerk, Washington, D. C.; 1939-40, Department of Agriculture, junior administrative assistant, Washington, D. C.; 1940-41, coordinator of purchases, Council of National Defenses, administrative officer, Washington, D. C.; 1941-42, Central Administrative Service, Office for Emergency Management, assistant to budget and finance officer, Washington, D. C.; 1942-44, Central Administrative Service, Office for Emergency Management, Assistant to the Director of Fiscal Services; 1944-45, Treasury Department, liquidation officer, Washington, D. C.

Frederick Morrow Bellows: Citizen of United States; Chief, Accounting Procedures Branch, Division of Accounts; salary, \$7,375, Washington, D. C.; 1918-19, Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City, accountant, cashier, etc.; 1919-22, American Trading Co., New York, managing Spain department, etc.; 1922-26, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., accountant, investigations, War Transportation Section; 1927, Associated with Jas. Cameron, New York City, reorganized Hudson Motor Co.; 1927-30, Alliance Corp., New York City, vice president, etc.; New Amsterdam Credit Corp., vice president; 1932-33, Lehigh Portland Cement Co., Allentown, Pa., assistant to vice president in charge of sales; 1930-32, McGraw Hill Publishing Co., New York City, assistant editor of managing system; 1934-37, New York State Emergency Relief Administration, assistant comptroller; 1937-43, New York State Department of Social Welfare, Albany, Principal welfare accountant.

John L. Dean: Citizen of United States; administrative analyst, Division of Management and Budget, Finance and Administration Bureau, salary, \$7,600, Washington, D. C.; 1916-33, various positions from clerk and draftsman, surveyor, general manager, general superintendent in highway construction; 1933-36, Public Works Administration, technical clerk; 1936-38, Farm Security Administration, Superintendent at Large, Assistant to Director, Construction Division; 1938, United States Treasury, junior administrative officer; 1938-41, United States Treasury Control Accounts, Chief Supply Officer; 1941-42, senior administrative officer, Federal Works Agency; 1942, Director, Program Planning and Control Division, Federal Works Agency; 1942-44, executive secretary, Program Review Board and Special Assistant to Assistant Administrator, Federal Works Agency; 1944, War Production Board, management analyst, Division of Budget Administration.

Ralph R. Boyer: Citizen of United States; Chief, Insurance and Claims, Bureau of Finance and Administration; salary, \$7,600; 1926-29, International College, Smyrna, Turkey, instructor, travel experience; 1933-39, New York State Insurance Department, research and administrative assistant; 1939-45, New York State Department of Labor, director, division of workmen's compensation.

Jasques J. Polak: Citizen of Netherlands; Bureau of Finance and Administration, assistant financial adviser; salary, \$7,375; 1937-43, League of Nations, Geneva, Princeton, N. J., specialist, member of section; 1943-44, Netherlands Economic Mission, Scientific Collaborator, Washington, D. C.

Robert L. Brown: Citizen of the United States; Acting Chief, Camps Division, Bureau of Services, Chief Camps Section, Displaced Persons; salary, \$7,375; 1935-37, Big Pine Union High School, teacher of English, history, and music; 1937-38, Sanger Union High School, teacher of English and history; Summers of 1935-8, Yosemite Park and Curry Co., chief Traffic clerk; 1938-42, Inyo-Mono Association, managing director; 1942, Wartime Civil Control Authority and War Relocation Authority, Public Relations Officers Reports Officer; 1942-43, War Relocation Authority, acting assistant projects director; 1943-44, assistant project director, War Relocation Authority.

Zygmunt Deutschman: Citizen of Poland; epidemiological specialist, Health Division, Epidemic Control; salary, \$7,375; 1920-21, technical assistant, League of Red Cross Societies, Geneva, Switzerland; 1921-24, senior assistant, League of Nations Secretariat, Geneva, Switzerland; 1924-31, chief statistician for Epidemiological Information Bureau, League of Nations Secretariat, Singapore Bureau, British Malaya; 1931-41, member of health section, editor of weekly, supervisor of statistical studies, research associate, head of drafting services—all with League of Nations Secretariat, Geneva, Switzerland; 1941-42, medical statistician, International Labor Office, Montreal; 1942-44, research associate, Millbank Memorial Fund, New York; 1944-45, member, research unit (health), League of Nations Secretariat, Washington, D. C.

Knud Stowman: Citizen of the United States; Chief, Epidemiological Information, Health Division, Epidemic Control; salary, \$7,375; 1913-18, Prudential Insurance Co. of America, Newark, N. J., statistical assistant; 1918-19, captain, statistician, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.; 1919-21, League of Red



Cross Societies, Geneva, Switzerland, chief, department of vital statistics; 1921-30, League of Nations, Geneva, Epidemiological Intelligence Service, Health Section; 1931-33, International Labor Office, Geneva; editor, Social Insurance Yearbook; 1934-37, League of Nations, Geneva, technical adviser, Health Section; 1942-44, George B. Buck, New York City, actuarial assistant to consulting actuary on pensions; 1944-45, League of Nations Secretariat, Washington, D. C., Chief of Health Research Unit.

Richard K. Myer: Citizen of the United States; Assistant Chief, Medical and Sanitation Supplies Division; salary, \$7,375; 1924-28, self-employed, Holton, Kans., practiced osteopathy; 1928-42, self-employed, San Francisco, distributor of X-ray and physical-therapy equipment; 1942-43, War Production Board, Chief of X-ray Section; 1943-44, Kelley Koett Manufacturing Co., sales manager; 1944-45, Foreign Economic Administration, supply officer, Movement and Records Section.

Jozo Tomasevich: Citizen of Yugoslavia; Yugoslavia-Albania, Office of Country Mission Affairs; salary, \$7,375; Economic Research Division, National Bank of Kingdom of Yugoslavia, economist, 1935-38; fellow of the Rockefeller Foundation, 1938-40; research fellow, Food Research Institute, Stanford University, 1940-43; senior economic analyst, Foreign Economic Administration, 1943-44.

Andrew John Allott: Citizen of the United States; procurement specialist, Bureau of Supply; salary, \$7,825; 1928-37, Sears, Roebuck Co., Chicago, staff assistant to vice president; 1935-37, Great Universal Stores, Ltd., London and Manchester, England, special assistant to managing director; 1937-43, staff assistant to general merchandise manager (Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago); 1943-44, Office of Price Administration.

Lawrence Beller: Citizen of the United States; Chief, Promotion Branch, Bureau of Supply; salary, \$7,375; Universal Service; 1937-38, United Press Association; 1938, General News Ticker; 1938-39, Lawrence Beller & Associates; 1938-41, National Foundation of Infantile Paralysis; 1941, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs; 1941-44, Office of War Information and Congress of Industrial Organizations; 1944, J. G. Berens.

Kendric M. Marshall: Citizen of the United States; Assistant Chief Bureau of Service; salary, \$7,825; 1922-24, instructor of social science, Rumsey Hall School; 1924-25, master in history, Longwood Day School; 1927-40, Lingnan University, lecturer in political science and history; 1930-40, instructor, tutor, Harvard University; 1940-42, president, Chevy Chase Junior College; 1942-45, director, student war-loans program, United States Office of Education.

James McAnsh: Citizen of Canada; Assistant Chief, Food Division, Bureau of Supply; salary, \$7,375; 1923-35, grain-market editor, Winnipeg Free Press Co.; 1935-37, statistician, Canadian Wheat Board; 1937-38, European representative with office in London, England, C. B. Davidson & Co.; 1938-39, assistant to secretary, Wheat Advisory Committee and International Beef Conference; 1939-41, assistant statistician, Board of Grain Commissioners; 1941-44, grain statistician and editor of publications, Department of Trade and Commerce.

Frederick F. Aldridge: Citizen of the United States; Chief, Sanitation Section, United States Public Health Service, Health Division; salary, \$7,375. With United States Public Health Service.

Albert H. Bryan: Citizen of the United States; medical officer, nutrition problems, United States Public Health Service, Health Division, salary, \$7,000; 1934-43, assistant professor of medicine, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; 1943-44, surgeon, United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

William B. Phillips: Citizen of the United States; public information specialist, Office of Public Information; salary, \$7,150; 1917-19, captain, Infantry, United States Army; 1919-20, branch house advertising man, International Harvester Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; 1920-21, copywriter, Western Advertising Agency; 1921-22, copywriter for advertisements, Smith, McCrory Co., Wisconsin; 1922-25, assistant to president, Wadhams Oil Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; 1925-28, instructor, University of Wisconsin; 1928-31, copywriter, Erwin Wasev & Co., New York City; 1935-36, copywriter, Columbia Broadcasting System, New York City; 1935-36, administrative assistant, Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tenn.; 1936-41, Chief, Publications Section, Rural Electrification Administration, Washington, D. C.; 1941-42, Chief, Publications Section, Division of Information, Office of Emergency Management, Washington, D. C.; 1942-43, Chief, Clearance Unit, Office of the Chief of the Bureau, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C.; 1943-44, Principal Divisional Assistant, Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, Washington, D. C.

Lincoln H. Clark: Citizen of the United States; principal specialist for organized groups, Office of Public Information; salary, \$6,950; 1933-34, claims adjuster, Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; 1934-36, buyer, Marshall Field & Co.; 1936-37, field agent, Works Progress Administration; 1939, studied cooperatives in Sweden with group of college students; 1940, director of summer project on orientation of European refugees; 1938-40, lecturer, DePaul University; 1941-42, assistant professor of business administration, University of Maryland; 1942-44, assistant to executive secretary, War Production Board.

Ardoin E. Casgrain: Citizen of the United States; Chief, Group Liaison, Office of Public Information; salary, \$7,375; 1920-28, automobile dealer; 1928-35, assistant secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Providence, R. I.; 1935-37, supervisor, Washington training consultant, Works Progress Administration, Recreation Division; 1937-39, field representative, United States Office of Education; 1939-41, information representative, assistant to regional director, United States Housing Authority; 1941-42, Acting Rent Director, Rent Division, Office of Price Administration; 1942-43, assistant regional representative, National Housing Agency, New York City; 1943-45, liaison officer, Office of Civilian Defense, Division of Federal-State Cooperation.

Irving R. Kahn: Citizen of the United States; Chief of Material Section, Bureau of Supply; salary, \$6,750; 1924-29, engineer, Chain Belt Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; 1929-32, engineer, Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio; 1933-36, superintendent of bottling plant, Western Reserve Distilling Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; 1936-38, commercial engineer, Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio, and Buffalo, N. Y.; 1938-42, sales and service manager, American Air Filter Co., Inc., Louisville, Ky.; 1942-43, assistant industrial specialist, War Department; 1944, analyst, War Production Board, Washington, D. C.

Phil H. Stitt: Citizen of United States; information specialist, Office of Public Information; salary, \$7,150; 1910-28, manager of New York bureau, the Milwaukee Journal, Wisconsin; 1928-34, editor and cofounder, Printing News, Inc., New York; 1934-39, director of public relations, New York Employing Printers Association; 1939-40, director of public relations National Graphic Arts Expositions; 1940-41, editor in chief, the American Printer, Robbins Publishing Co., New York; 1941-42, Chief, Business Press Section, Office for Emergency Management, Washington, D. C.; 1922-44, Chief of Business Press Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C.; 1944-45, Assistant Director, Information Division, War Production Board, Washington, D. C.

Albert E. Keller: Citizen of United States; principal field examiner, Internal Audit Division; salary, \$7,150; 1913-29, certified public accountant and partner, Collins Witting Keller & Co., Denver and Chicago; 1929-30, internal auditor, Albert E. Pierce & Co., Chicago, Ill.; 1930-31, assistant secretary, American Society of Certified Public Accountants; 1931, chief mine accountant, United States Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.; 1932-35, president and treasurer of Adams-Swirles Cotton Mills, Chicago, Ill., and Macon, Ga.; 1925 special accounting investigator, Federal Communications Commission, Chicago, Ill.; 1936-42, Director, Auditor Division, Farm Security Administration, Washington, D. C., and Cincinnati, Ohio; 1942-44, Administrator, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Washington, D. C.

Lyman H. Cozad: Citizen of United States; Assistant Director of Personnel in Charge of Employment, Personnel Division, Bureau of Finance and Administration; salary, \$7,375; 1937-39, Los Angeles County Civil Service Commission, personnel technician; 1939-42, principal personnel technician (recruitment) and director of examinations, city of Los Angeles Civil Service Commission; 1942-43, Office Defense Transportation; 1942-43, National Housing Agency; 1943-44, private, United States Army.

Aaron W. Davenport: Citizen of the United States; Chief of Expediting Section, Procurement and Coordination Branch, Bureau of Supply; salary, \$6,350; 1933-34, Peoples Drug Stores, soda clerk; 1934-35, secretary to vice president, Fischbach & Moore; 1935-38, purchasing clerk, National Emergency Council; 1938-41, purchasing agent, Federal Housing Administration; 1941-42, purchasing agent, United States Army Engineers; 1942-44, Administrative Assistant, United States Maritime Commission.

Raymond J. Singer: Citizen of the United States; procurement specialist, Bureau of Supply; salary, \$6,950; 1931-32, laboratory technician, Kunhardt Woolen Mills, Massachusetts; 1932-33, chemist and purchasing agent, Duplex Piece Dye Works, New York City; 1936-37, stylist and salesman, Franklin Worsted Co., New York City; 1936-38, salesman, charge of uniform fabric depart-



ment, Z. Alpert & Sons, New York City; 1938-42, director of research and testing laboratory, Joseph H. Cohen & Son, New York City; 1942-44, head of Textile, Leather, and Apparel Section, Office of Price Administration.

Milton Weber: Citizen of the United States; procurement specialist, Bureau of Supply; salary, \$6,950; 1932-43, general manager, W. Weber & Company, men's clothing wholesalers, New York City.

Frederick L. Parker: Citizen of the United States; Chief, Investigation Section, Division of Personnel and Training; salary, \$6,550; 1922-26, special agent in Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice; 1926-35, manager, fraud-prevention department, National Association of Credit Men, New York City; 1935-37, Chief, Personnel Inquiry and assistant to Director, Farm Security Administration; 1941-44, office of administration, Liberty Mutual Insurance Co., Boston, Mass.; 1937-41, personnel officer, Liberty Mutual Insurance Co., Boston, Mass.

Harold E. Snyder: Citizen of the United States: Assistant Chief, Training Branch, Personnel and Training Division; salary, \$6,950; 1930-31, teacher, Friends Central School, Philadelphia, Pa.; 1933-35, teacher, Swarthmore High School, Pennsylvania; 1935-36, Horace Mann School, Columbia University, New York City; 1936-37, University of Rochester, New York; 1939-44, research associate and assistant to Director, American Council on Education, Washington D. C.

Wallace Bunt McNett: Citizen of the United States; principal field examiner, Internal Audit Division, Finance and Administration; salary, \$6,350; 1929-33, instructor of accounting, Racine Vocational School, Racine, Wis.; 1933-39, self-employed, public accounting practice with four assistants, Racine, Wis.; 1939-42, staff member (public accounting), S. D. Leidesdorf & Co., New York; 1942-44, supervisory accountant and head of administrative unit, Army Air Forces, New York.

David L. MacFarlane: Citizen of Canada; supply analyst, Bureau of Supply; salary, \$6,350; 1935-36, University of Manitoba, lecturer; 1936-37, University of Minnesota, graduate assistant; 1938-43, University of Kentucky, assistant professor; 1937-38, Harvard University, Cambridge, graduate assistant; 1943-44, Wartime Prices and Trade Board, assistant to economic adviser.

George L. Peterson: Citizen of the United States; supply analyst, Food Division, Bureau of Supply; salary, \$6,350; 1919-22, teacher in rural elementary schools; 1924-30, carpenter to superintendent of construction, Ardmore Construction Co.; 1930-31, worked farm, self-employed; 1931-34, teacher of junior high school, Minnesota public schools; 1934, superintendent of relief camp, Minnesota State Relief Administration; 1935-38, research fellow in agricultural economy, University of Minnesota; 1933-41, instruction in agricultural prices and principles of economics, University of Minnesota; 1941-43, assistant professor of agricultural economy, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn.; 1943-44, research work, United States Department of Agriculture.

Timothy J. Murphy: Citizen of the United States; supply officer, Bureau of Supply; salary, \$6,125; 1903-07, C. R. Beach & Co., stock keeper and assistant buyer; 1907-11, George N. LaBonte Shoe Co., assistant buyer to Mr. LaBonte; 1911-12, National Cloak & Suit Co., shoe buyer; 1912-14, Thomas D. Gotshall Shoe Co., manager of stock department and sales force; 1914-19, Perry Dame & Co., New York, manager of shoe department; 1919-39, Robert Simpson Eastern, Ltd., merchandise manager and buyer of shoes.

John Blake Scott: Citizen of the United States; Chief, Procurement and Requisition Branch, Bureau of Supply, Medical and Sanitation Supplies Division; salary, \$6,125. 1914-20, Canadian Army, overseas; 1920-24, Grace Russian Co., general; 1924-38, theatrical enterprises, producer and director; 1940-44, Department of Munitions and Supply, purchasing agent; 1944-45, War Assets Corp., Montreal, assistant to the president.

Valdimir D. Pastuhov: Citizen of the Czechoslovakia (first United States papers); special adviser on procedures, secretariat, salary, \$6,350; 1921-22, teacher of Russian language, Geneva, Switzerland; 1923-27, senior assistant, Department of Archives of League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland; 1927-30, secretary of Political Section of League of Nations Secretariat; 1930-31, member of Mandates Section of League of Nations Secretariat; 1931-34, member of Political Section of League of Nations; 1934-37, member of Central Section of League of Nations; 1937-40, member of Section of Suppression of Traffic of Opium and other Dangerous Drugs, League of Nations; 1940-42, Czechoslovakian Government technical adviser of Czechoslovak Government Permanent Delegation to League of Nations; 1941-42, deputy representative of Czechoslovakia, Red Cross, Geneva,



Switzerland; 1942-45, lecturer, Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.

Sue Whitman: Citizen of the United States; Chief, Placement Section, Personnel Division, Bureau of Finance and Administration; salary, \$3,350; 1932-33, departmental editor, Southtown Economist, Chicago, Ill.; 1933-34, case worker, Cook County Service Bureau for Transients, Chicago, Ill.; 1934-34, case worker, Public Welfare Bureau, Washington, D. C.; 1934-36, case worker and supervisor, Federal Transient Bureau, New York; 1936-39, training supervisor, R. H. Macy & Co., New York; 1930-40, employment manager and personnel counselor, Stern Bros., New York; 1940-41, assistant employment manager, L. Bamberger & Co., Newark, N. J.; 1942-43, Placement and Employee Relations Assistant Chief, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C.

E. Austin Thompson: Citizen of the United States; Chief, Personnel Services Branch, Personnel Division, Bureau of Finance and Administration; salary, \$6,550; 1926-30, buyer and department manager, R. H. Macy & Co., New York; 1930-32, buyer and department manager, James A. Hearn & Son, New York; 1932-34, buyer and department manager, Abraham & Straus, New York; 1934-35, case supervisor, department of public welfare, New York; 1935-39, county case supervisor, department of public welfare, New York; 1939-40, assistant to owner, Joseph of Hollywood (California); 1940-41, assistant director, field service director, United States Committee Care of European Children, New York; 1941-45, Chief, Personnel Administration, Services to the Armed Forces, and Assistant Director, Personnel, American Red Cross.

Robert D. McRae: Citizen of the United States; assistant budget officer, Bureau of Finance and Administration; salary, \$6,950; 1935-40, statistical clerk, finally Assistant Chief, Administrative Accounts Section, Public Works Administration; 1940-41; chief of accounts, advisory committee to Council on National Defense; 1941, senior administrative assistant, Office of Emergency Management; 1941-42, senior accountant, Office of Emergency Management; 1942-43, budget analyst, War Production Board; 1943-44, budget officer, Smaller War Plants Corporation.

William J. Drought: Citizen of the United States; Chief, Traffic Section, Ocean Shipping Branch, Bureau of Supply; salary, \$6,350; 1919-28, division credit manager, Union Carbide & Carbon Co.; 1928-31, commission broker, James J. Etchingham, Inc.; 1929-31, customers' man, Hyman & Co., securities; 1931-33, customers' broker, Abraham & Co., securities; 1933-37, customers' broker, Creer, Crane & Webb, securities; 1937-39, president, H. M. Gerahty & Co.; 1939-40, vice president, Venru Chemical Corp.; 1940-43, traffic manager, Swinertun, Hegeman, McClure.

Stanislaus Krzeczowski: Citizen of Poland; Chief, Program Section, Ocean Shipping Branch, Bureau of Supply, salary, \$6,550; 1928-30, agricultural economy in Poland and abroad; 1933-39, posts abroad connected with study, supervision of large-scale exports of agricultural and food products of Poland; 1933-43, Polish Government service in Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Commerce and Industry, Warsaw, Poland, and Canada; 1935-44, commercial attaché, consulate general of Poland, New York City; 1943-44, United Nations Interim Commission of Food and Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Rajaram V. Gogate: Citizen of the United States; procurement specialist, Procurement Coordination Branch, Bureau of Supply; salary, \$6,350; 1926-30, professor of social ethics and philosophy, New Jersey Law School, Newark, N. J.; 1930-32, principal, Beverly Academy, Brooklyn, N. Y.; 1933-37, chairman, department of social sciences, New York State Department of Education and City College of New York, N. Y.; 1938-41, professor, sociology and religion, Bucknell, Pa.; 1941-45, professor, education and history, Howard University, Washington, D. C.; 1943-44, economist, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, Washington, D. C.

Frank S. Lindgren: Citizen of the United States; Assistant Chief, construction equipment, Industrial Rehabilitation Division, Bureau of Supply, salary, \$6,350; 1921-29, architect, Ernest Kennedy, Minneapolis, Minn.; 1929-31, architectural draftsman, Delano & Aldrich, New York; 1935-36, agricultural draftsman, Max Horn, Arverne, Long Island, N. Y.; 1936-42, designed and supervisor, Rybakoff Interiors, Inc., New York; 1942-44, senior construction engineer, Federal Public Housing Authority, Washington, D. C.

Leo Kolodney: Citizen of the United States; Chief, General Farm Supplies, Agricultural Rehabilitation Division, Bureau of Supply, salary, \$6,550; 1934-38, research assistant in soil chemistry, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station; 1938-42, assistant soil chemist, soil conservation service, New Brunswick, N. J.; 1942-43, economic analyst, War Production Board, Washington, D. C.

Merrill Rogers: Citizen of the United States; Chief, Writer's Section, Office of Public Information; salary, \$6,550; 1921-24, copy writer, Patterson-Andress Co.,

New York City, advertising agency; 1924-26, copy director, Corman Co., New York, advertising agency; 1926-30, copy director, Calkins & Holden, Inc., New York City, advertising agency; 1930-43, independent writing, free-lance advertising, part-time jobs; 1943-44, information specialist, War Manpower Commission; 1944-45, Chief of Production Section, Solid Fuels Administration for War.

Martha Branscombe: Citizen of the United States; welfare specialist (child care), Bureau of Services; salary, \$6,000; 1938-42, research assistant, supervisor of field work and instructor in social welfare administration, School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago; 1942, consultant in community organization, Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services; 1942-43, on loan to Children's Bureau from Office of Defense Health, consultant on postwar planning for children on initial basis, later permanently transferred to Children's Bureau; 1943-44, on loan to Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operation, Welfare Branch and Children's Bureau, United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (by agreement with Children's Bureau); consultation service to Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, Welfare Branch, in preparing field handbook; 1943-44, consultant in International Social Services, United States Department of Labor, Children's Bureau.

Samuel E. Martz: Citizen of the United States; Assistant Chief, Office of Program and Reports; salary, \$6,550; 1940-41, research technician, National Resources Planning Board; 1941-42, Chief, Supervisor, and Assistant, National Youth Administration; 1942-43, economist, program planning and construction on training, War Manpower Commission; 1943, Chief, Labor Research Unit, Bureau of Program Planning; 1943-44, Assistant Chief, Stabilization Section, Bureau Placement, War Manpower Commission.

William Levin: Citizen of the United States; statistical analyst, Bureau of Finance and Administration; salary, \$6,550; 1933-34, Barasch & Wolf, New York, statistician; 1934-36, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, research assistant; 1936-39, Research Institute of Industry and Economics, New York, director of research; 1939-40, Klein & Saks, New York, research consultant; 1940-43, War Production Board, Washington, D. C., principal economist; 1943, United States Army, economics subdivision, research and analysis branch, Infantry basic; 1943-44, United States Army, Army student training program at Indiana University and University of Mississippi, Signal Corps; 1944-45, United States Army, assigned to Office of Strategic Services.

Charles W. Collier: Citizen of the United States; supply analyst, Bureau of Supply; salary, \$6,550; 1933, United States Indian Service; 1933-37, Soil Conservation Service; 1937-40, Department of Agriculture; 1940-41, Friend of the Land; 1941-45, Department of the Interior.

Carolyn A. Flexner: Citizen of United States; Assistant Chief, Camps Division Displaced Persons; salary, \$6,550; 1920-21, Liggett Drug Co., assistant to director, works employment department; 1921-42, administrative assistant to Governor Lehman, New York.

Benjamin Eckhaus: Citizen of United States; Management and Budget, management analyst; salary, \$6,350; 1934-36, Department of Welfare, Home Relief Division, field worker; 1939, Jewish Family Welfare Society, case worker; 1939-40, Rockefeller Foundation, fellowship student; 1940-41, State Charities Aid Association, New York, welfare administration analyst; 1941, Community Service Society, research analyst; 1941-42, National Youth Administration, assistant budget analyst; 1942-44, Office of Civilian Defense, Assistant Chief of Budget Section.

Joseph J. Shanahan: Citizen of United States; supply analyst, Agriculture Rehabilitation; salary, \$6,125; 1928-35, vice president-treasurer, Eastern Credit Corp., New York; 1935-41, district manager for New York and Pennsylvania; 1941-42, assistant to president and sales manager, House of Herbs, Inc., Canaan, Conn.; 1942-44, Assistant Director of Food and Agriculture, Equipment Division, Commonwealth of Australia, war supplies procurement.

Frank F. Lunter: Citizen of United States; supply analyst, Bureau of Supply; salary, \$6,350; 1936-37, architectural draftsman, Farm Security Administration; 1937-38, assistant to manager, First Buckingham, Inc., Arlington, Va.; 1938-40, junior architect, War Department, Washington, D. C.; 1941, Harwood-Nebel Construction Co., Washington, D. C., architectural draftsman; 1941, engineering draftsman, Berrall & Locraft, Washington, D. C.; 1941-42, associate civil engineer, Farm Security Administration, Washington, D. C.; 1942-44, construction progress analyst, Federal Public Housing Administration, Washington, D. C.

Maude T. Barrett: Citizen of United States; welfare specialist, Welfare, Program and Planning; salary, \$6,350; 1912-14, public schools system; 1915-16, Associated Charities; 1916-19, Juvenile Court of Cook County; 1919-32, American



Red Cross; 1932-33, Unemployment Relief Committee and Federal Emergency Relief Administration; 1933-35, Federal Emergency Relief Administration of Louisiana; 1935-38, Works Projects Administration for Louisiana; 1936-40, Work Projects Administration; 1942-44, Louisiana Department of Public Welfare.

Madeline Berry: Citizen of United States; executive assistant, Bureau of Services; salary, \$6,350; 1917-21, secretarial and insurance positions; 1922-30, Indianapolis Community Fund, assistant to executive; 1930, School of Commerce and Administration, Ohio State University, instructor of social statistics; 1930-43, Community Chests and Councils, Inc., New York, statistician; 1943-44, Office of Civilian Defense, Chief, Report Analysis and Statistics.

Raphael O'Hara Lanier: Citizen of United States; special assistant, Bureau of Services; salary, \$6,750; 1923-25, Tuskegee Institute, teacher; 1925-33, dean, Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College; 1933-38, Houston College, dean; 1938-40, National Youth Administration, Assistant Director; 1940-45, dean of faculty, Hampton Institute, Virginia.

Dewey T. Jones: Citizen of the United States; Chief, Domestic Surplus Property Section, Bureau of Supply, salary \$6,350. 1922-23, teacher, Plymouth High School, Plymouth, Pa.; 1923-24, teacher, Wilkes-Barre school district, Pennsylvania; 1924-26, executive vice president, Denmy Oil Co., Scranton, Pa.; 1926-30, executive vice president, Warner Jones, Inc., Scranton, Pa.; 1930-41, supervisor, auditor, Personnel Industrial Bankers, Washington, D. C.; 1941-42, executive vice president, Interstate Bankers Corp., Washington, D. C.; 1942-43, manager of Personal Finance Co., Lincoln Loan Service Corp., Silver Spring, Md.; 1943-45, Assistant Chief, Liberated Areas Branch, United States Treasury Department, Procurement Division, Washington, D. C.

Robert B. Filbert: Citizen of the United States; supply analyst, Bureau of Supply, Industrial Rehabilitation Division, Requisition and Supply Section, salary \$6,950. 1911-12, motor testing, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.; 1912-13, Lehigh Valley Transit Co., assistant foreman, Allentown, Pa.; 1913, shop foreman, Citizens Transit Co., Oil City, Pa.; 1915-17, engineer in charge construction, Richland Myerstown State Railway Co., Womelsdorf, Pa.; 1917-19, United States Army, France; 1919-33, United States Army, Organized Reserves, Infantry Section, final grade lieutenant colonel; 1930, assistant manager, Vogue Knitting Co., Womelsdorf, Pa.; 1930-33, manufacture and erecting knitting machines, Textile Machine Works, Wyomissing, Pa.; 1933-36, associate land-bank appraiser, Federal Land Bank of Baltimore; 1943-45, assistant vice president, Federal Land Bank of Baltimore.

Sarah C. Finan: Citizen of the United States; Chief, Requisition Program and Allocations Section, Bureau of Supply, Medical and Sanitation Supplies, salary \$6,350. 1930-35, assistant and instructor, Vassar College; 1935-37, university fellow and assistant, Yale University 1937-39, instructor, Yale University; 1942-45, economist, War Production Board, Washington, D. C.

Arthur James Kelsey: Citizen of the United States; Chief, Construction Equipment Section, Supply, Industry Rehabilitation Division, Construction Equipment Section, salary \$6,950. 1930-36, architect, general practice, Cleveland, Ohio; 1936-37, assistant project manager, Public Works Administration, Cincinnati, Ohio; 1937-39, architect, general practice, Ohio and North Carolina; 1939-40, resident engineer inspector, Public Works Administration, Columbus, Ohio; 1940-42, chief architect, National Youth Administration, Columbus, Ohio, and Washington, D. C.; 1942, chief engineer and estimator, Tarleton-MacDonald Construction Co. of Salina, Kans.; 1942-43, civil engineer, War Department; 1943-45, architectural engineer, War Food Administration.

Delmas Nucker: Citizen of the United States; administrative officer, Bureau of Services, Far Eastern Division; salary, \$6,350. 1925-27, junior accountant, Ira T. McGlone, Terre Haute, Ind.; 1927-42, district manager, Independent Oil Co., Inc.; 1942-44, Office of Price Administration, district board operations executive, Altoona, Pa.

Leslie Atkins: Citizen of United States; welfare specialist, Welfare Division, Bureau of Services, salary, \$6,950; 1918-22, clerical and bookkeeping jobs; 1923-27, Famous Players Canadian Corp., cellist and librarian; 1927-35, Canadian Pacific Railways, Chateau Lake Louise and Banff Springs Hotels, director of music; 1927-35, Minneapolis Orchestral Association, musician; 1936-42, Farm Security Administration, field supervisor of welfare work with migrant farm populations; 1942-45, War Production Board, Machinery and Equipment Unit, Chief.

Leonidas Robinson Aviles: Citizen of United States; public information specialist, Office of Public Information, salary, \$6,350; 1937-38, La Voz, managing



editor; 1940-42, Norte, Inc., managing editor; 1942-43, Columbia Broadcasting System, news editor; 1943-45, Office of Censorship, short wave division, New York, censor.

Andrew Cordova: Citizen of United States; Assistant Chief, Production, Production and Special Assignment Section, Bureau of Supply, salary \$6,125; 1933-36, Wagon Mound High School, New Mexico, instructor in social sciences; 1936-40, Soil Conservation Service, agricultural aide, Albuquerque, N. Mex.; 1940-42, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, assistant State director, Albuquerque, N. Mex.; 1942-44, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Washington, D. C., agricultural production officer; 1944-45, Costa Rica Machinery Co., Costa Rica, assistant to general manager.

Victor V. Bowman: Citizen of United States; Chief, Hand Tools and Repair Centers Section, Agricultural Rehabilitation Division, Bureau of Supply, salary, \$6,350; 1929-34, C. C. Fosgate Co. and American Fruit Growers, fruit buyer and packing-house assistant; 1934-35, University of Florida, graduate assistant and student; 1937-38, Celery Growers Control Committee, Farm Security Administration, field supervisor and assistant section manager; 1938-40, Florida Agricultural Experiment Station, assistant to director; 1940-42, Joint Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Agricultural Extension Service, State leader in agricultural planning; 1942-43, Florida Agricultural Extension Service, agricultural economist in marketing; 1943-44, regional office of District War Finance Administration, agricultural economist.

William Rider Babcock: Citizen of United States; negotiator, Procurement Coordination, Latin America, Bureau of Supply, salary, \$6,125; 1908-11, Philippine Government, supervising teacher; 1911-12, Atlantic Gulf & Pacific Co., Manila, chief accountant; 1912-15, A. S. Watson Co., Manila, chief accountant and assistant manager; 1942-43, principal commodity analyst, War Production Board, Washington and New York; 1943-43, Foreign Economic Administration, Washington and Africa, principal commodity expert; 1944-45, United Service Organizations, New York, assistant regional supervisor 1915-45, W. R. Babcock & Co., Manila and New York, president and general manager.

In connection with the attached biographical list of employees of the headquarters of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, the following information concerning salaries should be noted.

When UNRRA headquarters was established, it was decided to follow as closely as possible the position classification structure and salary rate of the United States Government. Accordingly 15 grades were established, with minimum and maximum salaries and with 3 intermediate steps within each grade. As in the United States Government, certain positions at the top level are not graded. When the Congress passed the Federal Employees' Pay Act of 1945, UNRRA adjusted salaries for United States nationals accordingly. Present UNRRA salaries are based upon the scales provided by that act for a 44-hour week and, as a result, are slightly higher than those paid by most United States Government agencies, which have now reverted to a 40-hour week. For example, Federal Government grade CAF-13 has a minimum salary of \$6,230 for a 40-hour week. The corresponding UNRRA grade, 12, has a minimum salary of \$6,350 for a 44-hour week.

Donald R. Sabin: Citizen of the United States; supply analyst, Bureau of Supply; salary, \$6,950; 1925-26, Newcastle High School, Newcastle, Wyo., teacher of vocational agriculture; 1926-28, University of Wyoming, superintendent in charge of developing new dry-land experimental substation; 1928-36, University of Wyoming, Wyoming Agricultural Extension Service, extension crops and soils specialist; 1936-38, Department of Agriculture, Laramie, Wyo., executive secretary in charge of Agricultural Adjustment Administration program; 1938-42, Department of Agriculture, District of Columbia, western division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, senior marketing specialist; 1942-44, War Relocation Authority, District of Columbia, agriculturist and principal employment officer, head of Rural Relocation Section.

Charles L. G. Moffat: Citizen of Great Britain; analyst, Bureau of Supply; salary, \$6,350; 1918-20, Royal Flying Corps, pilot; 1933-36, Hindson's Bay Co., manager, range and refrigerator department; 1937-39 own business, distribution of wholesale, domestic appliances; 1939-41, Canadian Army (overseas); 1941-44, Canadian Wartime Prices and Trade Board, assistant to the director.

Tadeusz Ostrowski: Citizen of Poland; engineer, Industrial Rehabilitation Division, Bureau of Supply; salary, \$6,350; 1932-33, assistant to superintendent, Skoda Works, Pilzon, Czechoslovakia; 1934-35, assistant to machine-shop superintendent, Zieleniewski, Krakow, Poland; 1936-39, superintendent of machine

shop, Wspolnota, Interesow, Katowice, Poland; 1940, inspector in general engineering, L'Air Liquide, Paris, France; 1941, inspector in general engineering, Rubery Owen Messier, Ltd., Warrinton, England; 1941-42, assembly fitter, Burtonwood repair depot, Warrinton, England; 1942-44, assistant to production director, L'Air Liquide, Montreal, Canada.

Gerard A. Mahler: Citizen of Yugoslavia; supply analyst, Bureau of Supply; salary, \$6,350; 1920, secretary to board of directors, Anglo-Austrian Bank; 1922, general management of plants in Prague, Czechoslovakia, and Vienna; established Association of Margarine Manufacturers, Vienna, Austria; general manager of fat cartel in Vienna; 1942-44, Carolina Paprika Mills, South Carolina, manager.

Arthur J. Kelsey: Citizen of the United States; Chief of Construction Equipment Section, Industrial Rehabilitation Division, Bureau of Supply; salary, \$6,950; 1930-36, self-employed, Cincinnati, Ohio, architect, general architectural practice; 1936-37, self-employed, Ohio and North Carolina, architect; 1939-40, Public Works Administration, Columbus, Ohio, resident engineer inspector; 1940-42, National Youth Administration, Columbus, Ohio, and Washington, D. C., chief architect; 1942, Tarleton-MacDonald Construction Co., Salina, Kans., chief engineer and estimator; 1942-43, War Department, Washington D. C., civil engineer; 1943-45, War Food Administration, Washington, D. C., architectural engineer.

Joseph D. Cooper: Citizen of the United States; chief procedures analyst, Management and Budget Division, Procedure Control Section, Bureau of Finance and Administration, salary, \$6,350; 1939-42, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., senior clerk (training); 1941, Office of Emergency Management, Personnel Office, Washington, D. C., consultant on employee relations; 1942, Office of Emergency Management, Washington, D. C., personnel research technician; 1942-44, War Manpower Commission, Washington, D. C., personnel service, staff assistant to Director and principal personnel technician; 1944-45, Maritime Commission, War Shipping Administration, Washington, D. C., Chief, Employee Utilization; 1945, Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., procedures analyst.

Edmond E. Williams: Citizen of the United States; area surplus procurement officer, Procurement Coordination Division, Surplus Property Section, Bureau of Supply; salary, \$6,350; 1930-31, Western Union Telegraph Co., telegraph operator and office manager; 1932-34, various temporary jobs; 1934-35, Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co., advertising section, bookkeeper; 1935, Oklahoma Farmers Union, assistant accountant; 1935-36, Peat-Marwick-Mitchell & Co., accounting auditor; 1939-40, Prichard Oil Co., office manager; 1940-45, United States Army, research and development, liaison officer.

Earl A. Hoyle: Citizen of the United States; administrative officer, Management Branch, Administrative Section, Bureau of Supply; salary, \$6,350; 1937-40, Department of Agriculture, held various jobs; 1942, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., Soil Conservation Service, investigator; 1942-43, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., Soil Conservation Service, senior investigator, Assistant Head of Classification and Organization Section; 1943, Department of Agriculture, New York, Food Distribution Division, Assistant Chief, Personnel Division; 1943-45, Department of Agriculture, New York, Field Personnel Division, Chief; 1945, Department of Agriculture, Chicago, Personnel Division, administrative officer and chief of midwest field.

Charles R. S. Stein: Citizen of Canada; special field representative, Displaced Persons; salary, \$6,350; Royal Canadian Army, department of national defense, Ottawa; 1915, commissioned lieutenant, First World War engineer officer, field unit, England, France, and Belgium; 1926-28, instructor, military engineering and surveying, Royal Military Academy, England, 1922-26 and 1929-30, district engineering officer, Quebec; 1931-32, Imperial Staff College, Quetta, India; 1933-36, assistant director of engineering services, Ottawa; 1936-40, staff adjutant, Royal Military College, Kingston; 1940-40, commander, engineering training center; 1941-41, assistant adjutant general, overseas; 1942-42, brigadier, overseas; 1942-42, brigadier, general staff, Canadian Army headquarters, overseas; 1943-43, major general.

Christian Agertoft Petersen: Citizen of Canada; Assistant Chief, Fats and Oils Section, Bureau of Supply; salary \$6,350; 1924-26, worked in Germany at various oil factories and post graduate work; 1926-39, research chemist, Domestic Grain Research Laboratory, Winnipeg, Canada; 1929-30, chemist, Lever Bros., Ltd., Toronto, Canada; 1930-34, chief chemist, Lever Bros., Ltd., Toronto, Canada; 1934-40, works manager, Winnipeg factory, Lever Bros., Ltd., Toronto,



Canada; 1940-43, technical manager, Lever Bros., Ltd., Toronto, Canada; 1942-44, technical adviser, glycerine production, Department of Munitions and Supply, Canada; 1943-45, superintendent of branch factories, Lever Bros., Ltd., Toronto, Canada.

Gustavus Tuckerman: Citizen of United States; Chief, Fats and Oils Section, Bureau of Supply; salary \$6,950; 1925-26, assistant in department of economics, University of Missouri; 1929-34, instructor in economics, New York University; 1934-42, assistant professor of economics, New York University; 1942-43, senior civilian allocation specialist, Office of Civilian Supply, War Production Board; 1943-44, Assistant Chief, Office of Distribution, War Food Administration.

Albert K. Weinberg: Citizen of United States; Chief, Library and Reports, secretariat; salary, \$6,350; 1925-30, free lance journalism; 1930-40, instructor, Johns Hopkins University, fellow of the Page School; 1940-41, member, Institute for Advanced Study, Carnegie Corp., American Philosophical Society; 1941, instructor, Johns Hopkins summer college, Maryland; 1941, preparation of study on history of American nationalism, Guggenheim Foundation, New York; 1941-43, associate research analyst, Library of Congress, Division of Special Information, Washington, D. C.; 1943-45, research analyst, office of Strategic Services, Washington, D. C.

Grace E. Fox: Citizen of the United States; historian, secretariat; salary, \$6,350; 1929-35, teacher of history and international relations, Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, N. Y.; 1930-40, grant-in-aid for research in English archives at Harvard and Yale; 1940-41, civic project for interracial committee of Young Women's Christian Association, chairman; 1941-42, research on destruction of individual liberty under present German system and destruction of civil liberties in Germany under Hitler for the junior bar conference of the American Bar Association.

Thomas W. Whartenby: Citizen of United States; principal field examiner, Division of Internal Audit, salary, \$6,350; 1923-26, certified public accountant, Ernst & Ernst, Philadelphia, Pa.; 1926-28, senior accountant, Price Waterhouse & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; 1928-33, controller, Atwater Kent Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; 1933-42, supervising senior accountant, Wolf & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; 1942-44, major, United States Army, Chief of Auditing.

Irving L. Posner: Citizen of United States; a Chief, Classification Branch, Bureau of Finance Administration, salary, \$6,350; 1937-38, advertising manager, Samson-United Corp., New York City; 1938-40, senior editorial clerk Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C.; 1940-42, junior personnel assistant, National Youth Administration, Washington, D. C.; 1942-43, assistant personnel officer, War Manpower Commission, National Youth Administration, Washington, D. C.; 1943-44, Chief Personnel Officer, War Manpower Commission, National Youth Administration, Washington, D. C.; 1944, assistant regional director, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.

George J. Gould: Citizen of United States; Chief Security Officer, Bureau of Finance and Administration, salary, \$6,350; 1917-19, assistant librarian, Pennsylvania Railroad, Pittsburg, Pa.; 1919-26, Philadelphia Gas, Electric & Bus Co.; 1926-41, special investigator, Internal Revenue Bureau, Pennsylvania; 1941-44, Chief of Investigations, Office for Emergency Management, Washington, D. C.; 1944-45, Deputy Security Officer, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C.

Felix C. Dospil: Citizen of United States; assistant to Chief, Industrial Rehabilitation, Bureau of Supply, salary \$6,350. 1920-22, clerk, Bank of the United States, New York City; 1922-23, booking clerk, Ocean Travel Transfer Co., New York City; 1923-30, general representative in Rumania, United States Lines, United States Shipping Board, New York City; 1930-35, traveling inspector, North German Lloyd, New York City; 1935-40, general representative in Rumania, Gdynia-American Line, Inc., New York City; 1942-44, tool inspector, Vickers, Inc., Detroit, Mich.

Howard F. Lofgren: Citizen of United States; Chief, Forwarding Section, Bureau of Supply, salary \$6,750. 1919-21, export clerk, United States Rubber Export Co., New York; 1921-23, supercargo, Bull Insular Lines, New York; 1921-23, supercargo, Bull Insular Lines, New York; 1923-37, pier agent and assistant freight traffic manager, Panama Pacific Lines, New York; 1937-42, president and general manager, Monitor Carloading Co., Inc., New York; 1942-43, senior traffic manager, War Department, New York Office of Defense Transportation; 1943-45, special liaison assistant to Atlantic Coast Director, War Shipping Administration, New York.



G. Stewart Mason: Citizen of Great Britain; procurement specialist, Procurement Coordination Branch, Bureau of Supply; salary \$6,350. 1931-35, law apprentice, later employee, Shepard & Wedderburn, Edinburgh, Scotland; 1935-37, economic and statistical branch, Buckmaster & Moore, London, England; 1937-39, manager for London and the Continent, Nesbitt-Thompson & Co., Ltd., Montreal, Canada; 1940-42, officer in foreign-exchange control, Bank of Canada, Ottawa, Canada; 1942-44, assistant to the controller, Department of Munitions and Supply, Government of Canada.

Rafael T. Mazzoranna: Citizen of United States; Chief, South American Section, Procurement Coordination Branch, Bureau of Supply; salary \$6,350. 1932-33, city editor, *La Democracia*; 1933-34, city editor, *El Imparcial*; 1934-36, Chief Clerk, Puerto Rico Emergency Relief Administration; 1936-42, assistant to chief editorial writer, Editors' Press Service; 1941-42, information specialist, Farm Security Administration; 1942, executive secretary and administrative officer, Puerto Rico Communications Authority; 1942-44, assistant to Director, Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, Washington, D. C.

Herman H. Winburg: Citizen of United States; expeditor, Procurement Coordination Branch, Bureau of Supply; salary \$6,350. 1914-19, private to first lieutenant of Cavalry, Motor Transport, United States Army; 1919-20, technical adviser, General Motors Export Co., New York City; 1920-40, manager of automatic stoker department and combustion engineering department, American Engineering Corp., Shanghai, China; 1940-44, staff officer, Supply, Automotive Operation, and Maintenance, United States Army.

Rhea Z. Radin: Citizen of the United States; welfare specialist, Welfare Division, \$6,550. 1934-35, San Francisco Emergency Relief Administration, case worker; 1936-37, State committee on naturalization and citizenship, Chicago, Ill., consultant; 1937, San Francisco Relief Administration, psychiatric case worker; 1937-39, San Francisco Traveler's Aid Society, case supervisor; 1939-41, State of California Relief Administration, social service supervisor, San Joaquin County liaison with other State and Federal agencies; 1941-42, Office of Community War Services, Washington, D. C., consultant on recreation problems, assistant organizer of Community Services; 1942-45, War Manpower Commission, Washington, D. C., Bureau of Manpower Utilization, chief, War Industry Employee Services Section.

Robert K. Blinn: Citizen of the United States; welfare specialist, Country Mission Affairs, Bureau of Services, salary, \$6,350. 1935-36, Farm Credit Administration, junior classification assistant; 1936-38, Social Security Board, assistant technical adviser, 1938-41, Social Security Board, Legislative Analysis Section; 1943, Social Security Board, supervisor of Legislative Standards Unit.

Leda M. Davis: Citizen of the United States; acting chief, Distribution Branch, Bureau of Supply, salary, \$6,350. 1928-31, University of California, research; 1932-40, San Mateo Junior College, instructor; 1940-41, Council of National Defense, expert in consumer problems; 1940-42, Office of Price Administration, head, Field Service Staff; 1942-43, personal business; 1943, War Food Administration, senior agricultural economist; 1943-44, Foreign Economic Administration, acting chief.

Harriet B. Meyer: Citizen of the United States; research analyst, distribution specialist, Distribution Section, Bureau of Supply, salary, \$6,125. 1936-37, Leon V. Quigley, executive assistant, public relations counsel; 1937-38, New York School of Display, faculty lecturer; 1938-39, Federal Works Administration, Work Projects Administration, national director of research; 1939-40, American Industries Surveys, associate editor; 1940-42, National Refugee Service, Inc., research assistant and planning consultant; 1942-43, War Production Board, industrial specialist, senior economist; 1943-44, senior economist, Office of Price Administration; 1944, Foreign Economic Administration, senior economist.

James T. Patterson, Jr.: Citizen of the United States; chief, Planning and Records Section, Displaced Persons Division, executive assistant, salary, \$6,350. 1935-43, self-employed; 1943, Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, assistant divisional assistant and assistant field organizer and inspector, Washington, D. C., and north Africa.

Howard Daniel: Citizen of Australia; assistant adviser, Office of Country Mission Affairs; salary, \$6,350; legal assistant while attending law school, 1932-34; self-employed, lawyer, 1935-36; legal assistant, National Building Society, 1937-38; self-employed, 1938-39; consultant, A. Wittner, 1939-41; Chief, Commission of Australia War Supplies, 1941-44.

Valery J. Tereshchenko: Citizen of United States; assistant adviser, Office of Country Mission Affairs; salary, \$6,350; instructor of agricultural cooperatives, Prague, Czechoslovakia; assistant professor, also research work in the Czechoslovakia Chamber of Commerce, 1928-30; conducted land survey for settlement purposes, American-Slavic Colonial Trust Inc., 1930-32; investigator, home relief bureau, department of welfare, New York City, 1934-35; senior research worker, research projects, Work Projects Administration, 1935-42; lecturer and member of faculty, Rochdale Institute, New York City, 1940-44; associate economist, United States Department of Agriculture, 4 months; conducted courses on consumer, Department of Agriculture, graduate school, 1943-44; economist in food distribution administration program, United States Department of Agriculture, 1942-44.

Claude P. Sarsfield: Citizen of United States; principal field examiner, Internal Audit Division; salary, \$6,350; minor industrial and public utility positions, 1926-29; senior accountant, Byrnes & Baker, certified public accountants, 1929-1939; principal accountant, Farm Security Administration, 1939-42; head accountant, Navy Department, New York City, 1942-43; cost analyst, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, 1943-44.

Cicely A. Ryshpan: Citizen of United States; financial analyst, office of financial adviser; salary, \$6,350; editorial assistant, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, New York, 1927-29; research assistant, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, 1928-35; fellowship, Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C., 1935-36; research supervisor, Works Progress Administration, 1936-38; associate economist, National Labor Relations Board, 1939-41; business analyst, War Production Board, 1941-43.

Grant Tolley: Citizen of United States; Chief, Balkan Section, Bureau of Supply; salary, \$6,750; audit and statistical clerk, Agriculture Adjustment Administration and Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, 1934-37; clerk, Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, San Francisco, Calif., 1937-38; Surplus Marketing Administration, San Francisco, 1940-42; analyst, Office of Price Administration, 1942-43.

Henry Anthony Blundin: Citizen of United States; transportation specialist, Bureau of Finance and Administration; salary, \$6,950; 1912-16, Philadelphia & Reading Railway Co., clerk; 1916-17, Thomas Cook & Son, salesman and accountant; 1917-19, United States Army, Signal Corps, Personnel sergeant; 1919-23, McGraw Tire & Rubber Co., assistant to advertising manager; 1923-42, Thomas Cook & Son, Inc., branch manager; 1942-45, Office of War Information, Acting Assistant Chief, Outpost Service Bureau.

Doris M. Porter: Citizen of the United States; supply analyst, Bureau of Supply, Food; salary, \$5,925; 1935-36, instructor, home economics, city school board, Dothan, Ala.; 1936-38, United States Department of Agriculture, Farm Security Administration, Jackson, Miss.; 1939-41, Assistant Chief of Home Management, Department of Agriculture, Farm Security Administration, Washington, D. C.; 1941-43, crafts specialist, Department of Agriculture, Farm Security Administration, Cincinnati, Ohio.

J. Birdsall Calkins: Citizen of the United States; supply analyst, Bureau of Supply; salary, \$5,325; 1917-19, United States Navy; 1919-25, plant engineer, Columbian Rope Co.; 1924-26, Watson Machine Co.; 1926-27, chief consulting engineer, Hudson Coal Co.; 1927-28, H. P. Hood & Sons, Boston, Mass.; 1928-29, consulting engineer, Attleboro Refining Co.; 1930-34, equipment engineer, Eastman Kodak Co.; 1935-40, self-engaged in patent development and research; 1941-44, United States Army Service Forces, technical consultant.

Paul Knight: Citizen of the United States; agricultural supply analyst, Bureau of Supply, Agricultural Rehabilitation Division; salary, \$5,525; 1925-43, assistant professor, University of Maryland; 1943, production superintendent, Societe Haitiano-Americaine Development Agricola, Port-au-Prince, Haiti; 1943-44, regional entomologist on food missions, Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Washington, D. C.

Leo G. Mileski: Citizen of the United States; associate accountant, Allotment Ledger Unit; salary, \$5,050; 1936-40, accounting clerk, Farm Security Administration; 1940-43, supervisor, Reports Unit, Farm Security Administration; 1943-44, supervisor, Control Accounts, Farm Security Administration; 1944, Acting Chief, Fund Accounting, and Area Chief, Farm Security Administration.

Johanna A. Von Goeckingk: Citizen of the United States; personal utilization officer, Finance and Administration, Personnel, Employee Branch; salary, \$5,325; 1931-42, personnel representative, employment interviewer, R. H. Macy & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.; 1942-44, assistant director of industrial relations, E. R. Squibb & Sons, Brooklyn, N. Y.



Arthur J. Nohel: Citizen of the United States; supply analyst, Bureau of Supply, Agricultural Rehabilitation Division; salary, \$5,325; 1912-45, agriculturalist, Czechoslovakia and United States.

Walter C. Crain: Citizen of the United States; senior procedural accountant, Bureau of Finance and Administration, Accounts; salary, \$5,725; 1903-28, Stix Baer & Fuller Co.; 1928-33, Commonwealth Electric Appliance Co.; 1933-35, Department of the Interior; 1935-38, Resettlement Administration; 1944, Coal Mines Administration.

John B. Mickam: Citizen of United States; supply analyst, Division of Industrial Rehabilitation, Bureau of Supply; salary, \$5,325; 1933-35, Novex Location, partner; 1935-42, Chrysler Export, export division, responsible for maintenance and operation of fleet of cars; 1942-45, United States Army, Ordnance Corps, captain.

Julian Breen: Citizen of United States; economic analyst, Clothing Division, Economics Section, Bureau of Supply; salary, \$5,050; 1934-39, Works Projects Administration, Board of Education, Department of Welfare, Civil Works Administration, New York University, research worker; 1939-42, Columbia University, bookstore, section manager; 1942-44, War Production Board, D. C., Containers Division, economist; 1944-45, War Production Board, D. C., Program and Statistics Bureau, economist.

Richard J. Youdin: Citizen of United States; special assistant, Displaced Persons Division, Bureau of Services; salary, \$5,325; 1933-39, Carolyn Laundry, New York City, adjustment manager; 1939-41, Carolyn Laundry, New York City, production supervisor; 1942, Latin American Institute, New York City, teacher of economic geography; 1942-43, Department of State, D. C., correspondence officer.

Charles Gordon Tebbitt: Citizen of United States; traffic officer, Division of Ocean Shipping, Traffic Branch, Bureau of Supply; salary, \$5,325; 1934-35, American Express Co., New York City, various positions; 1936-38, French Line, New York City, in charge of tourist department; 1938-40, G. L. de Mieuwhove, Nova Scotia, secretary; British Security Co-Ordination, New York City, officer.

Rodrigue A. Paquin: Citizen of United States; budget analyst, Division of Management and Budget, Bureau of Finance and Administration; salary, \$5,525; 1923-29, Hon. Peter G. Gerry, D. C., clerk; 1929-31, Gulf Refining Co., D. C., clerk-bookkeeper; 1932, Crop Production Loan, typist; 1933, Rusch Motor Co., salesman; 1933-34, Bureau of Indian Affairs, assistant; 1934-36, Bureau of Indian Affairs, senior clerk; 1936-41, Bureau of Indian Affairs, supervisor of accounts and statistics; 1941-42, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Chief, Fiscal Control (Accounts Section); 1942-43, Social Security Board, Assistant Chief, Budget and Accounts; 1943-45, Office of Price Administration, budget analyst; 1944-45, Office of Price Administration, Assistant Chief, Budget Operations.

George A. Gillespie: Citizen of Canada; agricultural specialist (farm machinery), Agricultural Rehabilitation Division, Liberated Areas Operations Unit, Bureau of Supply; salary, \$5,325; 1921-28, International Harvester Co., Quebec, mechanic, salesman; 1928-31, Royal Securities Corp. Ltd., Quebec, salesman; 1931-35, Canada Life Assurance Co., Quebec, Canada, assistant manager; 1935-40, North American Life Assurance Co., Montreal, manager and assistant manager in charge of education; 1940-42, Ford Motor Co. of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, Canada, head, tractor division; 1942-43, Department of Munitions and Supply, chemicals and explosives branch, Senior Assistant; 1943-45, Ration Administration, Montreal, Canada, eastern director; 1943-45, Farm and Construction Machinery Administration, Toronto, director of farm machinery.

Otakar Kntvirt: Citizen of Czechoslovakia; analyst, Country Programs Branch, Bureau of Supply; salary, \$5,325; 1936-37, Dr. K. Kantor, Vienna, law office volunteer; 1937-38, J. Piatnik & Sons, Vienna, temporary volunteer; 1939, Prague Restaurant, New York City, cashier; 1940-41, Ataman, Inc., Belcamp, Md., secretary to general manager; 1941-42, Shuron Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y., clerk in traffic department; 1943-44, Rochester Bureau of Municipal Research, researcher; 1942-44, University of Rochester, instructor in economics, Rochester, N. Y.

Maurice C. Liu: Citizen of China; Assistant Chief, Visual Media Branch, Office of Public Information; salary, \$5,325; 1934-43, Chinese consulate, Los Angeles, Calif., chancellor; 1943-45, staff member, Washington bureau, Central News Agency of China.

Alastair M. Taylor: Citizen of Canada; executive assistant, Office of Public Information; salary, \$5,050; 1933-37, bond posting, banks, Huntley & Co., Los Angeles; 1938-41, instructor, University of Southern California; 1942-44, director and editor, National Film Board of Canada.



Robert Lintner: Citizen of United States; supply analyst, Bureau of Supply; salary, \$5,725; 1929-33, Jacob Lintner, Woodhine, N. J., poultry farming; 1933-43, Robert Lintner, Plainfield, N. J., grain, feed brokerage, and jobbing; 1943-44, marketing specialist, War Food Administration, Washington, D. C.

Agnes Roman: Citizen of the United States; senior analyst, Far Eastern Division; salary, \$5,325; 1931-35, head of research and statistics, American Oriental Finance Corp.; 1935, in charge of census, International Settlement, Shanghai Municipal Council; 1935-37, economist, Directorate General of Postal Remittances and Savings Bank, Shanghai; 1937-39, research assistant, Institute of Pacific Relations; 1939-40, research assistant, Dr. William S. Culbertson; 1940, junior economist, Temporary National Economic Commission; 1941, collaborated on book with Dr. Lewis L. Lorwin, consultant, National Resources Planning Board; 1941-42, research assistant, National Resources Planning Board; 1941-42, economist, American Retail Federation; 1942-44, economic analyst, Foreign Economic Administration.

Clyde L. Simpson: Citizen of the United States; requirement analyst, Displaced Persons Division, Bureau of Services; salary, \$5,375; 1923-24, Tulane County surveyor's office, California, office clerk; 1925-28, A. J. Harding and E. J. Jennings, apprentice plasterer; 1928-29, Rice & Conley Co., plasterer; 1929-31, Tulane County, district No. 2, construction supervisor; 1935-36, Orange school district, principal; 1936-42, Springfield Union school district, district superintendent; 1942-45, War Relocation Authority, California, elementary school principal.

Frances C. Rintz: Citizen of the United States; Bureau of Supply, distribution specialist; salary, \$5,725; 1930-32, Lankenau Hospital research, registrar; 1932-35, Philadelphia Institute for Medical Research, laboratory analyst; 1935-36, United States Public Health Service, editing of schedules; 1937-40, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., independent research; 1942-43, Office of Price Administration, Chief, Restaurant Branch; 1943-44, Foreign Economic Administration, independent research.

Tony Sender: Citizen of the United States; senior analyst, Bureau of Services; salary, \$5,925; 1918-20, Volkerecht, chief editor; 1919-23, city council, member; 1920-33, German Reichstag, social democratic member; 1920-33, metalworkers' union in Germany, editor official organ; 1928-33, Frauenwelt, editor; 1933-35, Volksgazet, editor for foreign affairs; 1936-41, Populaire, and The People, American correspondent; 1942-44, Office of Strategic Services, New York, director, European labor research.

Lloyd A. Barnes: Citizen of the United States; Bureau of Supply, agricultural rehabilitation specialist; salary, \$5,725; 1917-36, Fussel Young Ice Cream Co., plant manager; 1937-42, Sky-Royal Dairy, Inc., president, market milk pasteurizing plant; 1943-44, Office of Price Administration, senior business analyst.

Rose N. Franzblau: Citizen of the United States; training officer, finance and administration, Personnel and Training Division; salary, \$5,725; 1925-29, teacher of French, Board of Education, New York; 1936-44, senior administrative assistant, National Youth Administration, Cincinnati and Washington; 1944, social science analyst, War Manpower Commission, Washington.

Albert Schain: Citizen of the United States; supply analyst, Clothing Division, Bureau of Supply; salary, \$4,725; 1920-41, treasurer, Toxaway Tanning Co., and Gloucester Lumber Co., New York; 1941-44, Chief, Foreign Hide Section, War Production Board.

James R. Bowring: Citizen of England; supply analyst, Food Division, office of Chief, Bureau of Supply; salary, \$5,325; 1938-41, agriculture assistant, Canadian Department of Agriculture; 1942-44, research associate, Iowa State College; 1943, prepared report on nutrition and agriculture, Canadian Privy Council committee on reconstruction.

Henry Allen Wooten: Citizen of the United States; liaison officer, Supply, Procurement Coordination Branch; salary, \$5,725; 1942, senior industrial analyst, War Production Board; 1942-45, captain, United States Army, supply officer; 1945, liaison officer, War Production Board, Washington, D. C.

Joseph Aloysius Conner: Citizen of the United States; industrial engineer, Supply Construction Equipment; salary, \$5,050; 1936-38, construction engineer and inspector, Greeley & Hansen, Chicago, Ill.; 1938-39, construction foreman, District of Columbia; 1939, engineer, Leo Butler Co., Silver Spring, Md.; 1939-41, senior engineer inspector, District of Columbia; 1941-42, general construction foreman, Harwood Nobel Construction Co., Washington; 1942, assistant superintendent, district engineer, Arlington, Va.; 1942-45, industrial analyst, War Production Board, Washington, D. C.

Harry G. Clement: Citizen of the United States; Chief, Engineering Unit, Bureau of Supply, Agricultural Rehabilitation, Engineering Section; salary, \$5,725; 1920, James W. Sewell, forest engineer, Maine; 1921-23, engineer, Super Concrete Mold Co.; 1923-25, engineer, Mold-O-Lithic Construction Co.; 1926-33, president and engineer, Ray Construction Co., Inc.; 1937-43, president and treasurer, Structural Porcelain Enamel Co.; 1943-45, industrial specialist, Emergency Rehabilitation and Food Supply Division, Washington, D. C., War Production Board.

James L. Colbert: Citizen of United States; economic analyst, Bureau of Supply, Requirements and Allocations Coordination Branch, Analysis Section; salary, \$5,325; 1938-39, Bureau of Economics and Statistics; 1941-42, Columbia University; 1942-45, British Raw Materials Mission.

Battaillee B. Bailey: Citizen of United States; liaison officer, Bureau of Supply, Procurement Coordination Branch; salary, \$5,325; 1929-38, office manager, budget director, bookkeeper, Boulevard Hospital; 1939-41, assistant supervisor of Dairy and Poultry Unit, Department of Agriculture; 1941-42, Head of Dairy and Poultry Record Unit, Department of Agriculture; 1942-43, junior administrative assistant in Field Report Section, Office of Price Administration.

John H. Jacobs, Sr.: Citizen of United States; Assistant Chief, Forwarding Section, Bureau of Supply, Ocean Shipping Branch; salary, \$5,325; 1906-21, clerk auditor, freight agent, O. K. Express Co.; 1914-21, general freight agent, American Motor Freight Corp.; 1921-30, executive, Eagle Motor Haulage Co.; 1930-36, executive, Allied Freight Distributors; 1933-36, executive, Service Transportation Co.; 1936-42, executive, B. J. Trucking Corp.; 1943-45, Chief of Traffic, New York ordnance district.

Horace G. Craddock: Citizen of Great Britain; travel officer, Bureau of Finance and Administration, Division of Administrative Services, Travel Section; salary, \$5,925; 1921-24, Holmes Electric Protective Co.; 1936-42, Thos. Cook & Son; 1942-44, Australian war supplies procurement; 1944, Office of British Petroleum Representatives.

Janet L. Smith: Citizen of United States; executive assistant, Bureau of Supply; salary \$5,325; 1932-33, statistical clerk, Pennsylvania Employment Commission; 1933-34, research assistant, University of Pennsylvania; 1934, statistical clerk, Federal Emergency Relief Administration; 1934-35, occupational research supervisor, Philadelphia Junior Employment Service; 1935-36, research assistant University of Pennsylvania; 1936-38, statistician, National Research Project; 1938-39, Research assistant, University of Pennsylvania; 1939-41, research associate, United States Department of Labor, Children's Bureau; 1941-43, assistant section chief, Labor Market Analyst, War Manpower Commission.

Milton A. Rosenfeld: Citizen of the United States; supply specialist, Bureau of Supply, Cont. Supplies Branch; salary, \$5,925; 1908-12, Cafe Boulevard, New York, Arvene Hotel, assistant to president and general manager; 1913-23, Hotel Continental, New York, Hotel Hampton, Albany, Cafe Boulevard, New York, part owner and operator; 1924-25, self-employed, business advisor system planning and cost finding; 1926-41, Blue Kitchen chain of restaurants, president of chain from 1935; 1941-43, self-employed, consultant to industrial and commercial restaurants and institutions; April 1943-October 1943, War Food Administration, assistant chief, Restaurant Division; 1943-44, Office of Price Administration, price executive, Chief of Restaurant Branch; April 1944-December 1944, President's Commission for Congested Production Areas, Consultant on Commission Facilities and Food Distribution.

Oscar J. Falnes: Citizen of the United States; advisor, Country Mission Affairs, Office of Country Mission Affairs; salary \$5,925; 1923-25, Bethany College, Kansas, instructor in history and economics; 1927-41, New York University, assistant professor of history; October, 1941-December 1944, Office of Strategic Services, senior research analyst.

Clive E. Johnson: Citizen of the United States; Assistant to Chief, Accounts, Reports, Shipping Section, Agricultural Rehabilitation Division, Bureau of Supply; salary \$5,725; 1920-33, Moses Lake State Bank, Moses Lake, Wash., teller; 1933, R. B. Hammond, Inc., Portland, Oreg., cost accountant; 1933-37, Resettlement Administration, Pullman, Wash., assistant State land planning; 1937-38, Asotin County Welfare Department, Clarkston, Wash., home visitor; 1938-39, State of Washington Unemployment Compensation Division, Olympia, Wash., junior claims deputy; 1939-42, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, Berkeley, Calif., assistant agricultural economist; 1942-44, Office of Rubber Director, Washington, D. C., economist; 1944, War Production Board, Industry and Facilities Division, Washington, D. C., economic statistician.



Laurence A. Miglierina: Citizen of the United States; assistant travel officer, salary, \$5,725; 1926-42, Thomas Cook & Son, New York, manager of New York sales office; 1942-45, United States Army, War Department, Washington, D. C., staff planning officer.

Edith M. Watkins: Citizen of the United States; Chief, Employment Operations, Personnel, Employment Branch; salary, \$5,325; 1935-41, National Institute of Health, Bethesda, Md., clerk, administrative work in connection with headquarters office; 1941-42, Office for Emergency Management, assistant appointment; March 1942, Department of Agriculture, Crop Production Loan, clerk, secretary to personnel officer; 1942-43, Office for Emergency Management, Head, Personnel; 1943-44, Office for Emergency Management, assistant placement officer; August 1944, Office for Emergency Management; November 1944, Assistant Director of Personnel (field).

Herbert E. Steele: Citizen of the United States; Budget Analyst, Bureau of Finance and Administration, Budget Division, salary \$5,325; 1935-36, Federal Emergency Relief Administration, junior supervisor of Pay Roll and Purchasing Section; 1936-42, Work Projects Administration, assistant clerk in Finance Unit of Division of Research to junior administrative assistant, Administrative Budget section; 1942-43, Office of Civilian Defense, budget analyst.

James C. Goodwin: Citizen of the United States; financial analyst, Finance Division, salary \$5,325; 1926-27, assistant national bank examiner, Comptroller of Currency, Washington, D. C.; 1928-37, administration of Chemical Bank & Trust Co.; 1937-45, assistant secretary-treasurer, Equitable Trust Co., Maryland.

Grace M. Angle: Citizen of the United States; reports analyst, Bureau of Services, salary \$5,725; 1934-36, chief statistician, Maryland Board of State Aid and Charities; 1936-41, regional representative, Social Security Board; 1943-45, economist, Department of Agriculture.

William B. Mathews: Citizen of the United States; supply analyst, Bureau of Supply, salary \$5,325; 1895-1908, charge of Houston, Tex., Office, Inman, Akers & Inman; 1909-10, partner, R. C. Hazellhurst; 1910-37, partner, Edward T. Robertson & Son; 1939-44, marketing specialist, Department of Agriculture, War Food Administration, Cotton and Fiber Branch; 1944-45, marketing specialist, Commodity Credit Corporation.

Ethel K. Tuckerman: Citizen of United States; supply analyst, Bureau of Supply, Food Division, Office of Chief; salary, \$5,325; 1926-27, teacher, history and economic geography; 1932-34, assistant in department of German, Barnard College; 1934-37, research associate, Social Science Research Council, Columbia University; 1937-41, instructor of government, Rutgers University; 1942-43, industrial specialist, War Production Board; 1942-43, Chief of Requirements Unit, Foreign Economic Administration; 1944-45, Acting Chief of Analysis Unit, Foreign Economic Administration.

Betty K. Whitelaw: Citizen of the United States; assistant to director, Personnel and Training Division, Finance and Administration; salary, \$5,325; board of education, Cape Girardeau, Mo., teacher, taught intermediate grades and junior high school history and English; 1940-41, board of education, Cairo, Ill.; teacher, senior high school government and economics; 1941, War Department, Washington, D. C., assistant clerk, examining money accounts; 1941-42, United States Civil Service Commission, qualifications analyst; 1942-43, United States Civil Service Commission, administrative assistant; 1943, United States Civil Service Commission, assistant civil service examiner; 1943-44, United States Civil Service Commission, administrative assistant.

Kwang Yuen Chen: Citizen of China; special assistant, Far Eastern Division, Bureau of Services; salary, \$5,725; 1928-29, associate professor of mechanical engineering, Central University, Nanking, China; 1929-34, works manager, Tientsin locomotive repair works; 1934-35, manager, locomotive repair works, Tientsin-Pukow Railway; 1935-38, superintendent of motive power, Chekiang Kiangsi Railway; 1938-41, chief mechanical engineer, Yunnan-Burma Railway, China; 1941-44, representative of ministry of communications.

Autumn H. M. Ryan: Citizen of the United States; executive assistant, Office of Far Eastern Affairs; salary, \$5,350; 1918, secretary and clerk; 1919, secretary, Union Pacific Railroad; 1919-22, reporter and editor, World-Herald Publishing Co.; 1922-37, newspaper work; 1937-42, field office manager, Social Security Board; 1942-44, regional administrative director, War Labor Board, Boston, Mass.; 1944, Chief, Control Section, National War Labor Board.

Ona Bielogurskas: Citizen of Lithuania (first papers—U. S.); reports analyst, Bureau of Services; salary, \$4,750; 1937-38, legal consultant, industrial court, St. Etienne, France; 1939-40, research assistant, Hias-Jea Emigration Association, Paris, France; 1940-41, administrative assistant to director, Hias-Jea Emigration



Association, Lisbon, Portugal; 1943-44, assistant professor of political science, University of Wyoming.

Joseph M. S. Morris: Citizen of Great Britain; Assistant Chief, Communications Branch, Administrative Services, Bureau of Finance and Administration; salary, \$4,730; 1930-35, sergeant, Medical Department, Army Medical Museum; 1935-38, manager, Independent Onion Growers Cooperative; 1938-40, physical scientist, United States Department of Agriculture (contract basis); 1940-44, administrative officer, ministry of production.

Benjamin L. Jacobson: Citizen of the United States; accountant, Accounts Division; salary, \$4,900; 1898-1904, private to sergeant, first class, United States Army; 1904-5, bookkeeper, Southern Pacific Co., San Francisco, Calif.; 1905-16, United States Government, Washington and Canal Zone; 1916-17, superintendent of supplies, Chile Copper Co.; 1917-44, captain to colonel, United States Army.

Olive L. Sawyer: Citizen of the United States; assistant for organized groups, Office of Public Information; salary, \$4,750; 1925, secretary for Greek Refugee Settlement Commission, Athens, Greece; 1925-33, assistant to chairman, Foreign Policy Association, New York City; 1933-36, Assistant to High Commissioner, High Commission for Refugees, League of Nations; 1937-41, head of department of philanthropic information, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co.; 1941, executive secretary, Town Hall, Inc., New York; 1942-43, Assistant to Director, United States Office of Education; 1943-44, information specialist, Office of War Information.

Nicholas L. Andritsakis: Citizen of the United States; assistant adviser, Office of Country Mission Affairs; salary, \$4,750; 1933-35, manager, Hotel Ritz; 1935-36, assisted Prof. Christos Androntsos in his publications of Psychology and Ethics; 1940-41, manager of Lorrain Cafeteria, Chicago, Ill.; 1943, assistant manager of Parkway Theater and manager of Lincoln Theater, also worked as junior public accountant; 1944, Greek Embassy.

Carlo J. Aimone: Citizen of the United States; Supervisor, General Investigation Unit, Personnel Division, Bureau of Finance and Administration; salary, \$4,900; 1925-27, Hirson & Bertini, law clerk; 1927-29, attorney at law, Covington & Moesel; 1929-33, attorney at law, J. Raymond Tiffany; 1933-34, private law practice; 1934-41, special agent, Public Works Administration; 1941, senior investigator, United States Army Air Corps, central procurement district, Dayton, Ohio; 1941-44, special agent, Federal Works Agency.

Amy C. Holland: Citizen of the United States; executive assistant, Office of Diplomatic Adviser; salary, \$4,750; 1918-26, board of education, Brattleboro, Vt., teacher of French and Spanish; 1927-43, Department of State, research assistant in international relations.

Eldon D. Brodnax: Citizen of the United States; Assistant Chief, Communications Branch, Administrative Services Division; salary, \$4,750; 1929-35, United States Marine Corps, general military duties; 1936-37, Department of Agriculture, field representative; 1937-41, Department of Agriculture, regional chief of communications and records; 1941-43, Foreign Economic Administration, administrative officer; 1943-45, United States Marine Corps, corporal, detailed to office of paymaster.

Gertrude P. Hodson: Citizen of the United States; placement officer, Personnel Division, Bureau of Finance and Administration; salary, \$4,750; 1915-16, Minneapolis Public Library, Minneapolis, Minn., apprentice in training; 1917-18, bureau of municipal research of Civic and Commerce Association, Minneapolis, Minn., participated in research on municipal affairs; 1926-28, Rosemary Junior School, Greenwich, Conn., librarian; 1930-43, Hessian Hills School, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y., librarian.

Marguerite Beecher: Citizen of the United States; Chief, Employee Counseling Service, Personnel Division, Bureau of Finance and Administration, salary, \$4,750; 1925, South Londonderry High School, superintendent of schools; 1927-29, West Field High School, principal; 1929-30, Chazey Central School, director; 1931-34, Riverside School, head mistress; 1934-36, Ethical Culture School, New York, educational director; 1936-42, Dalton Schools, Inc., head mistress; 1942-44, War Department, Director of Employee Relations Section.

Lucile Donovan: Citizen of the United States; Librarian, Secretariat, salary, \$4,900; 1912-18, principal of grade school, West Terre Haute, Ind.; 1918-26, Chief of Unit, War Department, Adjutant General's Office; 1929-31, legal practice for self, Washington, D. C.; 1931-34, legal work; manager women's division of American Automobile Association, Philadelphia, Pa.; 1934-43, librarian, Securities and Exchange Commission, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sylvia Milrod: Citizen of the United States; special writer, Office of Public Information, salary, \$4,750; 1935-38, private tutoring; 1938-41, editor and man-

ager, Brentwood Brevities Magazine; 1941-43, radio station WINX, Director of Victory Programs; 1943, Public Relations, the Blue Network, New York City; 1944, clerk, Civilian Personnel Office, War Department.

John J. Shurman: Citizen of United States; expediter, Bureau of Supply, Surplus Property Section, salary, \$4,750; 1933-35, Washington Times-Herald, Washington, D. C.; 1935-36, Washington Post, Washington, D. C., advertising clerk; 1935-36, Sears, Roebuck & Co., Washington, D. C., window dresser; 1937-38, Auto Dealers, salesman; 1938-42, United States Department of the Interior, St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D. C., attendant; 1942-42, United States Treasury, Procurement Division, Washington, D. C., delivery clerk; 1942-44, United States Treasury, Procurement Division, Elmira, N. Y., administrative assistant; 1944-45, United States Treasury, Procurement Division, Cincinnati, Ohio, Chief, Storage and Transportation.

William H. Lamb: Citizen of United States; expediter, Procurement Coordination Branch, Bureau of Supply, Surplus Property Section, salary, \$4,750; 1916-25, private secretary, assistant purchasing agent, American Woolen Co.; 1927-28, owner, W. H. Lamb & Co., Boston, Mass.; 1929-33, general salesman, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.; 1934-35, district manager, Standard Oil Co., Charlotte, N. C.; 1935-40, vice president, general sales manager, Jack Kickens Manufacturing Co., Asheville, N. C.; 1942-44, coordinator and expediter, Goodyear Aircraft Corp., Akron, Ohio; 1944-45, special liaison man, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.

John R. Summers: Citizen of United States; expediter, Bureau of Supply, Procurement Coordination Branch, salary, \$4,750; 1940-42, salesman, The Glidden Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; 1942-45, purchasing officer, United States Maritime Commission, Department of Commerce, District of Columbia.

William L. Parks, Jr.: Citizen of United States; procurement officer, Bureau of Supply, Procurement Coordination Branch, salary, \$4,730; 1936-37, supervisor, Globe Mail Service, New York City; 1937-38, chief pay roll clerk, Collier Service, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 1938-41, office manager, Seafarers' International Union; 1941-43, supervisor, British Supply Mission; 1943-45, office manager, Combined Agency for Middle East Supplies; 1943-45, executive officer, British Civil Secretariat.

Gilbert G. Rich: Citizen of Canada; industrial engineer, Bureau of Supply, Industrial Rehabilitation Division, salary, \$4,750; 1923-26, Dominion Paper Co. Ltd., Toronto, Canada, clerk; 1936-39, Gibson Bros., Toronto, property manager; 1939-45, Canadian Army active force, commissioned, September 1941.

Paul V. Kreh: Citizen of United States; purchase and supply officer, Finance and Administration, Administrative Services, Purchase and Supply, salary, \$4,750; 1930-42, Charles G. Stott, salesman; 1942-42, Office for Emergency Management, inspector; 1942-43, Office for Emergency Management, Supervisor, Stores and Shipping Unit; 1943-43, Office for Emergency Management, assistant purchase and supply officer; 1943-44, Office for Emergency Management, senior administrative assistant; 1944-44, Office for Emergency Management, liaison officer; 1944-45, Treasury Department Liquidation Division, liaison officer.

William R. Downing: Citizen of United States; investigator, Finance and Administration, Personnel Investigation, salary, \$4,750; 1934-37, Meredith Carver, insurance adjuster; 1937-38, Kentucky State Highway Department, statistician; 1938-41, Meredith Carver, insurance adjuster; 1941, British Purchasing Commission, statistician; 1941-42, Washington Daily News, bookkeeper-cashier; 1942, Washington Terminal Co., ticket agent; 1942-43, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., investigator; 1943-44, Federal Works Agency, Division of Investigations, special agent; 1944, Office of Price Administration, special representative of Administrator's Office.

Victory Wayne Wilson: Citizen of United States; requirement analyst, Bureau of Supply, Rehabilitation Division, Analysis Section, salary \$4,900; 1941-42, assistant market analyst, Wilson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; 1942-44, associate business analyst, Office of Price Administration.

Anne C. Pollack: Citizen of United States; assistant administrative officer, Bureau of Supplies, Administrative and Procurement Branch, salary \$4,750; 1934-35, clerk-stenographer, Emergency Corporation Loan Office; 1935-39, vice clerk, Farm Credit Administration; 1939-41, Assistant Chief, Personnel Division, Surplus Marketing Administration; 1941-43, administrative assistant, Foreign Economic Administration; 1943-45, Chief, Administrative Section, Foreign Economic Administration.

Pietro R. Curcio: Citizen of United States; Assistant Chief, Bureau of Finance and Administration, Administrative Services Division, Properties and Procure-



ment Section, salary \$4,750; 1917-23, Watts Bros., clerk, bookkeeper, and on sales staff; 1924-34, self; 1935, Federal Emergency Relief Administration; 1935-42, Work Projects Administration, Project Control Division, divisional clerk; 1942-44, Office for Emergency Management, Central Administrative Services, Chief.

William Carl Breeze: Citizen of United States; procurement specialist, Bureau of supply, Procurement Coordination Branch, salary \$4,750; 1932-36, Bohn Aluminum & Brass Co., Detroit, Mich., inspector; 1936-40, Family Oil & Supply Co., Pontiac, Mich., assistant sales manager; 1940-41, General Motors Truck Corp., Pontiac, Mich., inspector; 1941-42, Eureka Vacuum Cleaner Co., assistant purchasing agent; 1942-43, United States naval ordnance plant, Centerline, Mich., buyer; 1943-45, United States Maritime Commission, Washington, D. C., purchasing officer.

Grace W. Tellier: Citizen of United States; attorney, general counsel's office, salary \$4,900; 1917-19, Tellier & Briggs, Little Rock, Ark., secretary; 1919-23, Department of Justice, Little Rock, Ark., law clerk; 1930-33, Department of Justice, Little Rock, Ark., attorney, part time; 1933-43, private law practice, Little Rock, Ark., general legal work.

Eugenia Keller: Citizen of the United States; supply analyst, Medical and Sanitation Supply, Division of Bureau of Supply, salary \$4,750; 1937, Indiana State Board of Health, Indianapolis, Ind., analyst in food and drug bureau; 1938-40, Carroll Drug & Perfumers, Fort Wayne, Ind., pharmacist in drug store; 1940-42, Union Hospital, Terre Haute, Ind., chief pharmacist; 1942, Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., junior examiner in pharmacy; 1942-43, War Production Board, industrial economist.

Geraldine F. Morris: Citizen of the United States; special field assistant, Division of Displaced Persons, Bureau of Services, salary \$4,500; 1924-25, Overseas News Agency, New York City, reporter; 1931-40, William Morris Agency, Inc., New York City, assistant to the president; 1940, Worlds Fair, Inc., New York City, consultant; 1940-41, own business, New York City; 1941-42, British Information Service, New York City, assistant to director; 1943, Civilian Defense Voluntary Organization, New York City, assistant to chairman; 1941-43, Russian War Relief, New York City, administrator.

Howard Getz: Citizen of United States; administrative analyst, Bureau of Finance and Administration, Management and Budget Division, salary \$4,900; 1930-32, Union Clothing Co., Allentown, Pa., manager and part owner; 1933-35, National Finance & Investment Co., Allentown, Pa., assistant office manager; 1935-39, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C., reviewer; 1940-42, Surplus Marketing Administration, Dallas, Tex., special agent; 1942-45, War Department, Quartermaster General, Washington, D. C., management analyst.

Victoria P. Harris: Citizen of United States; analyst, Bureau of Supply, Agricultural Rehabilitation Division, salary \$4,730; 1935-37, Appalachian Electric Power Co., Roanoke, Va., home economist; 1937, Ohio State University, Extension Service, Columbus, Ohio, assistant home management specialist; 1937-43, Rural Electrification Administration, specialist, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Julian A. Ripley: Citizen of United States; area analyst, senior deputy, Director General's Office, Far Eastern Division, salary \$4,750; September 1933-June 1935, Yale University Graduate School, New Haven, Conn.; Sterling fellowship, research and economics; September 1936-March 1937, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala., assistant professor of economics; March 1937-July 1941, self-employed; July 1941-July 1944, Farm Security Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., economist, Program and Reports Division.

Milton M. Wisser: Citizen of United States. Chief, pay Roll and Audit Section, Finance and Administration, salary \$4,900; September 1920-January 1922, accountant, Machles Audit Co.; January 1922-June 1924, accountant-production assistant, All-Type Mailing Tube Co.; June 1924-March 1925, accountant-office manager, L. T. Levy & Son; March 1925-February, accountant-credit, L. L. Inc.; February 1927-August 1934, buyer-manager, O. R. & O. Inc.; August 1934-August 1936, supervisor buyer, the Haverfield Co.; August 1936-March 1941, buyer-manager, O. R. & O. Inc.; March 1941-April 1942, buyer-manager, Maison Maurice; May 1942-January 1943, buyer-manager, Feber Co., Inc.; February 1943-August 1943, senior purchasing clerk, United States Maritime Commission; October 1943-January 1944, purchasing officer, United States Maritime Commission; March 1944-August 1944, price and analysis officer, United States Maritime Commission; August 1944-45, examiner, United States Maritime Commission.



Gladys Faye Barnes: Citizen of United States; classification officer, Finance and Administration, Management and Budget; salary, \$4,750; February 1942–September 1943, classification analyst, Office of Secretary of War, War Department, Washington, D. C.; September 1943–August 1945, inspector, Joseph F. Hauning, New York, N. Y.; office, Secretary of War, Civilian Personnel Division, Inspection Branch, New York.

Atha C. Elwin: Citizen of United States; placement officer, finance and administration, personnel placement; salary, \$4,750; 1935, Office of Education, Washington, D. C.; abstractor of material on youth conditions throughout United States; 1935–39, National Youth Administration, Administrator Assistant; 1939–40, Department of Agriculture, secretary to Chief of Agricultural Projects Section; 1940–43, War Production Board, Administrator Assistant; 1943–44, Foreign Economic Administration, administrative assistant, analyst in Foreign Service Division.

Frances S. Tilley: Citizen of United States; classification officer, Finance and Administration, Division of Management and Budget, salary, \$4,750; 1942–43, War Department, Office of the Secretary, Chief, Classification Section, Civilian Personnel Division; 1943–44, War Department, Office of the Secretary, Chief Classification and Wage Analyst.

#### UNRRA TRAINING CENTER

Mr. LUDLOW. Some criticism has reached this committee, Governor Lehman, about your training centers; that is to say, some have questioned the necessity of having training centers at all in the sort of service you perform in the distribution of these benefices. How many training centers have you?

Mr. LEHMAN. We have only one training center.

Mr. LUDLOW. I see you have one set up in Maryland, with personnel at headquarters of six.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. We have had two training centers. We have a training center at the University of Maryland for employees of the United States and Canada; and, for that matter, some of the persons who come from other countries in this hemisphere have been sent there, to give them some background and preparation.

Mr. LUDLOW. About how many have been trained?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I am sorry; I could get you that figure very easily.

(The information follows:)

#### THE UNRRA TRAINING CENTER

The UNRRA Training Center was established on the campus of the University of Maryland on May 1, 1944, to train personnel recruited in North America for overseas service, furnishing them with an introduction to their duties, and operating as a staging area for their overseas shipment.

In the course of a relatively brief training period, typically lasting 6 weeks, personnel are instructed in regional characteristics, UNRRA organization and policy and field procedures. During this period, also, opportunity is provided for the completion of personnel records, physical examinations, overseas inoculations, applications for passports and visas, and arrangements for transportation.

By the middle of October 1945 the center had trained 1,733 persons.

Mr. LUDLOW. Your personnel there as set down in the book here is six.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Six people are listed there as the staff of the school, but a number of people have gone through the training. Some have been there only a week and some have been there for 6 weeks. We have used it actually as a sort of staging center, because it has been so hard to establish how long it would take to get priorities for

people on planes or boats. Sometimes they have backed up there and sometimes they have been able to go forward at once.

The training center is now closed over at Granville, France. That really was not so much a training center as a staging center. It was a place where our people were sent to get their instructions from the military whom they relieved and where they got final instructions about messing and how to draw supplies and pay. They were formed into teams there, and so on. We prefer to call it a staging center, rather than a training center. I understand one has been opened up at a point in Belgium.

Mr. LEHMAN. That takes the place of Granville.

Mr. LUDLOW. This figure of six here is the instruction personnel?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Yes.

Mr. LUDLOW. Now you have people in training at headquarters, 82. Are they instructors?

Mr. SWERDLOW. That is not at headquarters, Mr. Ludlow. Those were the number of persons who were at the training center. Six represents the administrative employees at the training center.

Mr. LUDLOW. You have them set up here "At headquarters," but they are in Maryland?

Mr. SWERDLOW. Yes.

Mr. LUDLOW. And this training school is for the training of what sort of personnel?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. They may be medical personnel, doctors or nurses; they may go abroad on supply jobs; they may go on administrative jobs. We prefer to have on-the-job training, but we have probably been as limited in space as any organization that has headquarters in the city of Washington. As a result, we have not been able to bring our people into Washington and give them training on the job. We did have to give them some background, some understanding of the resolutions under which they will work, and some understanding of our policies, so we adopted this system of having them go out to the University of Maryland, where we had a certain number of instructors, mostly part time.

Mr. LUDLOW. Just to familiarize them with their duties?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That is right.

Mr. LEHMAN. May I say I very much wish we had been able to give our people much more thorough training than we have. We take people from different parts of the country, from many different vocations. Most of them have not been abroad; they are quite unfamiliar with the customs and background of the people with whom they are going to work. In only a relatively few cases have they any knowledge of languages; they are unfamiliar with the policies of UNRRA, or even with the wishes of Congress or other legislative bodies.

We send them down there for a few weeks and can give them at least the rudiments of training. We also have a chance of evaluating these people and, in a number of instances, after they have been in training we have told them they could not go abroad; that they were not fitted for that thing. We have not culled out all of the people not qualified to go, but we have done something along that line.

I very much wish we had been able to do great deal more of that. It would have been useful in our work. But we were not able to do it because of the urgency of the situation which required us to get people overseas as promptly as possible.

## OBLIGATION OF UNITED STATES TO CONTRIBUTE TO UNRRA

Mr. DIRKSEN. Let me refer for a moment to the interesting question raised by Mr. O'Neal relative to the moral question. In section 6 of article 10 of the agreement, there is this language—

That in the case of the United States, the appropriate constitutional body to determine the amount and character and time of the contributions of the United States is the Congress of the United States.

I would assume, of course, from even a liberal interpretation of that language, that no obligation can actually be raised on the part of this country, moral or otherwise, unless the Congress sees fit to provide the funds. Would not that be your interpretation?

Mr. LEHMAN. There is no doubt that the legislative body of any country, and certainly of this country, is the final arbiter as to what funds are to be provided. When Congressman O'Neal asked me that question, I started to give him an answer to the effect that Congress alone must be the judge of whether or not they have a moral obligation. I certainly do not arrogate to myself the right to tell Congress what they must or must not appropriate. I can, as a citizen and as the head of this international organization of which the United States is a very important part, describe to you gentlemen the great need for these funds. I can tell you, as I have told you, what the alternative will be if you do not give the funds. I think it would be chaos and I cannot emphasize that too strongly. In the final analysis, the vote on the appropriation is that of the Congress of the United States. I do want to add, however, that I think countries like the United Kingdom, Canada, Brazil, and others—many others—did believe, in appropriating their money, that the United States would appropriate the full \$1,350,000,000. But far be it from me to tell the Congress of the United States what they should or should not do. I can only emphasize what will happen if they do not do it and what I think is the urgent need of this money.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I think both the House and Senate had that very specifically in mind and it probably arose out of other experiences we had even at home, because in section 8 of article 10 we include this language—

the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration shall not be authorized to enter into contracts or undertake or incur obligations beyond the limits of appropriations made under this authorization and by other countries and receipts from other sources.

So I thought that was even more safeguarding language to make sure; but that question of moral obligation is going to be raised, of course, and it looks to me as if we had that in mind at the time that language was written in.

Mr. LEHMAN. I again want to say, without expressing any opinion as to the moral obligation of Congress or its Members, that if UNRRA does not get the money UNRRA folds up; it cannot continue. And I believe the result in many directions would be disastrous.

## MISSION IN ETHIOPIA

Mr. DIRKSEN. Now, Mr. Hendrickson, let me ask you: Do we have any more UNRRA people in Ethiopia now?



Mr. HENDRICKSON. I believe at this particular time we do not have any, but we do have a Chief of Mission now who will be going forward there rather soon.

Mr. DIRKSEN. At any given time, what was the top number of people we had in Ethiopia?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I have forgotten. I believe I indicated that to you in a letter at one time. It was either six or eight.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That was the top number at any one time?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That is right.

#### EXPENSES FOR UNITED STATES AT PHILLIPSVILLE CAMP

Mr. DIRKSEN. I notice from the auditors' report the expenses for this country at the Phillipsville camp were fixed at 163,000 pounds sterling. Has that transaction with the British finally been determined?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I am sorry; I do not have the answer on that.

Mr. LEHMAN. It has not been determined.

Mr. DIRKSEN. It is still an open question?

Mr. LEHMAN. It is still an open question.

#### MOVING PICTURE OF OPERATIONS OF UNRRA IN GREECE

Mr. DIRKSEN. I should say on that that Mr. Fields, who was the publicity man at Athens at the time I was there, indicated in the course of that conference that a full-length movie was to be made of that operation in Greece. Was that ever done?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. No. As a matter of fact, there have been various efforts—not by UNRRA but by the Army Signal Corps, the British Information Service, and so on—to produce movies of different segments of the work, and there is a brief movie called, I believe, Report on UNRRA, which is made up of news reels and other things, produced by the Information Service of the United States and the United Kingdom. But UNRRA itself has not made any movies.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Was that done with shots actually taken by commercial photographers at cost to UNRRA, or was it a donated service?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. There may be some instances where they have done some things for UNRRA, but for the most part what has been done has not been done by the commercial services. I believe they have been Government services, some of which were made available to us.

#### NUMBER, COST, AND DISTRIBUTION OF TRACTORS

Mr. DIRKSEN. The other day I raised the question about tractors and the cost of tractors. I wonder if you could submit a little break-down showing the number of tractors furnished, the distribution to different countries, the cost of the tractors, and the cost of transportation?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I shall be glad to. We have gotten tractors from the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States. Do you have in mind only those furnished by the United States or all three?

Mr. DIRKSEN. All three, if it is not too much trouble, Mr. Hendrickson.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I will try to do that.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

### UNRRA PROCUREMENT OF TRACTORS

In the task of rendering assistance to invaded nations in the rehabilitation of agricultural production, the provision of tractors for the restoration of field draft power is of highest urgency. Guided by field reports from its agricultural officers, UNRRA has based tractor requirements on the total war loss of tractors and work stock.

UNRRA's program of shipment of tractors for 1945-46 will provide Albania with 4.2 percent of her total field draft power requirements; for Czechoslovakia, 9.0 percent of the total requirement will be provided; for Greece, 9.8 percent; for Poland, 4.9 percent; for Yugoslavia, 11.8 percent; and for China, 0.64 percent. The Administration's program of shipment of tractors for 1945-46, as well as total shipments to date, is set forth in the table below:

Country	UNRRA's total shipment through September 1945				UNRRS's program of shipment 1945-46	
	From all countries		From United States		From all countries	
	Tractors	Value in United States dollars (f. o. b. basis)	Tractor	Value in United States dollars (f. o. b. basis)	Tractors	Value in United States dollars (f. o. b. basis)
Albania.....	25	22	25	22	50	45
Czechoslovakia.....	1,214	1,093	964	868	1,691	1,522
Greece.....	1,226	1,103	1,126	1,013	2,052	1,847
Poland.....	3,504	3,154	3,004	2,704	5,601	5,041
Yugoslavia.....	1,630	1,467	1,230	1,107	7,792	7,013
China.....					3,000	2,700
Total.....	7,599	6,839	6,349	5,714	20,186	18,168

In addition to the above costs shown on an f. o. b. price basis, there is a charge of approximately 15 percent for handling and inland transportation by the U. S. Treasury Department for all tractors bought in the United States and an ocean shipping charge to European countries which averages about \$85 per tractor.

Of tractors shipped from the United States through the end of September 1945, the numbers supplied by various firms are as follows:

	Tractors		Tractors
Allis-Chalmers.....	140	Massey Harris.....	279
Case.....	940	Minneapolis Moline.....	395
Deere.....	1,342	Oliver.....	408
International Harvester.....	2,517		
Ford Ferguson.....	328	Total.....	6,349

Procurement of tractors to complete the 1945-46 program is now in progress; and it is expected that a substantial number of the tractors needed to fill the program will be secured from United States military surplus abroad.

### STATELESS CHILDREN

Mr. DIRKSEN. Now, in the case of these stateless children, what is your program with respect to them? I assume there are stateless children, some homeless, orphan children?

Mr. LEHMAN. There are, of course, in the camps a number of stateless children. The number of those without any parents or other people who can care for them is relatively small. Most of the children, and the number of them is substantial, have either one or both parents, or if they have not, they have attached themselves to the families of friends or relatives who are also in camps. They are not

being treated any differently from others. A few of the stateless children have been sent to France and have been accepted by the French Government for admission, and have been placed in institutions or in homes by some of the private agencies. The Swiss Government and the Swedish Government have accepted a certain number of children. I do not believe they are confined to stateless children. I believe they are children who needed expert care.

#### ADDITIONAL FUNDS NEEDED

Mr. DIRKSEN. With respect to additional funds over and above the amount that is involved here, you mentioned this morning that another 1 percent would be requested. Is there some clue as to when that request will be referred to the Congress?

Mr. LEHMAN. It will be submitted very promptly. I am certainly not pulling my punches on that. I have disclosed our needs as frequently and as fully as I could so that there would be no misunderstanding it. Just when that request will be taken up by the proper committee of Congress I do not know. The sooner the better.

#### TAXES ON GOODS FURNISHED TO OTHER COUNTRIES

Mr. DIRKSEN. Do any of the countries to whom goods have been distributed levy any taxes of any kind whether local or national upon the goods that come into the countries receiving them?

Mr. FELLER. Our agreements with the recipient countries, which I think you will find in that brown binder, provide that no taxes shall be levied on goods owned by the Administration. The Government may levy normal taxes on the goods after they have entered the regular channels of distribution, but it may not impose any tax on goods furnished by UNRRA in a manner which reduces the resources of UNRRA.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Is that actually being carried out in all cases?

Mr. FELLER. I have heard nothing to indicate the contrary, and no one has ever indicated to us that that agreement is being violated. If you have heard of such action we would be very glad to take it up.

Mr. DIRKSEN. With respect to Yugoslavia, have you made any studies to indicate how much of their machinery, equipment, and durable goods have been siphoned out of the country?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. Rolf Nugent is here. He was deputy chief of the mission in Yugoslavia, in charge of the Bureau of Supply and Distribution there until sometime quite recently. He is very familiar with that situation.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Just hold it for a minute, Mr. Nugent, and I will get back to it.

#### EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONNEL

Your personnel is hired without regard to civil-service classification?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. In headquarters, we have our own classification system, modeled after that of the Federal Government.

Mr. DIRKSEN. But in hiring them you do not comply with the provisions of the regular Civil Service Classification Act?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. No.



## NUMBER OF AUTOMOBILES

Mr. DIRKSEN. How many automobiles do you have, Mr. Hendrickson?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. You mean everywhere?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes, all told, that you own for administrative purposes.

Mr. TABER. You mean inclusive of passenger cars?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I do not know. I think we could bring those figures together.

Mr. TABER. Could you show them separately by trucks and passenger cars?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I was trying to think how soon we could do that, because not only have we shipped them over there, but we have had to procure them sometimes from the armies right there on the ground. We will try to do that.

Mr. LEHMAN. The automobiles that are used by UNRRA are mainly trucks and jeeps which are used in order to permit our personnel to get around. It does not do much good to have a doctor or nurse who must cover a large territory if they do not have some way of getting around.

Mr. DIRKSEN. You may insert that figure in the record.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Yes.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

There are four trucks, one passenger car, one station wagon, and two motorcycles attached to the Washington headquarters of UNRRA. Cables have been sent to UNRRA offices outside the United States for similar information.

Mr. LEHMAN. My impression is, subject to correction, that here in Washington we only have a few.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I can tell you exactly. We have one station wagon and one automobile here, which are used primarily in connection with the training center in Maryland. At London we had no automobiles until recently. I think we have acquired three for administrative purposes in moving people around there. All of the rest of our automobiles are in the missions, and as I say, there are very few automobiles among them. They are primarily jeeps and trucks of various kinds that we have obtained from the military.

Mr. LEHMAN. I would like to put in the record that neither the Director General nor any other official of UNRRA at headquarters has a private automobile assigned for his own use, for either private or official purposes.

## EQUIPMENT FOR HOSPITALS

Mr. DIRKSEN. I note that you are procuring certain equipment for 1,066 hospitals, for 40-bed and 200-bed hospitals. If my arithmetic is correct that would be equipment for about 75,000 beds; is that right?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I cannot say exactly, but I believe that would be approximately right. A big share of that is from surplus either in Italy or in France from the Army.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Have these hospitals been denuded of equipment in very many places?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Yes; they are in pretty bad shape in certain areas, according to our information. That is true in Greece, and that is true

in certain parts of Yugoslavia, and I understand it is true in certain parts of Poland.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. Dirksen, when you were in Greece, did you see the hospitals in Salonika or Crete?

Mr. DIRKSEN. No.

Mr. LEHMAN. I did, and without the help that they have gotten from UNRRA there would have been no way of taking care of the sick.

LETTER TO CONGRESSMAN DIRKSEN IN RE DISPOSITION OF FOOD AND MATERIALS AND TREATMENT OF UNRRA PERSONNEL IN YUGOSLAVIA

Mr. DIRKSEN. Now, Mr. Chairman, I would like to read a letter. It is rather lengthy, and I hope you will bear with me.

Mr. LUDLOW. Yes; go ahead.

Mr. DIRKSEN. It was written only 10 days ago. It was written on the 3d of October, and it comes from one who was in Trieste, and incidentally, he is an officer on duty over in that area. I think it would be of sufficient interest to the committee, and Governor, I think it would be of sufficient interest to you to warrant reading this letter. It is addressed to me and goes as follows:

I am very much interested in the discussion now taking place in Congress about UNRRA. Course all I know about the discussion taking place is what we can hear over the radio, BBC, and occasionally an American broadcast. Recently the Army newspapers have carried articles concerning it. It seems that some of the Members of Congress are not exactly satisfied with the supervision set-up of UNRRA, and there are other phases under it that are probably being discussed. Since the United States has been asked for another 1 percent of its national income certainly every thinking person should be interested in where the money is going; is it doing the job that we think it is doing? \* \* \* is it being properly supervised? etc., since Yugoslavia is one of the nations receiving aid under UNRRA and having the opportunity to discuss first hand with the UNRRA officials in charge of the aid going to Yugoslavia. I talked to the supervisors, visited with the "hired help" most of them Italians, some Yugoslavene extractions, visited the "battle line" where the Yugoslav troops are on one side and the Allied troops are on the other, saw a part of the equipment being turned over to them, but most of what follows, in fact, all of it are the views of the persons talked to; certainly they are not the views of the writer; he has no views, since he did not have time or opportunity to make any investigation of the situation first hand. The items which follow are merely notes taken down from various persons interviewed, without giving their names, since Trieste is the main receiving center for all the Yugoslav materials I violate no confidence in saying that the material was gathered between the 23d of September and 29th of September while there.

There is a mild revolution going on in Yugoslavia. \* \* \* Tito has charge, and the Government is a one-party communistic form of government. Yugoslav persons are hired locally to help the UNRRA officials \* \* \* people are forbidden in Yugoslavia to talk to UNRRA representatives \* \* \* recently in Split (Splitano) Yugoslavia, the office manager of UNRRA disappeared about a month ago and has not been heard of since. The Yugoslavs have left Trieste officially; there is a battle line about 4 miles from the city up in the mountains. The Yugoslavs, armed, are on one side and the Allied troops (also armed) are on the other side. In the city of Trieste there are still about 10,000 Yugoslav troops in civilian clothes that are armed awaiting orders. In Yugoslavia Tito has his own version of OGPU, which functions day and night.

There is more fear among the Yugoslavs today than during the period when the Germans and Italians were there \* \* \* terroris tgroups are operating \* \* \* people are forbidden, as stated before, to talk to UNRRA officials, and the officials have been refused cooperation by the higher-ups in Belgrade; they have been told they could not have a free hand. In Kastel one of the UNRRA officials was taken into custody by the Yugoslavs and kept from 8:30 p. m. to 1:30 a. m. the next morning, although he had his official documents



and was wearing an American uniform with the UNRRA ensignia on it. They refused him permission to talk to anyone nor permit him to call anyone.

Where is the food going? They say to Tito's army and not to the people. During July and August 1945 the people of Split received only one ration of food, 8 kilos of wheat (a kilo is roughly 2½ pounds), three-fourths kilo of canned meat, and one fourth kilo of lard. During the period the warehouses were loaded to capacity and the docks also. If the food received during those 2 months had been distributed that came into the Dalmatian area for UNRRA, it would have fed 7,000,000 people with a bare sustenance. Since July and August the program has been stepped up between 25 and 70 percent, and enough food has been received to feed about 12,000,000 people a bare sustenance.

During the months of July and August, although the food was coming in (up to September 15 there had been 103 ships, carrying over 285,000 tons, come in), regularly, the UNRRA officials, when they finally put the pressure on, could not find out where it was going or how it was being used. The ships are unloaded on the grounds at the dock in Trieste, Split, and other Yugoslav ports. The materials are turned over to the Yugoslavs at the dock, a receipt taken therefor, but the UNRRA officials couldn't find out where it was going. UNRRA is to blame for the personnel hired.

There are about 20 investigators in the Dalmatian area (this refers to the Yugoslav territory where the goods are going); 6 of these men are competent investigators; 14 are less than mediocre; and either don't care or are just generally incompetent. The least salary an investigator receives, paid by UNRRA funds is \$6,000 per year, with a per diem of \$7 per day, and in addition is allowed some other expenses, which the writer didn't understand about. The assignments are made in the following manner: An investigator is given an assignment to cover 12 to 14 towns in a space of time to bring back reports on. It is his job to go into that area assigned, talk to the people, see what foods they are receiving from UNRRA, etc. Too many reports are collected by visiting only one town in the area, visiting the local person having charge of the disposition of UNRRA materials, asking him if everything is O. K., spending the time visiting over a cup of coffee, and turning in a favorable report. Not all reports are made in such a manner, but most of them are. Some of the towns are not even visited, but generally the reports are taken merely from the official in the town.

Propaganda is going the rounds that the goods are coming from Russia. The wheat sacks generally have been made in Wichita, Kans., or Minneapolis, Minn. That is explained away by stating that the sack comes from the United States, that the flour comes from Russia. Of course the sack, as I understand it from them, has something about UNRRA on it so not all the people are fooled, but those that can't read are, and even some that can swallow the yarn about the sacks coming from the States.

Eighty-five percent of the people don't want Tito. They want a democracy. They say they'd rather take the Germans and Italians back than what they have today. Tito has about a million men under arms; to say that it is hard to get into Yugoslavia to investigate anything is true. Recently the official government at Belgrade asked that a tractor man and a Ford machinery man be sent into the area to assist them. Two were sent from the Ford Motor Co., in England. They arrived in Trieste, and it took exactly 30 days for them to receive clearance papers from Belgrade, in the meantime the experts which had been asked for cooled their heels in Trieste; it came through on September 23. Every person applying for visa permit is checked and double checked, many are refused visas. Recently a secretary to UNRRA in Split awaited permit to leave the country for 60 days. When it didn't come through the UNRRA official there put her on an American Liberty ship that was ready to sail back to the States. She was removed by Government officials.

One of the UNRRA representatives is a Yugoslav by birth; he spent 7 months in Split. He made many attempts to be permitted to go into the country to investigate conditions, but permission was refused him; and, recently, the Government asked that he be removed from duty for UNRRA in Split. Today he is working in Trieste. In fairness it should be stated that the Yugoslavs accused him of having something to do with some coffee or other foodstuff that the Yugoslavs claim came into the country illegally. He was not accorded a hearing by his superior officer in UNRRA, but summarily removed from his post and sent to Trieste. This man, before leaving Split, had talked to several hundred persons there.

UNRRA personnel cannot go outside of the territory assigned to them without special permission from the Government.



UNRRA is buying from the United States Government—anyhow, they are coming from the War Department—5,000 trucks, equipped with trailers and wrenches. These are now in process of being turned over to Yugoslavia. These trucks are coming from all over Italy; some of them were used in the African campaign and against the Gothic line. Most of them are being driven from Leghorn up to Trieste and taken by UNRRA out to the border line 4 miles and, upon being receipted for, are turned over. Up to date about 2,500 trucks and trailers have been turned over, with some 2,500 yet to arrive. My informant said that the trucks are sold to UNRRA, \$1,500 for the truck and \$500 for the trailer. I went out with an UNRRA official to turn over a convoy to them. We drove out to the line, couldn't find anyone to turn them over to, drove down into Yugoslav territory a couple of miles on a country road, came to a sentry post, was stopped and turned around by the sentry.

We were not permitted to go on down to their encampment to talk to a superior officer about getting someone out there to take charge of the trucks. Going back to the line, just over in Yugoslav territory, there were five trucks that had been turned over the day before to them. In the back of one of the trucks and trailers was about a couple thousand brand-new fan belts, and dozens upon dozens of electric drills, new car tools that had never been used. Upon inquiry, was informed those things had just been thrown in; UNRRA wasn't paying for them. There was easily three or four thousand dollars' worth of electrical equipment and tools in the trucks there—such as drills, punches, electric grinders—some of them were old and may have needed repairing but it is equipment that couldn't be purchased back in the States for love or money.

Only one UNRRA official that I talked to thought he was receiving proper cooperation and that cooperation was coming, so he stated, from the local officials—not the central government. He was assigned to the area in Slovenia. He said the people there are more progressive; that the official news agency Tanjug had given, through the papers, UNRRA credit for foodstuff coming in; that the people, from the peasants to the high officials, know it is coming from UNRRA. He agrees, however, that it is impossible to find out where the food is going, although some food is being given to the people in his area. Outside of this one investigator, the story was different in the others. He, too, states that the food is being used for army and political purposes.

Mr. LEHMAN. Who said that?

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is part of the letter.

Mr. LEHMAN. No; but you say somebody stated that to one official.

Mr. DIRKSEN (continuing with reading of letter):

Outside of this one investigator the story was different in the others. He, too, states that the food is being used for the army and for political purposes.

Notes at random: No party will be out against Tito; either the people will vote for him or they won't vote because they will be afraid to oppose him. The Government restriction appears to be loosening up somewhat; the people want to look to the west for leadership rather than Russia, but know that with Tito their destinies and those of the Soviet Union will be linked. Tito is doing a good job of propaganda, with press and especially with the radio. I talked to a Capt. John A. Blatnik, 12 Fourth Street SW, Chisholm, Minn., not about UNRRA, but conditions generally in Yugoslavia. Captain Blatnik had performed a special mission for the Army, being employed in Strategic Forces during the past 9 months with the partisans in Yugoslavia. His job was to locate German forces, material, relay the information back behind the lines and planes would come over and destroy them. After the war ended and his mission, he spent about 14 days in Yugoslavia visiting his relatives. He can perhaps throw more light on what the people think of Tito, the chances of the unification of the country, etc., than any person I chanced to meet and talk to. I only talked to him for a short time. I include his name because, as I stated, it is not connected with UNRRA and I am sure he would be glad to convey any information gained from his visit there. He is at present time en route to States for a well-deserved leave.

The person in charge of UNRRA for Yugoslavia is a Russian, as head of the mission. That UNRRA needs a general housecleaning in procuring competent investigators spending the millions and millions is a fact. The local men admit this. That something should be done immediately to see that the food, clothing, and other materials are going where they should go is also a fact. Of course, as long as the United Nations turn over the materials with no questions asked them, of course, it will be stored, hoarded, and used for political

purposes, within and without Yugoslavia. For instance, there are a lot of Yugoslavs living in Trieste and its environs that is a part of Italy. Politically speaking, as a matter of jurisdiction, those persons are Italians and under UNRRA are not entitled to receive any of the foodstuffs going to Yugoslavia; yet it is coming back into Italy for the Yugoslavs. About 2,000 persons a day come from Fiume, Italy, to Trieste, Italy, by train. It is estimated that they carry home with them 500 tons of flour per day. A Negro soldier that had driven a truck from Leghorn, Italy, to Trieste, to deliver to them, stated it about as good as anyone could when he said, "It's a helluva note when you can't get into a man's country to give him something." It is a helluva note that the American people are asked to give another billion and a half dollars and not know where it is going. It isn't that we shouldn't help feed those less fortunate than ourselves; we should; but when it isn't going where we want it to go, then we should have the right to say "no," and no more will be forthcoming until we know and can see that it is going to feed the hungry. What we want is it go direct to the people not through a middle man. Who ever heard of spending such fantastic sums of money on the say-so of so few who investigate so little, and who receive no cooperation from those who tell them nothing? One other thing I'd just like to mention and that is censorship, in Trieste and environs by the United Nations. The folks back home have been taught that we are entitled to a free press and they read in the paper about the Russians restricting the press from coming into certain areas dominated by the Russians. The only newspaper persons today reporting what is happening in Trieste are persons employed by the Department of State of the United States, and United Nations. There are no newspaper reporters other than those. Perhaps because of the seriousness of the situation at this moment things must be like that, but UNRRA needs an overhauling and investigating by Congress—not Mr. Lehman and the high-ups. The men in the field, the small fry that work in the offices, the clerks, interpreters (local folks) know more about what is going in than anyone else. Anyhow I'm interested as a citizen in having it made right as it can be, and I feel that I'd be derelict in my duties not to report it to the proper authorities, to you, that you can be made aware of what is happening away from where you are—but something which vitally affects each one of us.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Now I want to reaffirm that that letter is signed by an officer of the United States Navy, and is dated October 3, 1945. Now, I shall be very happy to have any comment on the allegations contained therein.

Mr. LUDLOW. Would you like to comment on it?

Mr. LEHMAN. No. I think it is a very interesting letter.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes; it is a very interesting letter.

Mr. LEHMAN. It opens up the whole question as to whether or not UNRRA should distribute supplies direct; and, meritorious as that proposal might be, I think it is practically impossible. I do not think we could possibly distribute direct to the people. I do not think any relief organization has ever done it on any large scale. I think it would take so many thousands of people to do it that the expense would be so great and the difficulty of administration so overwhelming that I think it would be impossible. But, as to the letter, I would be glad if Mr. Nugent would comment on it.

Mr. LUDLOW. Yes. Mr. Nugent.

#### COMMENT ON LETTER ADDRESSED TO CONGRESSMAN DIRKSEN

Mr. NUGENT. I do not wish to question the sincerity and patriotism of the writer of this letter. Since so many of the statements are quite contrary to my own observations and the reports of the field staff of the Yugoslav mission, I feel that the explanation for many of his statements must lie in the unreliability of his sources of information.

Most of the comments, the writer is careful to point out, were not based on first-hand observations but upon hearsay. He has repeated



many rumors which have long been current in Yugoslavia and in neighboring places such as Trieste and Bari. The Yugoslav mission investigated many of these rumors without finding any evidence to substantiate them. In view of the political tensions in Yugoslavia, and their consequent international repercussions, one must be exceedingly wary of the large crop of rumors—some true, some based on half truths, and some complete figments of the imagination—which is continually in circulation. It is significant that Trieste, where the writer appears to have obtained his information, is not in Yugoslavia but in a zone controlled by Allied military forces. Only two regular members of the Yugoslav mission staff are stationed there, and they are concerned solely with the reception of UNRRA cargoes which are moved by rail into Yugoslavia. Neither these men nor their locally employed assistants are qualified to testify concerning most of the subject matter covered by the letter.

I would like to start by saying that I was in Yugoslavia from the time the first advanced party of the UNRRA Yugoslav mission went to Belgrade on April 6, until August 7, when I left to return to the United States except for one trip to Rome and several trips to Caserta and to Bari, where we maintained a shipping office and a rear headquarters.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Let me ask you, Mr. Nugent, when you were there last?

Mr. NUGENT. August 7.

Mr. DIRKSEN. August 7?

Mr. NUGENT. Yes, sir.

Mr. LUDLOW. That is a very important letter, and it will be put in the record. I was going to suggest that in addition to his oral statement he might be given the privilege of replying more at length in the record. Is that agreeable to you?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes; that is agreeable.

Mr. NUGENT. The letter rambles a good deal, going from one point to another and back again. Consequently, in order to conserve the time of the committee and space in the record, I shall attempt to deal, one at a time, with the general subjects covered by the letter. I hope when I have finished that I shall have covered all of the points raised by the writer which have a bearing on the UNRRA situation in Yugoslavia.

#### POLITICAL FLAVOR OF THE GOVERNMENT

First, let me acknowledge certain points of agreement with the writer. It is quite true, as the writer says, that there is a mild revolution going on in Yugoslavia. It is also true that the central Yugoslav Government is following certain collectivist principles, that there is a plain-clothes police force known as the Ozna; and that one of the basic policies of the Government is close economic and political relationships with the Soviet Union. There is also a substantial and quite vocal opposition to the Government.

It would be wrong, however, to believe that the Government lacks substantial support among the people or that there are not substantial elements of western democratic principles in its program. Unfortunately, those Yugoslavs who speak English are preponderantly critical of the Government. It is difficult, therefore, for Americans and other



persons who do not speak Serbo-Croatian to get a balanced judgment of the extent of popular support of the present Government. It seems significant to me that the UNRRA personnel who were most sympathetic toward the present Government were members of our field staff who were daily in touch with the rank and file of the citizenry. Many of these UNRRA spoke Serbo-Croatian.

The private opinions of the UNRRA personnel concerning the Government would probably range from substantial approval to substantial disapproval. But it is the duty of the mission staff to be absolutely neutral politically. The function of the mission is to work with the existing, recognized governmental authorities to get a job done. I am sure there would be no difference of opinion within the mission on the necessity and importance of the humanitarian work in which they were engaged. I believe also that there would be general agreement that the Government and people of Yugoslavia were tackling the job of relief and rehabilitation with laudible vigor and incredible energy in the face of tremendous obstacles.

#### TREATMENT OF UNRRA PERSONNEL

Contrary to the statements of the writer, the relationships between mission personnel and the Government were correct and, under most circumstances, cordial. I know of no instance in which members of the mission who had been properly admitted into the country were detained, let alone imprisoned. There was one case of a mission employee on leave from our Bari office who was detained when she crossed the Yugoslav border near Trieste without authorization of the mission or the Yugoslav Government. This led to her discharge from the mission.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Will you stop at that point a moment, Mr. Nugent?

Mr. NUGENT. Yes, sir.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. NUGENT. It is true that some Yugoslav girls who were seen with American and British soldiers were questioned by the police. There was at least one similar instance involving a girl who had visited with some of the women on the UNRRA staff. I presume that those questioned by the police were from families who were known to be opponents of the present regime, because many members of the mission had Yugoslav friends whom they saw frequently and who were not questioned.

Most of the instances of objection to fraternization arose during the period when the Trieste controversy was at its height. The tense situation was bound to strengthen the hand of those who feared Allied military intervention in Yugoslav affairs and who were therefore suspicious of all foreigners, particularly of British and Americans in uniform. I know of no instance where an American or British national was questioned by the police and I believe that does not conflict with your information, Mr. Dirksen.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is right.

#### ENTRY PERMITS AND PASSES

Mr. NUGENT. There were frequently long delays in the issuance of entry permits and passes for mission personnel waiting at Bari. On a few occasions, also, there were delays in the issuance of passes

for travel internally. I believe, however, that most of these delays were due to difficulties of communications and the shortcomings of the official machinery, which were quite understandable during the days when the country was only partially liberated, when the telephone, telegraph, and postal services had not been restored, and when the civil government was in the process of being reestablished. Some of the delays in issuing entry visas and passes to UNRRA personnel, however, may have been intentional, particularly during the Trieste incident.

I, myself, was promptly admitted to the country without any question, and very shortly after my arrival I was given a general pass which permitted me to go anywhere in the country. Most of the top UNRRA staff had the same experience. Our field observers had passes permitting them to travel freely within the states to which they were accredited. Other mission personnel had passes covering the area in which their work required them to travel.

In no instance, to my knowledge, was an entry visa refused to any member of the Yugoslav mission. When the Government was told of the urgency of admittance of a particular staff member a permit was issued promptly. The only substantial delay in the issuance of internal travel passes was during the period when authority to issue passes was transferred from the local military commanders to the Central Government in Belgrade. This was due in large part to poor communications which was a constant handicap to the Yugoslav Government and the UNRRA mission.

I know of no instance in which there was any considerable delay in the issuance of an exit visa to a member of the mission staff wishing to leave the country.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF UNRRA SUPPLIES

UNRRA goods are turned over to the central Yugoslav Government at the port of entry and the central government in turn turns these goods over to the federal states which have the responsibility for distribution. The method of distribution, subject to such general rules as may be made by each state and to the provisions of the agreement with UNRRA is in the hands of officials of political subdivisions of the state.

While the Yugoslavs themselves are therefore responsible for distribution, UNRRA under its agreement with the Yugoslav Government has the right to observe distribution. There were at least two UNRRA officials responsible for observation of distribution in each of the states. All of these men were British or American, with Americans in the majority.

The testimony of our field officers has uniformly been that Yugoslav officials have been studiously careful in distributing UNRRA goods without discrimination on grounds of race, creed, or political affiliation. They have consistently reported excellent cooperation from local officials, who permitted them full access to their records. In many instances our observers were present to watch the actual distribution of relief goods to individuals. They were free to talk to anyone who had a complaint about the distribution process.

Let me quote from the most recent reports of our field observers in Yugoslavia.

Throughout the trip every opportunity has been taken to discuss with Okruzni and Sreski officials, the methods they employed to insure fair distribution of UNRRA supplies. Your representative is satisfied that there is no discrimination. Workers receive additional amounts of certain items and it appears they are given rations before the remaining population is served. This is a procedure recognized and accepted by the community and is done in recognition of the service rendered by the workers to the community, plus their need for more substantial food. In addition workers do not have the opportunity to cultivate their own gardens. The families of workers do not receive preferential treatment.

\* \* \* \* \*

We inspected the books and found the bookkeeping system good, simple, and efficient, and we could get immediate information on all points concerned.

\* \* \* \* \*

In my brief experience in the field, I feel impressed to state that it has been most gratifying to sense among officials with whom I have been in contact, a spirit of cooperation, courtesy, and willingness to give in detail all information requested, in regard to the distribution of UNRRA supplies. I can say with absolute sincerity that at no time have I sensed or suspicioned a desire to cover up or hide any information.

#### CREDIT FOR UNRRA AID

Rumors similar to those repeated by the writer of the letter to the effect that UNRRA supplies were being furnished by the Soviet Union came to the attention of the mission. These were investigated and found to be unfounded.

Actually, the Yugoslav Government has repeatedly acknowledged the help of UNRRA in appreciative terms. Marshal Tito himself has on several occasions taken the opportunity to express the thanks of his government for all-important supplies during this critical period when many lives have depended on the flow of goods from abroad. The Yugoslav press generally announces the arrival of each UNRRA ship and describes its cargo. Front-page stories were carried by most papers on the arrival of the first UNRRA ship from the United States and the first UNRRA ship in Trieste.

My own experience and the testimony of our field officers indicate that knowledge of UNRRA's help extends everywhere that UNRRA supplies are going.

Most of our distribution observers were trained at the school at College Park, which has been mentioned earlier in the testimony. While there they studied the social, economic, and industrial background and the language of the country in which they were to serve. Some of the Yugoslav mission staff, as the result of 4 or 5 weeks' training, began very soon after their arrival in Yugoslavia to speak pretty good Cerbo-Croatian, and they could therefore talk with officials who had charge of the distribution and with ordinary citizens in their own language.

#### ARTICLE IN WASHINGTON STAR IN RE CRITICISM OF UNRRA

There was a recent article in a Washington paper—I think it was October 12—by one of the Yugoslav observers, Perry J. Gangloff, who wrote a very interesting story of the distribution job as he observed it.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That article was in the Washington Star of last Thursday night, October 11.

Mr. LEHMAN. I will be glad to have that inserted in the record, Mr. Chairman. It was in the Washington Star of last Thursday.



Mr. LUDLOW. Without objection, it is so ordered.  
(There was no objection.)  
(The statement referred to is as follows:)

[Washington Star, Oct. 11]

#### LETTERS TO THE STAR

##### A REGIONAL OFFICER IN SERAJEVO REPLIES TO CRITICISM OF UNRRA

An article appearing in the Star August 7 has come to my attention. Under the title "This Changing World," this article discusses certain phases of UNRRA operations in Yugoslavia and makes statements which bear correction.

It is stated that American officials who have been sent as regional supervisors to Yugoslavia report to Washington that they are being held as virtual prisoners and are denied the right to move even within a few miles from their assigned posts. That is a surprising statement to one who came to this country with the first contingent in early February and who has moved freely up and down the Dalmatian coast and in Bosnia-Hercegovina. This statement makes a major issue of some difficulty which some of our people experienced in obtaining passes in the beginning. During that period Yugoslavia was still at war. The major responsibility for this situation lay not with local officials but with UNRRA, for our representatives were scattered around the country without the Yugoslav Government being duly notified of our plans of operation. As soon as the mission submitted a detailed list of representatives, their stations and expected movements, permits to travel were issued to all who were in need of them to carry out necessary operations.

##### OBSERVATION IS PERMITTED

The article further states that although American and British officials arrived in Yugoslavia last May, to date they have not been able to observe what is being done with the supplies. In the first place UNRRA officials have been observing the distribution of supplies since late in February when the program began on the Dalmatian coast. During this whole period I have yet to know definitely of one UNRRA person who has been refused the opportunity of watching the actual distribution of supplies or of examining the records of such distribution. I have visited many warehouses and distribution centers and have seen the people receiving their share of supplies. The records showing the receipt and distribution of supplies in these places always have been available for inspection. Quite naturally we find some local officials who are less cooperative than others but that cannot be considered as a basic criticism of the official Yugoslav policy. Even in the early days when we were strangers here and local officials in the back country were not fully aware of our program, our representatives were met with a friendly spirit and shown what they wanted to see.

A concluding statement says, "Outside the military and civilian officials, no native is allowed to talk to them." This statement bears some analysis for I believe it is a half truth, based on rumor and information from biased sources. As for the peasants and people living in the cities who are behind their government, the statement is untrue. Everywhere we travel there are numerous persons who stop to talk with us. And we feel free to question them about conditions, about how much UNRRA supplies they are receiving. There is no secret about the distribution of UNRRA supplies; the local officials have done the best they could with what they have received.

Quite naturally there are some people here who are not faring as well under the new administration as they did before the war. These people have taken every opportunity to tell American and British officials how badly they and their families are treated. They usually are the people who speak some English and so more easily get the attention of the British and Americans.

##### COMPLIMENTS YUGOSLAV PEOPLE

It is to be regretted that the article did not explain some of the historical background of the Yugoslav peoples. The centuries of serfdom they have suffered at the hands of other nations, and the lack of interest in the general welfare shown by their own government since Yugoslavia became a state after the First

World War. Something about their struggle to exist in a country, many parts of which are totally unproductive or only slightly productive. It is especially regretted that the article did not speak of the tremendous sacrifice made by the Yugoslav people in lives and property in their struggle for freedom. Or something of the energy and initiative they are putting into the effort to rehabilitate their country under the most trying conditions.

All of the above are important considerations for the outsider who comes to this country to work with the people. Quite naturally the local mentality is different from ours of the New World, but it is just as human and just as basically sound in its judgment as to what is best for the country and the people as we feel ours is for America. We cannot expect to come here and in our efficient businesslike British or American manner impose a system of distribution on a people who do not understand and have little experience in our methods. But I have yet to experience an occasion when these people have not listened to us or appreciated any help we were able to give them.

There are a number of British and American UNRRA representatives here who have learned to have a deep respect for the integrity and the energy of the Yugoslav people in their efforts to make this a better country. These representatives feel that the positive side of UNRRA's relationship with the Yugoslav people should be brought to the attention of the folks at home. This is the purpose of this letter.

PERRY J. GANGLOFF,  
*Regional Officer for Bosnia-Hercegovina.*

SARAJEVO, BOSNIA.

#### REPORTS FROM VARIOUS REPRESENTATIVES IN YUGOSLAVIA

Mr. GILPATRICK. Might I add one point? We have had a good many reports from our various representatives in Yugoslavia that have been much less restrained than what Congressman Dirksen had just read, and there have also been reports giving the other side.

I think it is important to remember that there is a very difficult political situation in Yugoslavia which has led to some pretty strong feeling on both sides, and that in many instances the Yugoslavs of the old group are going to the extreme and creating a false impression. I think it is perfectly true of the opposing view, but in all fairness to the observers on both sides, we should consider these conflicting reports very carefully before reaching a conclusion.

In many instances, as the UNRRA officials will substantiate, we have asked them to check up on specific complaints that we have received through out intelligence reports and other channels.

In some instances there has been real substance to the reports, and in others, their reliability has proven questionable.

I think it is important to bear these points in mind when considering the Yugoslav distribution problem.

For instance, Mr. Fotich, who was formerly Ambassador of the old Yugoslav Government in Washington, is constantly dropping in to see us with some very bitter and far-reaching complaints. He obviously get them from his group, and there may or may not be lots of fire with the smoke that keeps coming in.

I wanted to point that out because we have been troubled with conflicting stories from both sides, some of them similar to this very restrained letter you have just read.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I do recognize the necessity for getting both sides of the story. An ex parte story is neither persuasive nor does it serve a good purpose.

## LETTER FROM UNRRA EMPLOYEE IN YUGOSLAVIA

Perhaps at this point it might be appropriate to quote from a letter dated May 25, 1945, from Yugoslavia, from an employee of UNRRA. It was written to a former employee of UNRRA who has just recently come back to the States and came in to see me. This is from a girl; I do not know her and I have not seen her and would not know her if I saw her. The letter says:

Well, about Yugoslavia. The word used to describe the situation here now is "tense." If the Trieste situation is not settled peaceably—I think it will be—everybody will have to come out. As far as I can see it doesn't matter whether they stay or leave. No one is doing anything. The issue is still the same as far as the agency is concerned. (1) Either turn everything over at the ports without any strings, or (2) stand by our principles and say no play ball, no supplies. But neither will be done. The agency will continue to kid itself. Incidentally, the new chief of mission has finally arrived in Belgrade. Then there is this other sentence, "Feeling as I do about everything, I should resign. But my conscience won't let me when Greece needs me. Not after a year of salary for doing nothing."

I do not know the lady, but she is still overseas in the employ of UNRRA. This letter came from Yugoslavia.

Mr. LEHMAN. The letter, sir, probably applies to the fact that she was there waiting to go in. She has a long wait. We all had a long wait before we could get in, but we had to have at least some of the personnel and organization ready.

## DISCUSSION OF DELIVERY OF TRUCKS IN YUGOSLAVIA

Mr. NUGENT. I have just a few other comments.

In regard to the trucks which the writer mentioned, I was not aware of any piecemeal delivery of trucks. Under the arrangements that were in effect when I left Yugoslavia, trucks procured from the United States Army in Italy were to be driven from the military depots to Trieste in large convoys. At Trieste they were to be turned over to Yugoslav drivers who were to take them into Yugoslavia. There were 500 Yugoslav drivers waiting to pick up the trucks at one time. Unfortunately there was a delay on the part of the Army in making them available. The crossing of international borders particularly in Europe always requires extensive formal arrangements, and I can readily understand that there would be delay.

## CENSORSHIP IN YUGOSLAVIA

In regard to censorship, it is quite true that the two major papers in Belgrade are either Government papers or sympathetic with the Government. There was one opposition paper, and I understand it was published several times a week, whereas the other papers were dailies.

There are, however, a number of American and British newspaper men in Yugoslavia representing various press agencies. They include two distinguished correspondents: Mr. Harrison, who represents Reuters, and William King who represents the United Press. I talked with them many times and was unaware that they were ever prevented from sending stories out.

Mr. DIRKSEN. You do not know whether their stories were censored?



Mr. NUGENT. I do not know that. However, when I was there I carried a whole bagful of official papers in and out of the country a good many times. They were offered for examination but never looked at.

Mr. LEHMAN. When I was in Yugoslavia I had a press conference. There were at least four representatives of the papers there who were not nationals of Yugoslavia. These two men whom Mr. Nugent has referred to were press association men; one was a UP man, and they sent out their stories just as I gave them to them.

STATEMENT THAT FOOD SUPPLIES FOR YUGOSLAVIA BEING ADMINISTERED TO  
FURTHER POLITICAL PURPOSES

Mr. DIRKSEN. What about distribution, and whether or not the contention is true that the food supplies that go in there are being administered to further political purposes?

Mr. NUGENT. I have no hesitation in saying that from the information I had when I left that was not true. We have had no information since then that would indicate that it is true.

Mr. DIRKSEN. What about his allegation about your investigators? He gave 6 of them a pat on the back, and 14 of them he said were mediocre.

Mr. NUGENT. Our best men were in charge of the offices in each of the state capitals. These men were assisted by a group of second-line men. I had nothing to do with their recruitment, but I consider that we had good people in those jobs. They were generally mature men with substantial experience in relief work, or retail or wholesale trade.

Mr. DIRKSEN. What was the exact date when you left there?

Mr. NUGENT. It was August 7, if I recall correctly. That is correct within a day or two.

Mr. DIRKSEN. There was a space of nearly 7 weeks. He indicates that his observations were from September 27 to September 29.

Mr. NUGENT. We have had constant communication with the mission in the meantime, and there is no indication of abuses in these communications.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Who is the head of the mission in Yugoslavia?

Mr. NUGENT. Sergeichik. He is a Russian, a man who is admirably qualified for the job.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Has he always been chief of the mission there?

Mr. NUGENT. No. It had been understood when the mission was organized that he would be chief of mission, but he was slow in arriving.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Did he apply for that job?

Mr. NUGENT. No.

Mr. DIRKSEN. He was selected?

Mr. NUGENT. He was nominated—but perhaps Governor Lehman would care to answer that question.

Mr. LEHMAN. We try to use employees of different nationalities, and I think we have succeeded. We have had a certain number of Americans and British and Russians. Now we are getting Canadians.

I have gone several times to the governments, including our own, and asked them to make suggestions with regard to personnel. When those suggestions came I checked them off, and if I satisfied myself that the people were men of ability, I employed them; otherwise I did not.

I was extremely anxious to get suggestions from our own Government, but I did not have as much success as I would have liked.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Who is the No. 2 man in that mission?

Mr. NUGENT. He is Mr. Johns.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. He is Wilford Johns.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Does he speak Croat-Slovene or Russian?

Mr. NUGENT. No. He knows a little Serbo-Croatian, but not very much.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. He is a very fine, able man, and he has had a great deal of experience in this country, particularly in agriculture. Originally he was engaged in agricultural rehabilitation, and now he has other responsibilities.

Mr. DIRKSEN. What authority does the chief of mission exercise with respect to personnel and the disposition of supplies? Does he ever sit with the Council, or does he have to take anybody else into his confidence?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. The missions are usually established on a fairly uniform basis. There is a chief of mission; sometimes there is a senior deputy chief of mission, and then there is the deputy chief in charge of supplies and distribution, a deputy in charge of finance and administration, a deputy chief usually in charge of services, such as medical services and displaced-persons work, and sometimes social welfare. Each of them has his own segment of the work. The chief of mission has responsibility with respect to relationships with the government. Usually, no matter how carefully the original plan is made, some change of organization must be made in the light of the various types of work required. The mission chief acts pursuant to an agreement which UNRRA enters into with the recipient country. Those country agreements are a matter of record, and they are generally standardized. There is some little difference between them, but not very much.

In the case of Yugoslavia we have been at particularly great pains, in view, in part, of what has been said here and the many rumors and reports from Yugoslavia, to verify and check into these reports.

The fact of the matter is that we have had reports of observation from Mr. Johns and many other persons. The employees we have had who seem to be least satisfied with the situation were some of the people who went to Bari in Italy and had a long time to wait. It was hard for them to wait. It was expected that they would get in at least 6 months before they did.

Bari became quite a political center for various Yugoslavs. Some of our people never got into Yugoslavia; their terms of service were up about that time.

It has always been a strange thing to me that the people who did not get into Yugoslavia knew so much more about conditions there than the people who got into Yugoslavia.

We do not get these stories from employees who did get in. Most of the rumors come from people who did not get in.

We always have sent supervisors in to find out what they can with respect to this matter, and, as I say, we have had many reports, but I have yet to find any actual confirmation from any observer or an actual report of any irregularities in connection with distribution.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. DIRKSEN. You have 140 in Yugoslavia?

Mr. NUGENT. In the whole mission. Trieste is outside of Yugoslavia. We have only a small office there which is concerned with shipping. An American named Barry White is the chief port officer there and he has an assistant. He also has a few Italian employees, natives of Trieste. The UNRRA people do not go to Trieste, generally. There would be no official news in Trieste of what was going on in Yugoslavia from an UNRRA standpoint.

Mr. DIRKSEN. But you have UNRRA people traveling down to Rome who go through Trieste, do you not?

Mr. NUGENT. No; they come out from Belgrade to Bari.

Mr. DIRKSEN. There is still not before us something definite to show what this food distribution is like, whether it is being used for political purposes, whether it is getting to people who need relief. We have some general word from Mr. Nugent, but that is still not a clear enough picture.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. But I think Mr. Nugent's experience is valuable. We have been trying to get at the bottom of each of these reports that have come to our attention. In each case, and there have been many of cases, we have been unable to find any supporting evidence to the effect that the goods were diverted for a purpose which was not in conformity with the resolutions which require nondiscriminatory distribution.

Mr. DIRKSEN. You landed in Yugoslavia at what time?

Mr. NUGENT. On April 6.

Mr. DIRKSEN. When was the first food shipment into Yugoslavia?

Mr. NUGENT. There were shipments being made then, but they were under the military liaison. As of April 15 the shipments became ours.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Were those still military liaison?

Mr. NUGENT. They were still from Army stocks, but we were paying the Army for them. As a matter of fact, the UNRRA mission took over the responsibility for supply operations on March 25, although the supplies were paid for by the military until April 15.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That was the first substantial shipment of food which reached there from the United States?

Mr. NUGENT. The first supplementary shipments were in May. In June UNRRA shipments became the major part of the program.

Referring back to the question of equitable distribution, by the very nature of our responsibilities, it is difficult to testify other than negatively. We do not have the responsibility for distribution. That responsibility lies with the Government. We have the responsibility of checking the distribution and that has been carefully and honestly done. I can say on the basis of that work that we do not know of any evidence of maldistribution or discriminatory distribution by virtue of political, racial, or religious prejudices. There were inequities in distribution between areas that grew largely out of the terrible situation in connection with transport. We lacked sufficient precise information on indigenous production to know whether differences in the quantities distributed to various areas were justified in terms of differences in local crops or were compelled by the lack of transport. But the distribution among individuals in a given area was painstakingly handled and I have no hesitation in testifying as to its equitability.



There were cases of adding or subtracting a few grains of wheat in order to provide each person with the exact weight to which he was entitled.

When I left we were getting the first reports from the Yugoslav Government that will give us an opportunity to check total quantities of supplies distributed throughout the country against total quantities delivered in the ports. We had been pressing for this for a good while. I think you can understand that Yugoslavia is particularly short of bookkeepers and persons skilled in the compilation of statistics.

Mr. DIRKSEN. You cannot say conclusively of your own knowledge that the food is being distributed to the places where it should go. You have an idea, but you are not sure.

Mr. NUGENT. Our whole distribution-observation staff could not cover all movements and distributions of UNRRA supplies. But we did have an opportunity to study the situation carefully in a few areas at a time. We made what we consider an adequate spot check. We reached the point where we were convinced that an honest job of distribution was being done.

#### EXCERPTS FROM LETTER REGARDING ALBANIA

Mr. DIRKSEN. I think, for the record, I should read also parts of another letter, dated July 11. This is a businessman who served with distinction in the First World War and who had a job——

Mr. NUGENT. With UNRRA?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes; and returned recently, and is now back in Chicago.

He was at Bari but also in Albania, according to his letter.

Mr. LUDLOW. He is an American businessman?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Was he in Belgrade?

Mr. DIRKSEN. He does not indicate in his letter.

I want to read this comment he makes concerning Albania. Of course, he speaks of military liaison. He says:

I joined UNRRA August 1, 1944. I saw and watched the recruitment of a large and expensive personnel, the greater share being welfare workers. I arrived in Cairo in September. People arrived daily and the Cairo office had no knowledge that such people were on the way. The attitude of the top personnel was "the devil with Washington and London." There was a considerable amount of discord between Allied military liaison and UNRRA. A large part of the personnel frankly stated they were on a world tour and "to hell with the taxpayer." I soon discovered that Yugoslavia did not want UNRRA personnel in their country and also were antagonistic toward the British. I felt that we in this country were being taken for a ride. My experience in the business world and as a young officer in France in the last war convinced me I did not belong in UNRRA. I became convinced that central Europe was to be a hotbed of dissension for years to come with a power politics fight between Britain and Russia, and we to foot a large share of the bill. I am of the opinion you will find the accounting of UNRRA quite a mess. I am well aware of the fact that there are some excellent people in the organization trying hard to do a job but my personal observation was that the majority cared nothing for someone else's money and many of them were paid high salaries many times beyond their worth.

That, of course, relates back to the time before the chief of mission was actually there. The letter itself is dated July 11, 1945, and was written after he returned to the United States.

Who is the chief of mission in Albania?

Mr. NUGENT. Mr. Oakley-Hill.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Did he have some background in Albania?

Mr. NUGENT. Yes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Could you tell us something about him?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I know him, and I know he was there at that time.

With respect to the Chicago businessman, are you sure he was in Albania at any time?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I am not sure, unless I read the letter again.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I do not believe he was there. I think he was in Bari.

Mr. Oakley-Hill was in Albania some years ago, in several capacities.

Mr. LEHMAN. He was one of the members of a staff of British civil servants who were there under the King Zog regime to establish and operate a constabulary. He was a police official in that government for some years.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Let me interrupt you there. He was in charge of the police, or chief of police, in Albania, at what time?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. He was there in the beginning. The police force was originally established by another man, but Mr. Hill was a member of the group when the Italians invaded Albania and took it over, a while before the war generally started. This group was withdrawn from there. Then later on when the first efforts of the resistance movement developed, he went by parachute into Albania to attempt to get together the forces of resistance in order to fight the Germans. He was there for a considerable period of time, and was taken captive by the Germans and held in Germany for some time. He was finally exchanged with other British, because of a severe illness. Then for some time he was convalescent. He was not able to go back to the army.

He joined UNRRA originally as an assistant chief of mission and later we made him chief of mission, and at the time I was in Albania on behalf of Governor Lehman we appointed him a chief of mission. He has continued in that position up to now.

#### DISAPPEARANCE OF OFFICE MANAGER IN YUGOSLAVIA

Mr. DIRKSEN. Going back to Yugoslavia for a moment, this statement that he makes in this letter is, "The office manager has disappeared and has not been heard from for a month."

Is that correct?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I had not heard of that.

Mr. NUGENT. I never heard of it.

Mr. DIRKSEN. It could happen and not come to your attention?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I do not think so.

Mr. LEHMAN. Have you heard of it, Mr. Nugent?

Mr. NUGENT. No, sir.

Mr. DIRKSEN. They speak of the office manager at Split, I believe.

Mr. LEHMAN. We would have heard of it, I am quite sure, if it happened.

Mr. NUGENT. It might possibly be a Yugoslav employee, and then we might not have heard of it. But if it were one of our regular UNRRA staff, it would be impossible for it to happen and for us not to hear of it.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Have you any further comments to make, Mr. Nugent?

#### ISSUANCE OF PASSES TO UNRRA PERSONNEL IN YUGOSLAVIA

Mr. NUGENT. May I say one final word? I had a general pass which entitled me to go anywhere in Yugoslavia. My principal assistants also had a general pass which permitted them to go anywhere that they wished. Our people who were responsible for observing distribution had passes for the area to which they were accredited. There were times when there were delays in getting passes. That was, in part, our own fault. The Yugoslavs asked us to limit the number of general passes we asked for. When we asked the heads of our own divisions to nominate people for general passes, the number was excessive, and we went through the process of cutting down, with our division chiefs, the number of general passes that they were requesting. That was the cause of the delay at one time in the issuance of passes.

At the time of the immediate period of the Trieste incident, there were, I think, intentional delays in giving passes, but that did not last long.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is to say, there is no free movement of people over there without a pass?

Mr. NUGENT. That is right. Unless you have a pass, you cannot move past check points. However, we have the assurance of the Yugoslav Government that they would give appropriate passes to properly accredited UNRRA people, and they have done so.

Mr. DIRKSEN. With such a pass, would you have to check into a police station when you got to a certain town?

Mr. NUGENT. No. Your pass is examined at the check points.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. LEHMAN. There is no use blinking the fact, of course, that Yugoslav is a difficult problem, as other parts of Europe are. But I do not think we must overlook the fact that the situation in Yugoslavia has been very tense. It was tense in Yugoslavia. It was tense here in Washington. It was tense in London. And the people in our mission are certain sensitive to that tenseness, there is no question about that. That is the explanation of the comment made by some young woman in the mission. But it is one of those things, I suppose, in a disordered world that you cannot eliminate immediately.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I have nothing further, Mr. Chairman.

#### NUMBER OF UNRRA PERSONNEL IN YUGOSLAVIA

Mr. TABER. Mr. Nugent, there were how many people in the mission to Yugoslavia?

Mr. NUGENT. About 140 regular UNRRA people.

Mr. TABER. How long have they been there?

Mr. NUGENT. Some of them went there in February with ML—that is the Military Liaison. A small advance party of 13 went into Belgrade on April 6. The rest have been accumulated from time to time since then.



## DIVERSION OF FOOD FOR ARMY OF YUGOSLAVIA

MR. TABER. Do you know whether or not the statement in there is true, that food and other things that were headed into Yugoslavia from Trieste were diverted to warehouses for the Army of Yugoslavia?

MR. NUGENT. I know that is not true.

MR. TABER. You know that is not true?

MR. NUGENT. That is correct, as of the period of time of my observation.

## NUMBER AND CONDITION OF POPULATION OF YUGOSLAVIA

MR. TABER. How many people are there in Yugoslavia?

MR. NUGENT. You mean the population?

MR. TABER. Yes.

MR. NUGENT. About 16,000,000.

MR. TABER. What is the situation there as to the actual condition of those people?

MR. NUGENT. It varies enormously between areas. On the Dalmatian coast, where is a substantial population, where agricultural production has always been low, and where destruction by the ebb and flow of guerrilla warfare has been tremendous, conditions are pitiable among the population. I have driven for mile after mile without seeing a house with a roof on it. In the same area you see no bridges that have been left standing from prewar times. Some of them have been repaired in a makeshift fashion. The whole area is an area of desolation.

If you move from there into Bosnia, there are areas again where there is substantial desolation of the countryside. Parts of Bosnia are in better shape, are being tilled, and the houses are standing. In Belgrade the bridges are down. There was only one bridge across the Sava River, none across the Danube. And that bridge was substantially damaged by bombs.

Belgrade itself has been damaged, in my estimation a little worse than London. Public buildings have been put out of use. Many of the major business buildings are out of use. However, the countryside around Belgrade is productive and in fairly good shape. In Voivodina, the rich agricultural area of the northeast, the country is inately fertile. But the fighting through that country in the spring delayed the planting of the crop, with the result that some of the plantings failed to germinate, particularly the sugar-beet crop. And that, plus the fact that they have had a disastrous drought, has led to a substantial reduction of the normal food supplies. We estimate for the country as a whole that food supplies are about 50 percent of normal.

MR. TABER. Would you say that 20 percent of the population was dependent upon relief?

MR. NUGENT. It is very difficult to say it in those terms, Mr. Taber. For certain commodities the whole population is dependent upon

UNRRA supplies. For instance, many of the drugs that we are bringing into Yugoslavia are not otherwise available at all, so that anybody needing those drugs has to depend upon UNRRA supplies. For food, perhaps 40 percent of the population will be dependent upon UNRRA supplies in major part. For certain commodities, such as sugar, virtually the whole country is dependent upon what supplies UNRRA brings in.

Mr. TABER. Do they not raise considerable sugar beets?

Mr. NUGENT. Normally, yes. But the production is down to 20 percent of normal by virtue of late planting and failure of the crop to germinate.

Mr. TABER. It is a country that has never had much outside help, is it not?

Mr. NUGENT. That is right.

Mr. TABER. They have almost always taken care of themselves?

Mr. NUGENT. All the countries of Europe are normally self-supporting, sir.

Mr. LEHMAN. What about Greece?

Mr. NUGENT. It has supported itself by its immigrant remittances, and its tourist expenditures, its shipping and its exports.

Mr. LEHMAN. But it brought food in from the outside.

Mr. NUGENT. Yes. I used the word "self-supporting," not self-sufficient. I am making a distinction between self-support and self-sufficiency. No country in Europe is self-sufficient.

#### PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS IN UNRRA MISSIONS

Mr. TABER. I would like to see in the record the names of the top four people in each of these countries that are on this list, representing UNRRA.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Very well.

Mr. TABER. With the nationality of each.

I think that is all I have for the moment.

(The information requested is as follows:)

#### *Principal officials in UNRRA missions*

Title	Name	Country of citizenship
Displaced persons (principally in Germany):		
Director.....	Lt. Gen. Sir Frederick Morgan...	United Kingdom.
Deputy director.....	Charles Schottland.....	United States.
American zone:		
Director.....	Alvin Guyler.....	Do.
Deputy director.....	Vernon Kennedy.....	Do.
British zone:		
Director.....	Sir Raphael Cilento, M. D.....	South Africa.
Deputy director.....	Colonel Jackling.....	United Kingdom.
Albania mission:		
Chief of mission.....	Col. D. R. Oakley-Hill.....	Do.
Chief, Distribution and Transportation Division.....	Col. H. P. Raymond.....	Do.
Director, Health Division.....	Dr. W. E. Thompson.....	Do.
Director, Industrial Rehabilitation.....	L. H. Clemetson.....	Do.
Director, Agricultural Rehabilitation.....	Frank Woodard (acting).....	United States.
Belgium mission:		
Chief of mission.....	W. P. Wrathall.....	United Kingdom.
Finance officer.....	Mr. Hughes.....	Do.
Liaison officer (Health).....	Dr. Vine.....	Do.
China office:		
Chief of mission.....	Benjamin Kizer.....	United States.
Deputy chief of mission.....	Harry Price.....	Do.
Chief, Supply and Distribution.....	Col. T. H. Hesketh.....	United Kingdom.

*Principal officials in UNRRA missions—Continued*

Title	Name	Country of citizenship
China office—Continued.		
Chief, Finance and Administration	Rauh Snyder	United States.
Chief, Bureau of Services	Donald Howard	Do.
Director, Health	Dr. Leland Powers	Do.
Director, Displaced Persons	Benjamin Elzas	Netherlands.
Czechoslovakia mission:		
Chief of mission	Peter I. Alexseev	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
Deputy chief of mission and chief supply officer.	Carl Bergithon	Canada.
Finance and Personnel officer	M. C. Auzepy	France.
Health officer	Dr. G. Lilico	United Kingdom.
Welfare officer	Mrs. Gertrude Gates	United States.
Displaced Persons officer	J. Shute	Do.
Agricultural Rehabilitation officer	J. Gorvin	United Kingdom.
Ethiopia mission (not yet in field):		
Chief of mission	Dr. Willard Z. Parks	United States.
Deputy chief	LeRoy Peterson	Do.
France mission:		
Chief of mission	Brig. W. Fraser, the honorable	United Kingdom.
Finance officer	M. F. Saint-Maur	France.
Liaison officers:		
Health	Dr. Gaud	Do.
Agriculture	Derek Chapman	United States.
Greece mission:		
Chief of mission	Buell Maben	Do.
Senior deputy chief of mission	Col. G. White	United Kingdom.
Deputy Chief, Finance and Administration.	John Jago	United States.
Deputy Chief, Bureau of Supply and Distribution.	B. V. Washburn (acting)	Do.
Italy mission:		
Chief of mission	S. M. Keeny	Do.
Director of supply	Abe Hackman	Do.
Acting Director of Finance and Administration.	William Prince	Do.
Director of Displaced Persons	A. Sorieri	Do.
Director of Health	Lt. Col. Dudley Reekie	Do.
Director of Welfare	Phoebe Bannister	Do.
Luxembourg mission:		
Chief of mission	M. Simon	France.
Welfare and Displaced Persons officer	Mrs. N. Coggin	United Kingdom.
Supply officer	D. L. W. Anker	United States.
Middle East office:		
Chief of office	Brig. Gen. T. T. Waddington	United Kingdom.
General counsel	E. F. Maxwell	Do.
Director, Finance and Administration	R. R. Livingston	New Zealand.
Director, Bureau of Procurement	Major Nimmo	United Kingdom.
Director, Operations Bureau	Miss S. Gefford	United States.
Chief welfare officer	Miss D. Pentz	Do.
Director, Requirements and Supply	Col. J. Wehh	South Africa.
Norway mission:		
Chief of mission	K. J. Martin	United Kingdom.
Supply officer	H. R. Scott	Do.
Liaison officers:		
Health	Dr. W. C. V. Brothwood	Do.
Welfare	Harold Lund	United States.
Philippines mission:		
Chief of mission	T. S. Gaines	Do.
Administrative assistant	Dorothy Jameson	Do.
Director, Health	Dr. O'Brien	Do.
Displaced Persons officer	Cassim Soorma	India.
Poland mission:		
Acting Chief	Clifford Willson	United States.
Agricultural rehabilitation specialist	N. E. Hays	Do.
Health specialist	Dr. Henry Holle	Do.
Supply specialist	Clarence Anderson	Do.
Displaced Persons specialist	Charles Stein	Canada.
Finance and administrative officer	Eric Teesdale	United Kingdom.
Yugoslavia mission:		
Chief of mission	Michail Sergeichic	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
Deputy chief of mission, Supply and Distribution.	Wilfred Johns	United States.
Director, Finance and Administration	Thad Martin	Do.
Director, Health Division	Dr. Kenneth Sinclair-Loutit	United Kingdom.
Director, Displaced Persons and Welfare Division.	E. K. Balls	Do.
Southwest Pacific office:		
Administrative officer (temporarily in charge).	G. C. Remington	Australia.
Chief of Requirements and Supply	William B. Sutch	New Zealand.
Welfare officer	A. Constance Duncan	Australia.



TUESDAY, October 16, 1945.

## AMOUNT OF FUNDS UNCOMMITTED

Mr. CANNON. Governor Lehman, merely by way of summary, I would like to ask just one question or two. The statement has been made that there is \$20,000,000 remaining uncommitted.

Mr. LEHMAN. Approximately that; there was on the 1st of October—

Mr. CANNON. I believe that the original appropriation, as finally constituted, consisted of \$650,000,000 in cash and \$150,000,000 in goods.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That is right.

Mr. CANNON. And out of the \$650,000,000, \$20,000,000 remains and \$630,000,000 has been committed or expended?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. It has all been committed now with this exception; the figures I had yesterday showed that there are about \$18,000,000 that we have not finally committed.

## STATUS OF DELIVERY OF SUPPLIES

Mr. CANNON. And all of the goods have been distributed or are on the way to distribution. How much of the \$150,000,000 of supplies and how much of the supplies purchased with the cash appropriation are still in the pipe lines and still remain to be delivered?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. It will vary by commodities. The pipe line on food is just about cut off now, but as to some of the other supplies that we have on order, it would run into January.

Mr. CANNON. You mean the pipe line on food has been drained?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Yes; we are seriously embarrassed in connection with our November food shipments because the food pipe line is practically cut off. The period between requisitioning and the actual shipping is very short in the case of food. In the case of some of the other commodities, the period is somewhat longer; and we have some things on order out of these funds which will not actually be shipped until January.

Mr. CANNON. How much remains in the pipe line?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I would say, at the end of October, there will remain in the pipe line about \$250,000,000.

Mr. CANNON. That does not include categories that are in immediate demand; it does not include food?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. There will be some food in the pipe line, but not very much, because there are only a few food items that take time to obtain. But most of our food is wheat and other food items in which there is a relatively short time between the order and the actual shipment.

## CHARACTER OF CONTRIBUTIONS BY OTHER COUNTRIES

Mr. CANNON. What was the character of the contributions made by other countries? Were there contributions made in cash or in goods?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. The same as the United States; 90 percent of each contribution may be in kind or goods, and at least 10 percent is expected to be available in free exchange. Incidentally, I had a telephone conversation late yesterday with our London office which places the orders against the contribution of the United Kingdom; and they reported that with the exception of about 8,000,000 pounds sterling, which would be around \$32,000,000, they have now either shipped or committed the entire original 1 percent United Kingdom contribution amounting to the equivalent of about \$320,000,000.

Mr. CANNON. You are nearing the absolute end, then?

Mr. LEHMAN. We have committed the entire Canadian contribution, every dollar's worth.

Mr. CANNON. You are nearing the end, especially in some essential categories, of all supplies available from all countries?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That is true with the exception of two or three or more of the very much smaller contributing countries, where we have not been able to get the supplies out yet; but that is partly because in some of these cases there is hardly a shipload represented, and we are trying to consolidate and concentrate enough of a quantity to warrant the shipping cost.

Mr. CANNON. Relative to your vast requirements and to the whole amount which the program requires, these amounts from the smaller countries, which have not been received, are not enough to make a material difference?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That is right. It is impossible for us to maintain our program, increasing the rate of shipments, as must be done at this critical winter period, without heavy dependence upon the contribution of the United States. There simply is not the necessary variety and composition of cargo available from other sources that makes it possible for us to operate. If we had not already exhausted the contribution from Canada, Canadian sources could supply our requirements for a little while.

Mr. CANNON. The \$550,000,000 which the President is asking for will complete the authorization of \$1,350,000,000?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That is right.

Mr. CANNON. All other countries have made their contributions in full with the exception of the United States? I am speaking of the larger countries.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. The larger countries have. I believe the figures will show, leaving aside the United States, that we are in arrears on the 1 percent, about \$48,000,000 of this amount \$20,000,000 is from Brazil, which is already appropriated though it is not to be available till later. So that the arrearage is really not more than \$28,000,000 out of the whole \$1,860,000,000, which we think is a rather remarkable record from the standpoint of contributions.

#### ESTIMATE OF TIME PROPOSED APPROPRIATIONS WILL SUFFICE

Mr. CANNON. If and when the \$550,000,000 requested by the President is appropriated, how long would that carry you forward?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That will complete the United States original 1 percent contribution, we feel that the first 1 percent contribution

will carry us through, as far as obligations are concerned, to the 31st of December, and produce and finance a pipe line which will have an average time length of somewhere around 2 months, with some variation as between the commodities invested; that is, it will give us about a month and half pipe line in the case of food and it will give us about a 4 months' pipe line in the case of agricultural rehabilitation supplies.

Mr. CANNON. Will that carry you beyond December 31?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Yes, it will carry us, as I say, about 2 months beyond December 31, with that pipe line varying between commodities.

Mr. CANNON. That is a rather brief respite, but it will give you time in which to adjust your entire program and to plan for future programs?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Yes. I would like to add this, Mr. Cannon, that that estimate in terms of time is based in part upon an increase in the rate of shipments which we consider necessary at this time with winter coming on and with the opening up of the China program.

Mr. LEHMAN. May I add a word to that, Mr. Chairman? It will give us a slight respite, but, as I have often pointed out publicly, we are in the midst of carrying on the very large programs which we have been responsible for almost since the creation of UNRRA. In addition to that, we are now asked to undertake the full relief responsibility in Italy, a responsibility which heretofore has been carried by the military and by FEA, who will step out by the end of this year.

We also have additional responsibilities, a broader responsibility in China and in certain other parts of the world. It is going to be extremely difficult for us to plan or prepare unless we know within a relatively short time what we may expect in the way of further contributions.

Take the case of Italy, for instance—and I have said this to Mr. Clayton while we were in London. I do not intend to have UNRRA looked upon as the agency responsible for the feeding of Italy, which has been done heretofore by the military and by the FEA, unless we know that we are going to have the funds to do it. I do not want to have people say, "Well, UNRRA assumed that responsibility and then fell down in discharging it." As you know, it is mighty hard to explain those things.

Mr. CANNON. It is such a stupendous task, Governor, and there is so much machinery involved, that it cannot be stopped or started in 1 day. It requires time to procure goods; it requires time to put them into the pipe line; it requires time to get them across; it requires time for distribution to depots, and ultimately to the hungry. A hungry man, woman, or child will not wait while the Congress or UNRRA or any other officials readjust their programs over a matter of a couple of months. I can understand that you must know sufficiently in advance so that the movement will not be interfered with and will continue uninterruptedly.

Some reference was made here to a considerable amount of surplus Army supplies which might be available or which could be utilized by you, and which would be, I take for granted, a part of your program:



## USE OF SURPLUSES BY UNRRA

Could you give us some idea, both by categories and by quantities, as to how much of this surplus military supply is on hand or will be on hand?

Mr. LEHMAN. I am going to ask Mr. Hendrickson to do that, as he has been carrying on the negotiations.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. Chairman, we have arranged to procure out of surpluses in two categories: one, we have committed \$150,000,000 for purchases out of surpluses on the continent of Europe; secondly, we have acquired to date, in addition, \$56,000,000 worth of surpluses in the United States which we are sending abroad.

Out of the \$56,000,000 worth of surplus acquired within the United States, clothing, shoes, and textiles represents \$18,000,000; we have also bought substantial quantities of medical supplies, and many other items.

In other words, we procured more than \$200,000,000 worth of surpluses, out of the first \$800,000,000.

Using funds from the proposed \$550,000,000, we believe we are going to be able to get surpluses as follows: one, these rations that we talked about the first day, the K rations and certain other foods which the Quartermaster Corps of the United States Army has in this country, in an amount of \$100,000,000. That we would finance out of the \$550,000,000.

Secondly, \$5,000,000 worth of white potatoes.

Thirdly, \$3,000,000 worth of sweetpotatoes.

Mr. CANNON. White potatoes, I believe, are now something in the nature of a white elephant in the industry?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. There is a very large surplus, 50 to 60 million bushels, in this country.

Mr. CANNON. The Food Administration is at a loss to know what to do with it.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That is right.

Mr. CANNON. There is no disposition we can make of them in this country, and this would provide an outlet for potatoes for which there is no other outlet.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That is right. In addition to those three items, we are starting to obtain surpluses in the Far East, the surpluses which the military have there and which are at the moment a little difficult to locate and catalog. But we have a group of men working with the Army, checking the manifests of all the vast armada of boats which went out to the Far East. We are acquiring these, boat by boat. That is, wherever a boat has 97 percent goods aboard which are suitable for our programs, then we arrange to procure that boat in whatever position it is out in the Pacific seas. We acquired two boats this last week, and we expect to acquire more. We hope that we will be able to acquire, out of the \$550,000,000, between now and December 31 in the Far East alone, at least \$50,000,000 worth of surplus supplies. In other words, there is a total of \$150,000,000 of Army surpluses which we would obtain out of the \$550,000,000. And there

are the \$8,000,000 worth of potatoes, white and sweet. And then there is another category which, however, it is a little harder to describe, that I might mention, that will come out of the \$550,000,000.

Some weeks ago, after VJ-day, it became necessary for the Army, acting pursuant to its contract termination directives, to terminate the contracts on a substantial quantity of beef and vegetable hash and other meat products that are partly vegetable; that is, they are not made by the ordinary packing houses. They are made usually by canneries having different machinery. These products have a certain amount of potatoes, vegetables, and so forth, in them.

I was asked to Mr. Snyder's office, where representatives of the Department of Agriculture and the Quartermaster Corps were going over the termination. They said that about \$40,000,000 in such contracts would have to be canceled or transferred, and the Department of Agriculture felt that it would be very unwise to cancel those contracts at a time when the beef cattle runs from the West were just beginning. They said that it would have a very bad effect on the market.

Mr. CANNON. I noticed in the Wall Street Journal just a day or two ago that the prospect was that we would have a glut upon the market, such a glut that the packers would not be able to take care of it.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That is right.

Mr. CANNON. And we would be in a situation such as we had some time back when there was such a glut of hogs that they were not able to kill and process them.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That is right.

Mr. CANNON. Due to the way in which the subsidy is arranged, payable at the time they are brought in, there is such a glut on the market it would simply be beyond the capacity of the packing houses to kill and process them. Any such action as you indicate would merely intensify the congestion of meat on the American market, is that right?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Cancellation of those contracts might be very serious.

Mr. CANNON. It would have a very depressing effect on the price of cattle to the producer?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. It might very well have because of the very large numbers of cattle now in the country compared with normal times. But in that connection I want to explain this. We are not taking over those contracts directly from the Army. The Commodity Credit Corporation will take them over from the Army and then it will sell the product to us. Because we do not have enough money left unobligated, we said we would be glad to take the products, but could not, of course, enter into any binding obligation, since payments would have to be out of such subsequent funds as might be made available to us. They said that they felt it was so important in connection with the pricing of cattle that they decided to take over the contracts. So we will obtain probably about 35 to 40 million dollars' worth of food on those contracts, and that is very good food which we are very anxious to get. But that amount is over and above the quantities that we will obtain from the Army directly.

Mr. CANNON. And you expect to compensate the Army or whatever holding agency happens to have it at the time, for this material that you take over?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Of course, there have been two methods of compensation in the past: one, where the United States appropriation, which was in the hands of the Foreign Economic Administration, was drawn upon to compensate; and the other one was the nonreimbursable transfer. The nonreimbursable transfer was a transfer of military supplies, which was credited against the United States contribution to UNRRA, but for which the military appropriation was not reimbursed by the FEA. The nonreimbursable transfer was the method used in connection with the \$150,000,000 of Army surplus which we are arranging to take on the European Continent.

Mr. CANNON. For example, take the \$100,000,000 worth of K rations which are now on hand, and which is in the nature of an embarrassment to the War Department, inasmuch as the method of packing makes them not readily salable on the domestic market. Would such material be declared surplus in the regular routine and then put upon the market? Would the holding agency pass title to you and then would you compensate the holding agency directly? Just what plan would be followed in view of our surplus property laws?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Several methods of transfer are used. In the case of these rations and the food which the Quartermaster Corps has, they would be transferred without having to be declared surplus. In the case of trucks, and so on, which we are obtaining on the continent of Europe, there is a declaration of surplus. The third category, illustrated by the \$54,000,000 worth of clothing, shoes, textiles, medical supplies, and so on, which we have purchased, consists of a big quantity of products which were declared surplus and were actually in the hands of the Department of Commerce when they were acquired by Treasury Procurement. When we give Treasury Procurement a requisition, they examine all the surplus lists to see if the required products are obtainable before they go into new production, and our specialists assist them in locating surpluses.

As to pricing, there are some differences in method. For instance, the cost to the Army of the Quartermaster Corps rations included a very heavy cost for packaging. The packaging is of a kind that we would never use. For example, the Army anticipated that it might want to float these rations ashore, and they were, therefore, especially heavily packed. Now, the Army has charged off that heavy extra cost of packaging so that we will pay simply for the food as we would if we were acquiring it from some other source. They have authority to do that.

Mr. CANNON. The value of those K rations and the other material to which you have referred, under existing circumstances is vastly below—that is, its market value if it were placed upon the market and subject to bids or otherwise—is vastly below what we paid for it at the time of purchase?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Definitely.

Mr. CANNON. I take for granted that in repacking or reprocessing there would be some loss, some deterioration. So that if the Army would sell it at its actual market value at this time, it would come to you at a price considerably below its original cost?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That is correct.

Mr. CANNON. Some of these supplies are located in the United States, some in Europe, some in Asia, and elsewhere. Would its location have any influence or effect upon its availability and upon the price that you pay for it?



Mr. HENDRICKSON. It would, but in the case of these rations we are speaking of, they are all in the United States. A great share of them are in Army depots on the Pacific coast. Our arrangement with the Army would be that they would put those rations in position for us at shipside. Otherwise there would be a very difficult traffic job which would involve transferring their records over to us, and we would be forced to obtain a lot of additional personnel, which we would like to avoid.

In the case of the rations on the continent of Europe, there does not seem to be a very large quantity there. However, in the Far East, we expect there will be a very substantial quantity. It is a matter of locating them at the moment. There our arrangement will be that wherever we locate them, say at Manila or Guam, we will pay the shipping cost from that point on and we will acquire them at a negotiated price based upon the Army-Navy Liquidation Commission formulas.

#### AMENDMENTS SUGGESTED TO PROPOSED APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

Mr. CANNON. You are familiar with the amendments proposed by Congressman Herter. He appeared before the committee and offered amendments which have been incorporated in the record.

I would like you to give us some idea as to the practical operation of these amendments, if adopted. What would be the effect upon your program; and tell us whether or not you think such amendments would be necessary or useful.

Mr. LEHMAN. I am not prepared to comment at this time on the desirability of these provisions or on the detail of language, although I think it important to bear in mind that some of these points are already covered in our agreements with the recipient countries, e. g., the governments are already bound to keep a record of the proceeds from the sale of supplies, and to permit publicity by UNRRA missions.

I think it important, however, to point out some of the implications of the adoption of the proposed amendments. If they are adopted, it will be necessary for me to inform the recipient governments that the United States Government will not make funds and supplies available for urgent relief needs unless these countries agree to accept these conditions. It is for the Congress and the Department of State to consider whether or not you desire to secure such conditions by the threat to withhold relief supplies.

With respect to certain of the conditions in these amendments, it would seem to me inappropriate for UNRRA to attempt to assume responsibility for enforcement. Take, for example, the provision for admitting press representatives. I believe most strongly in the freest possible collection and dissemination of news, and I have always fought for full and unrestricted freedom of the press. I believe it would be most helpful to UNRRA if there were newspaper reporters everywhere inspecting our operations. One of the reasons why there have been so many false rumors about UNRRA is, I am convinced, because of inadequate press coverage. But UNRRA is a relief agency and I do not see how it could be made an instrument to enforce such a policy, even though it is unquestionably desirable.

I do not see how it is possible for UNRRA to set up the machinery to investigate whether or not press representatives of all member nations were being properly admitted or properly treated, or to take on itself the responsibility for the exceedingly harsh sanction of withholding supplies if this agreement were not being lived up to. I should therefore take the view that, since these are conditions imposed by the United States Government on its contribution, I would look to the Department of State, as representing the United States Government, to take responsibility for withholding funds for the relief of any country in the event of a breach of these conditions.

Lastly, it should be pointed out that if the United States imposes conditions of this kind on its contribution, other governments will be likely to impose conditions on their contributions. This may well result in a large mass of conditions, some conflicting and some highly undesirable from the standpoint of efficient administration or equitable distribution.

Two of the suggested amendments, those relating to the period of our operations, are in a different class, and I see no reason why Congress should not put a limit on the time for expenditure if it desires. I wish to point out, however, that the periods suggested, while perhaps appropriate for the present appropriation, are too short if it is intended to insert the same date in a subsequent authorization or appropriation.

Mr. CANNON. In other words, Governor Lehman, the adoption of these amendments, or any of these amendments, would contribute nothing to the success of your program, but on the contrary, might interfere with the efficient and effective administration of UNRRA, and to that extent delay prompt and ample provision of food and supplies to these distressed people?

Mr. LEHMAN. That is right, and I also want to point out that some of them, I think, may be impossible of implementation by UNRRA.

#### TERM OF NEED FOR UNRRA

Mr. LUDLOW. Governor, I would like to ask you from your over-all knowledge of this whole world relief problem, how soon do you think UNRRA, or relief of that character, can safely be dispensed with entirely?

Mr. LEHMAN. I think, Congressman, that is going to depend very largely, so far as food is concerned, on the next year's crop which, of course, nobody can foresee at this time. I think that these countries, devastated as they are beyond description, will not be able to restore themselves to prewar conditions for a number of years, but as I understand it the Council of UNRRA has already decided that the work of UNRRA should cease as of the end of 1946 in Europe, and the end of the first quarter of 1947 in Asia.

Mr. LUDLOW. But you have some doubt in your mind whether the problem actually will be solved by that time?

Mr. LEHMAN. In the first place, I think the greatest single factor is food, the quality and the quantity of the crops next year.

Second, I think it will depend on the political situation within the countries themselves, and the spirit of the people.

Third, I think it will depend very greatly on what other financial arrangements these countries can make through the Export-Import

Bank and the International Bank and other agencies that may make available to them resources.

Mr. LUDLOW. That is all I have, Governor Lehman.

SUPPLIES RECEIVED ON A REIMBURSABLE AND NONREIMBURSABLE BASIS

Mr. O'NEAL. Governor Lehman, I would like to ask you this: Did I understand you to say that you do receive some supplies for distribution for which you do not have to pay on a reimbursable basis?

Mr. LEHMAN. Will you answer that, Mr. Hendrickson?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. In the appropriation of the first \$800,000,000 there is a provision whereby a part of the contribution can be made by a nonreimbursable transfer of supplies from the Army, and we have used that in the case of \$150,000,000 of supplies.

That will not give us extra money. You understand, it is charged against the \$800,000,000 contribution, and the amount of funds available from the appropriation in the hands of FEA is correspondingly reduced, but it permitted \$350,000,000 of the \$800,000,000 to be made available either in the form of a transfer of lend-lease funds or of a nonreimbursable transfer of goods from the Army.

Out of that \$350,000,000 we got \$200,000,000 in cash which was made available for purchases, and the other \$150,000,000 represented a nonreimbursable transfer of supplies from the Army.

Mr. O'NEAL. It looks as though you have received \$150,000,000 more.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. No, sir; we did not.

Mr. LEHMAN. Of course, I am not familiar in detail with the book-keeping procedure of FEA, to which the money was allocated by the President after it was appropriated by the Congress, but as I understand it, when Mr. Hendrickson uses the term "nonreimbursable transfer," he is referring to the fact that the Army appropriation is not reimbursed for the transfer of certain supplies. The United States contribution is credited with the amounts involved. UNRRA gets no more. The whole matter is one of bookkeeping internal to the United States Government.

Mr. O'NEAL. You reimburse lend-lease instead of the Army; is that what you mean by that?

Mr. LEHMAN. I want to make it as clear as possible and put it as strongly as possible in the record that UNRRA is not relieved of any financial responsibility in the operations. Whatever is done, whether it is done on the reimbursable or nonreimbursable plan, it is a charge against the funds that have been made available to UNRRA, either in the form of cash or in the form of supplies.

Mr. O'NEAL. In other words, you only distribute \$1,350,000,000 worth of actual purchases; is that correct?

Mr. LEHMAN. That is correct.

Mr. O'NEAL. Or is it \$150,000,000 of gratuities which you distribute?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. We distribute \$1,350,000,000 of purchases.

Mr. O'NEAL. What do you mean by "nonreimbursable" as used here, Mr. Hendrickson?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. What that means is this: First, there was an appropriation of \$450,000,000 on which we could draw for requisitions. Then \$350,000,000 was authorized to be transferred from military



lend-lease, with this feature of nonreimbursement of the military appropriation.

Out of the \$350,000,000, funds in the amount of \$200,000,000 was transferred and made available to us, and then instead of additional funds being made available, we were given an account over at the Army against which we could draw \$150,000,000 worth of their supplies. This, therefore, made a total of \$350,000,000. But in transferring these supplies, the Army was not reimbursed by another arm of the United States Government.

Mr. O'NEAL. Did you pay anybody that \$150,000,000 for those goods which you received?

Mr. LEHMAN. May I interrupt there, Mr. O'Neal? We did not actually hand over the cash, but it was charged to our appropriation.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Mr. CANNON. In effect you did pay for it because your available cash was reduced by that amount?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Yes, exactly.

Mr. O'NEAL. Then why is that not reimbursable?

Mr. PARELMAN. Well, that really applies to not reimbursing the War Department appropriation. If we took the money granted by this committee and had paid the Army for those supplies a lot of bookkeeping transactions would result. We would hand that money over to the War Department, and the War Department, since they cannot reuse it, would have to send it back to the Treasury Department.

Mr. O'NEAL. You mean that you did not draw that amount?

Mr. PARELMAN. That is right, and the point that the Governor is making is that that amount is definitely charged against the total authority of \$1,350,000,000 granted by Congress.

Mr. O'NEAL. In other words, you just did not draw that amount? That is what it amounts to; is it not?

Mr. PARELMAN. Yes, sir; that is right.

Mr. O'NEAL. The money which is appropriated to you and the goods which it purchases and the services are all that you have; you do not have any gratuities coming to you or any other material to be distributed other than that which is accounted for out of the funds which are appropriated by Congress?

Mr. PARELMAN. That is right insofar as the United States contribution is concerned.

Mr. RABAUT. Do I understand, then, that in goods and money, no matter what those commodities or goods were, if you should receive the appropriation, for instance, that is under consideration now you would not receive more than a total of \$1,350,000,000?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Mr. LEHMAN. Which covers both goods and services.

Mr. O'NEAL. Yes.

Mr. LEHMAN. Because services run into a considerable amount of money.

Mr. O'NEAL. Then there is no \$150,000,000 additional received?

Mr. LEHMAN. No; there is not.

## SHIPMENTS TO LIBERATED AREAS THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1945

Mr. TABER. Now, Governor, I find in the black book that you submitted to us a memorandum showing that the shipments through the end of September were \$530,505,000.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. What table is this, Mr. Taber?

Mr. TABER. It is in the black book; I cannot remember the page.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I see.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. It is on page 9.

Mr. TABER. Yes. The shipments through the end of September were \$530,505,000; is that correct?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I would like to check this. What is the figure?

Mr. TABER. \$530,505,000.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That is right.

Mr. TABER. I find on these sheets that you handed me that if I take the shipments through August and add the estimated shipments through September, using the figure at the bottom of the page, including the shipping costs, that I get \$559,800,000, and if I leave out the shipping costs I get \$466,500,000. Now, which figure is the comparable figure with that shown on page 9?

## LONG TONS AND METRIC TONS

Mr. HENDRICKSON. As I explained the other day, these two tables are somewhat different. The one on page 9 is in terms of long tons, and the other table is in terms of metric tons.

Mr. TABER. In what kind of dollars is the one on page 9 and the one on the second sheet of this other table?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. The additional difference is that the table on page 9 is based on actual ship clearances (ships sailed) as reported while on the other table those estimated shipments during September are based on ships berthed (or loaded).

Mr. TABER. What you were figuring on, but not what you accomplished?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. We actually had the ships berthed and loaded, but you can never forecast definitely whether a ship is going to clear within 5 days or not, and sometimes you clear a little faster, and sometimes you clear a little more slowly.

Mr. TABER. In other words, there is a difference between your estimated shipments in September and your actual shipments, including the shipping costs, of about \$28,300,000?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. There is a difference of that amount in the supplies estimated for loading in that month and the supplies which were on board the ships that sailed in that period.

Mr. TABER. That is about the picture; is it not?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Yes.

Mr. TABER. Instead of there being clearances of \$117,500,000 in September there were clearances of about \$28,000,000 less than that, or about \$89,000,000? That would be about the story; would it not?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I would not want to agree with those figures offhand, although I think they are probably substantially correct.

Mr. TABER. That is about the picture.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I wanted to say that we have prepared a statement which reconciles these two tables which we will insert in the record.

(The statement is as follows:)

The table that reports \$530,000,000 of shipments through September 1945 is based on the following:

- (a) Gross long tons.
- (b) Actual clearance of ships through September.

The table that estimates \$559,000,000 of shipments through September 1945 is based on the following:

- (a) Metric tons.
- (b) Loading programs, or ship berthings.

Clearance and berthings for any period will usually differ to the extent that at the end of the period there will be ships loading that have not cleared the port. Forecasts must usually be based on scheduled loadings, but reports of completed operations, to be more accurate, should be based on clearances.

You are correct except that the substantial effect of a situation like that, which happens as a matter of routine every month, is that your berthings and your clearances never quite jibe, and you will find that those uncleared berthings simply add to the following month's shipments.

Mr. TABER. Well, they do if you can get them aboard, but the operation of getting them aboard and getting them out might result in a smaller volume in the next month?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. As a matter of fact, our experience in the last 2 or 3 months has been that our clearances have tended to exceed our expectations for those months.

Mr. TABER. I see. Now, your highest rate of shipment has been, including the shipping charges, approximately this \$89,000,000 in September, and your gross shipments over the entire period down to the 1st of October have been \$530,000,000. Now, you had made available to you something like \$1,284,000,000. Why will not that carry you for a very considerable period?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Because the rate of shipments from month to month has increased and must increase very rapidly, and that is what we are planning on, and I am sure we will be able to achieve it.

Mr. TABER. Your increases in these periods, that is, the prospective increases, are down in the list of rehabilitation rather than in the food picture as a general rule.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. No; I think you will find we have increased in food shipments, as a matter of fact, even over and above these tables because this represents the program, and in the last 3 or 4 weeks we have found it necessary to sharpen up substantially the shipments of food. For instance, the tonnage here for the month of November from the United States on food is about 425,000 tons, and we now expect to move during the month of November 550,000 tons of food from the United States. We have had to step that up.

Mr. TABER. Are you sure that you are not presenting a picture here where you are going to pile up these prospective shipments into the last part of the end of this year away beyond what you actually will ship?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I am very sure that we are not.

Mr. TABER. You see, you jump up the prospective program of shipments of \$250,000,000 practically for November to \$350,000,000



for December, and you never had a single month so far where your program has run as high as \$100,000,000.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. The number of countries coming into this program has increased a lot, and China was not in these early months at all. There was nothing in September for China, and we expect China to be very important in November and December.

Mr. TABER. Are you able to get things into China?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. It is opening up. There are two ports now open.

Mr. TABER. There are no substantial railroad facilities there.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. No, sir.

Mr. TABER. And there are not very good roads to haul stuff in on. It is almost impossible to get things in beyond the port cities in any volume.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I think that everyone is surprised, in view of the Japanese surrender, that the damage in the coastal area to the transport system probably is not going to turn out to be as bad as was expected.

Without question there has been a lot of damage, but we are told that there is at least one-third of the total normal carrying capacity on the rivers, which is a very important part of China's inland transport. I have no comparable figures on the railroads, but as I said the other day, we expect to send a number of trucks in there at an early time, which will help transportation. Also the population of the port cities alone is very, very heavy, and a very large part of the need is concentrated right at the ports.

Mr. TABER. I think I have no further questions.

#### EXPORT-IMPORT STATISTICS

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Governor, you said that you thought some of these countries would not have export and import statistics. Certainly those would be available in Italy, would they not?

Mr. LEHMAN. I do not know; I cannot answer that question.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Would you not expect to find them in Italy, Poland, Greece, China, and perhaps in Yugoslavia?

Mr. LEHMAN. I doubt it. I do not want to say no categorically because I do not know. But to take the case of Italy, she certainly did have those statistics in former years, but there is a brand new government there now which is unpracticed in governmental administration and procedure. They have had to throw out all of the former Fascist officers and put in people who, it is hoped, will be democratically inclined.

In Poland obviously there is almost nothing left of the government structure. There is very little left in Greece. I do not say that the statistics are not available, but I would be inclined to doubt it.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I do not know what the war has done to those countries, but certainly in the years I have spent in Europe there was not a country in Europe that would not have those figures and have them in detail.

Mr. LEHMAN. I have no doubt that they did have them if you say so, but I doubt very much whether they have them now.

## PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I understand you offer no objection whatsoever to a reasonable time limit on UNRRA; that is, proposed amendments 1 and 2?

Mr. LEHMAN. So far as this appropriation is concerned, I think it is practicable. I want to point out that I think, as far as any other appropriation is concerned, the dates are too early.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Yes; as far as any other appropriation is concerned, and with that in mind you do not object to the principle?

Mr. LEHMAN. No.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. You offer no objection in respect to the proposed amendment with reference to markings?

Mr. LEHMAN. No.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. And you offer no objection to the proposed amendment in respect to motor transport equipment, provided it is permissible?

Mr. LEHMAN. That is right, with the understanding that it is not our intention now, based on the facts at our disposal, to invoke that in all countries.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. And you offer no objection to the last amendment in respect to the press, except as you believe it is unnecessary because you say you have that authority already?

Mr. LEHMAN. Is that No. 8?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Yes; No. 8.

Mr. LEHMAN. That is right.

## YARDSTICK IN DETERMINING NEED OF A COUNTRY

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Let me ask you one other question. Take a country like Yugoslavia, what is the general yardstick used in determining the need of that country; is it the American standard of living, is it the British standard of living, or is it the prewar Yugoslav standard of living? What is the general yardstick?

Mr. LEHMAN. It certainly is not the American standard of living. We hope in these various countries to get the daily food consumption on the average up to 2,000 calories per person.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. What would the average in Yugoslavia have been prewar, for instance?

Mr. LEHMAN. I would say very considerably higher than that;

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Higher than that?

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes, sir; but let me also add that I doubt very much whether in any country they have been able to get it up on the average to 2,000 calories.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I think Mr. Nugent knows what the prewar figure was for Yugoslavia on calories.

Mr. NUGENT. It was somewhere around 2,800 or 2,900 calories per day.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That figure represents what?

Mr. NUGENT. Yugoslavia's prewar food standard.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. And you are aiming at 2,000 calories now?

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes; but I doubt very much whether we have reached that in any country.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. What was the standard during the war?

Mr. LEHMAN. I suppose somewhat lower.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. How much lower?

Mr. LEHMAN. I do not know.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Do you know, Mr. Nugent?

Mr. NUGENT. No figures were kept on that, but it is well known that it was very low indeed.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. What is your guess?

Mr. NUGENT. Under 2,000 calories.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. How much under?

Mr. NUGENT. I would not be able to guess.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. It will vary in different parts of Yugoslavia. In the Dalmatian coast area it went down to under 1,000. That was one of the chief reasons for taking many of the people out of there, people who found their way down into the displaced-persons' camps in north Africa; the fact that there was a considerable amount of starvation in Dalmatia. A large proportion of these displaced persons came out in very bad condition from the standpoint both of nutrition and health.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I am not very familiar with calories, but what, for instance, is the minimum number required to exist on?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That would be very hard to say. In this country the average person has a little over 3,000 calories a day.

For instance, during the war period we made some rather careful studies as to what different classes of workers required in the way of calories. In this country the highest consumption in terms of calories was for copper miners, and they ran about 8,000 calories a day. For coal miners it will run 6,500 to 7,500 a day. That is considered the requirements for them, and then the number goes on down for different classes of workers.

#### STANDARD OF LIVING IN YUGOSLAVIA

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Yes; but having visited Yugoslavia before the war, it would be my guess that Yugoslavia never, in its most prosperous times, approached a standard of living comparable to many other countries.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. No; but from the standpoint of food Yugoslavia was pretty well off because it was a net exporting country of food before the war, and it has some very rich areas in it. During the period of occupation the Germans placed levies on the Yugoslavs and normally exported from there about 500,000 to 700,000 tons of food annually.

Mr. NUGENT. The trouble with averages is that a part of Yugoslavia normally has a good food supply, with a calorie consumption approaching our own. However, the area on the Dalmatian coast was usually an area of low food consumption.

#### LARGE EXPENDITURES FOR YUGOSLAVIA

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I am impressed with the fact that apparently some \$253,000,000 have gone into Yugoslavia alone already, and if this recommendation of another 1 percent should be adopted that would presumably mean that over a half a billion dollars has been



poured into this one little country alone, with a population of how many?

Mr. NUGENT. Sixteen million.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. With a population of 16,000,000.

Mr. NUGENT. Yes, sir; but it is a country that took a terrible beating out of the war, where people are frightfully short of food. Conditions in Dalmatia are particularly bad.

Mr. RABAUT. Is not that a confession of the terrible condition in which the country is?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Perhaps it is, but in the over-all picture I think the casual American thinks of UNRRA as working toward Europe and particularly in the western European countries. Now, we get down to this hearing, and we find that none of these western European countries are in the picture, and we are considering pouring upwards of \$3,000,000,000 into half a dozen small countries right there in the Near East, plus China, which we are starting to help now.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. You understand, Mr. Wigglesworth, that the reason why we are not in the western European countries is that they have not requested assistance and they are presumably able to pay for their own relief supplies.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Yes; I gather that Belgium and Holland are getting on their feet pretty fast by their own efforts, and I hope others will be in a similar position before long.

#### EFFECT OF CHANGES IN GOVERNMENT ON UNRRA OPERATIONS

Mr. DIRKSEN. First, Mr. Hendrickson, what difference is the form of the government in Greece going to make to you in your operations? I understand the Voulgarist Cabinet went in a short time ago.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. It makes it very difficult for us because the lack of a stable government and these fairly frequent changes mean that we do not have the continuity either in government policy or in the personnel of the civil service that we need. We build up understandings and a system of working with one group of people, and then a change comes along and we have to start almost all over again.

There is a second factor. It is customary in Greece that with each change of government there should be a new district governor, appointed by the central government, and sometimes it takes a considerable time to make these changes, and the delay does make operations much more difficult.

#### OCCUPATIONAL COMPLEXES

Mr. LEHMAN. May I add one word there? I was very much impressed yesterday, Congressman, by your statement that these countries are suffering from occupation complexes. There is no question about it. Actions which in this country are considered wrong, and which 10 years ago would have been considered wrong in these countries, are not considered wrong today, because they have lived under the heel of the Germans for from 5 to 7 years. It is one of the things that makes the work of UNRRA so difficult. Not all of these countries have orderly and ordered governments. Just as was pointed out, these governmental changes are being made, and they undoubtedly make our work more difficult.

## BREAK-DOWN OF CLASSIFICATIONS OF GOODS

Mr. DIRKSEN. Now, with respect to the broad classifications of goods that will be covered by the \$550,000,000, and which are set forth on pages 5 and 6 of your justification, I wonder if you cannot break down those items in the broad categories which are shown there. For instance, you have there rubber and specialized footwear. I wonder if you cannot, for the record, give us some details on that, and then the details on textiles.

Then with respect to food give us a little more detail about the type of food involved. For instance, you have here dairy products. I assume that includes cheese and milk in some form or other, but I wish you would detail that for us. Then with respect to meat and fish I wish you would give us the types involved, whether it is canned, or in barrels, kegs, or what. On agricultural rehabilitation supplies. I believe I asked once before for a statement on tractors.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Yes, sir; that is right.

Mr. DIRKSEN. You carry an item in here of \$7,600,000 for farm machinery, and \$7,000,000 for livestock. I wish you would detail some of those items for us, giving us a breakdown, and also under industrial rehabilitation supplies you have there railway transportation, road transportation, and telecommunication.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Yes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I wish you would break these items down in some detail and put them in the record for us.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. The reason for not breaking it down further is because we have tried to maintain flexibility in shifting back and forth on products. For instance, in the case of dairy products we do not know 3 weeks in advance of the time of shipping what will be available for shipment.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

*UNRRA distribution of requested \$550,000,000 contribution from the United States, estimated by commodities and services*

Commodities or services	Mil- lions of dollars	Thou- sands of metric tons	Commodities or services	Mil- lions of dollars	Thou- sands of metric tons
Clothing, textiles, and footwear:			Clothing, textiles, and footwear—		
Blankets and comforters.....	12.0	8.8	Continued		
Clothing, contributed.....	7.5	17.0	Unclassified.....	1.0	2.0
Cotton textiles.....	20.0	9.1			
Hides.....	1.0	1.5	Subtotal.....	97.0	87.8
Leather.....	3.0	4.5			
Repair materials.....	.5	.5	Food:		
Rubber, and specialized foot- wear, including galoshes, hip boots, knee boots, work boots for miners, and other trade-specialized types.....	7.0	4.7	Dairy products.....	47.0	123.0
Wool textiles.....	5.0	1.5	Milk:		
Miscellaneous supplies pur- chased from United States military and other agencies.....	40.0	38.2	Evaporated.....	10.0	40.0
Bedding, except mat- tresses.....	10.4	18.9	Condensed.....	8.0	21.0
Footwear.....	6.0	4.5	Dried skim.....	11.0	40.0
Apparel, except footwear.....	4.2	4.4	Dried whole.....	9.0	10.0
Hides.....	.4	1.2	Cheese.....	9.0	12.0
Upper leather.....	.8	.5			
Sole leather.....	1.2	1.5	Fats, oils and soap.....	27.5	82.3
Woolen piece goods.....	15.0	5.7	Vegetable fats.....	8.0	20.0
Cotton piece goods.....	2.0	1.5	Edible oils.....	5.0	20.0
			Fat cuts.....	5.3	15.0
			Lard.....	.8	2.3
			Soap.....	8.4	25.0

*UNRRA distribution of requested \$550,000,000 contribution from the United States, estimated by commodities and services—Continued*

Commodities or services	Mil- lions of dollars	Thou- sands of metric tons	Commodities or services	Mil- lions of dollars	Thou- sands of metric tons
Food—Continued			Livestock	7.0	31.6
Grain and grain products	71.0	958.0	Draft animals, horses and mules	5.0	
Wheat	50.0	750.0	Dairy cattle, heifers and bulls	1.0	
Flour	15.0	130.0	Hogs for breeding	.5	
Corn and rye	3.0	50.0	Sheep for breeding	.4	
Rice	2.0	12.0	Poultry-hatching eggs and breeding stock	.1	
Feed grains	1.0	16.0			
Meat and fish	72.0	140.0	Pesticides	.7	11.7
Meat	63.6	106.6	Seeds	4.5	21.3
Fish	8.4	33.4	Dairy	.5	.4
Pulses and soup	7.7	30.0	Subtotal	40.5	242.5
Peas, dried	1.6	10.0	Industrial rehabilitation:		
Soup mix	6.1	20.0	Building industry	4.4	7.7
Sugar	1.8	15.0	Building repair equip- ment	1.5	4.9
Miscellaneous supplies	8.0	20.0	Lumbering and wood- working	1.5	1.4
Subtotal	235.0	1,368.3	Artisans' hand tools	1.4	1.4
Agricultural rehabilitation:			Coal and mineral mining	2.4	4.8
Agricultural repair equip- ment	6.5	5.5	Machine repair shops	14.0	12.4
Traactor maintenancee tools (sets)	.1		Stationary shops	4.2	3.3
Blacksmith tools and sup- plies	1.8		Locomotive repair shops	4.2	4.2
Agricultural hand tools	3.0		Rolling stock repair shops	2.4	1.3
Belting	.2		Foundry	.1	.3
Foundry and forging ma- chinery for manufac- ture of simple tools and repair equipment	.5		Electric stationary shops	.3	.1
Steel and other supplies	.9		Machine tools	2.8	3.2
Earth moving and irrigation equipment	1.8	3.8	Public utilities	.8	2.0
Farm machinery	7.6	13.9	Railway transportation	3.0	4.3
Traactors	4.5		Railroad network and bridge repair equip- ment	3.0	4.3
Plows, walking	.7		Raw and semifinished mate- rials, chemicals, and engi- neering stores	15.4	50.8
Plows, 2B and 3B	.4		Steel and other ferrous metals and alloys	6.2	35.9
Cultivators, including spring-tooth harrows	.4		Nonferrous metals	3.1	8.7
Disk harrows	.2		Industrial chemicals	2.3	4.5
Maize drills	.3		Engineering stores	3.8	1.7
Mowers	.3		Road transportation	35.1	65.9
Rest-control equipment	.3		Trucks	26.9	56.8
Grain-cleaning equip- ment	.2		Tires and tubes	2.1	.9
Hand corn shellers	.2		Automotive repair shops	1.0	2.0
Miscellaneous	.1		Spare parts and acces- sories	3.0	2.7
Fertilizer	4.2	131.0	Roadbed repair equip- ment	2.1	3.5
Fishing boats and equipment	6.0	12.0	Solid fuels	.2	25.5
Small nonpowered boats	.4	.8	Telecommunication	.3	.7
Powered trawlers, seiners	1.2	2.4	Cable	.2	.6
Engines and instruments	.3	.6	Small telegraph trans- mitters and telephone and telegraph acces- sories	.1	.1
Fishing gear (other than nets)	.2	.4	Water transportation	1.9	2.6
Timber for repair and con- struction	1.7	3.4	Miscellaneous consumer goods	2.5	3.4
Steel and iron (including gear)	.25	.5	Subtotal	80.0	180.1
Paints and preservatives	.6	1.2	Medical and sanitation supplies	37.5	28.9
Nets, ropes and canvas	1.2	2.4	Ocean transportation	50.0	
Shore fish handling facilities	.15	.3	Relief and rehabilitation services	10.0	
Food processing and jutebagging	1.7	11.3			



## OCEAN TRANSPORTATION

Mr. DIRKSEN. In your ocean transportation you show \$50,000,000 there. Can you give us a statement showing the rates paid, the types of carriers used, the nationality of the vessels, and the flags they fly?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Yes, sir.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

## OCEAN SHIPPING

The ocean-freight rates which are charged to UNRRA on transportation of relief and rehabilitation supplies loaded in the United States are the conference rates established September 1, 1940, by the various ship operators in each particular shipping trade area. Depending upon the area of loading in the United States and the area of destination, there are different conference groups involved and consequently a variety of rates. The conference rates set by each conference are approved by agencies of the respective governments concerned. In the case of the United States, these rates have been screened by and are on file with the United States Maritime Commission.

During the war surcharges were imposed by the War Shipping Administration to cover additional war shipping costs. Now that the war is over, these surcharges are being removed. The War Shipping Administration, however, is still in control of rates charged by reason of the fact that it still retains most of the wartime controls over shipping operations of vessels which it requisitioned during the war. The operators of these vessels act as agents of the War Shipping Administration in the employment of the vessels.

In other words, UNRRA is in exactly the same position with respect to freight rates which are charged for UNRRA's cargoes as an individual shipper or any other private or governmental shipper which uses vessels under the control of the War Shipping Administration.

For all UNRRA cargoes, no matter where they originate, vessels are allocated to UNRRA by the United Maritime Authority. In the case of the Western Hemisphere, the Washington office of the United Maritime Authority makes allocations upon presentation to it by UNRRA through the War Shipping Administration of UNRRA's requests for vessels. Such requests are presented monthly and cover proposed shipments from all Western Hemisphere loading ports to each destination, such as Greece, Yugoslavia, Poland, China, etc.

For practical purposes throughout the war there were evolved two pools of shipping—one managed in London through the Ministry of War Transport, the other managed in Washington through the War Shipping Administration, and both under the general control of the Combined Shipping Adjustment Board. The United Maritime Authority has expanded the membership of the Combined Shipping Adjustment Board to include representatives of other maritime nations. The period of control by the United Maritime Authority will continue for several months although many of the controls are expected to be released by the end of this year.

The vessels of many nations are in each United Maritime Authority pool just as they were during the war. As far as exports from the United States are concerned, the ships which we have been using and probably will continue to use have been under the control of the War Shipping Administration and freight rates charged to UNRRA have been paid to operators who are agents of War Shipping Administration. It has happened in the past and may well happen in the future that a vessel which has been allocated to UNRRA for transportation of cargo from the United States to a foreign destination is a vessel chartered to a foreign government, such as Greece, and then chartered back by that Government to the War Shipping Administration. The flag of the vessel would be the flag of the chartered nation. The operations of the vessel would be conducted by the agent of the War Shipping Administration under freights paid by UNRRA out of the fund established with the War Shipping Administration for this purpose.

UNRRA has no option in the matter of ocean-freight rates which it pays. UNRRA does not control the allocation of vessels for the transportation of UNRRA cargoes.

## NEED FOR PUBLICITY ON UNRRA OPERATIONS IN OTHER COUNTRIES

Mr. DIRKSEN. Referring to these proposals that were submitted by Mr. Herter, I would like to make this brief statement for the record.

It seems to me we went into and we came through this conflict for a basic cause, and that was freedom, at least as I have talked to GI's all over the world that is the thing they had in mind. At least it always unconsciously cropped out.

We have asked the people to sweat themselves for billions in taxes. We have made probably well over \$350,000,000,000 of expenditures directly and indirectly for war, and it was the people of this country who let their youngsters go overseas, and there are hundreds of thousands of them there who will never come back.

Now, it occurs to me that it is not for UNRRA, it is not for the State Department, but for the people to decide, through their elected representatives, whether there is going to be a disclosure of these operations, and that is why, for the life of me, I cannot understand why a suppliant nation that is in distress would have any objection whatsoever to accredited representatives of the press going in there and writing very freely and letting our people back here know all the facts, for it is only in proportion as the light shines on this thing that the people will understand if the job in the future is going to be easier.

Now, I say to you very frankly, Governor, that while there may be no difficulty with the money that is before us at the present time, I apprehend, insofar as I have been able to interpret the sentiment of Congress, that if you come back for another \$1,300,000,000 you are going to have plenty of trouble. In consequence I know of no better way of bringing it forcibly to the attention of the people than to let the representatives of our newspapers go in there without censorship and without restraint and write the story freely and bring it back home to the people. I think that is one of the most important items we have to consider.

Now, with respect to your observation that you do have that authority under your statements or the statements of the chiefs of mission in each country, the question is, Is it being done? Do you have any clippings showing by newspaper coverage what is being done? Now, I read the newspapers every day when I was over there, and sometimes when I had to get an interpreter to read them for me, and I have not seen a line in any newspaper about UNRRA operations over there except in the Stars and Stripes. Do you have anything you can submit for the record showing for the different countries that are being relieved what kind of cooperation you have gotten in respect to publicity in the papers over there?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. We shall be very glad to do that. We do have, yes, sir, a substantial number of clippings on that.

(The clippings referred to have been supplied to the committee.)

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FROM AIDED COUNTRIES

Mr. DIRKSEN. With respect to the financial statements from those countries, it just runs in my mind, and again I draw on my memory, but it runs in my mind that Admiral Stone of the Allied Control Commission in Italy had an abundance of figures on importing and exporting. Surely those would be available for the record.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I believe we will find that the figures for Italy will come forward somewhat faster, but there a great deal of the work was done by the Allied Commission, by its organization and statisticians.

In the case of Greece, for instance, our people have done very careful work on estimating crops and that sort of thing so as to have some intelligent appraisal of what would be needed as supplementary supplies. We found that the Greek Government has not been able to restore its capacity for crop estimation, which was pretty fair some years ago.

I think there is no question but what most of these countries are going to make a very serious effort to get their statistical machinery back in shape, but I think it is only wise for UNRRA to have enough people in there so that they can check and confirm those data more or less independently, so that the statistics which will be put forward by the governments are not self-serving.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I want to close my brief remarks in this regard by simply reaffirming this viewpoint: We battled around the world for a cause. We spent money and we spent life to do it.

The world is pretty tumultuous today and it is in pretty uncertain condition as the grab goes on, but this much is true, there is only one instrumentality or weapon that the United States has open today, and that is its credit, its power to sell and raise money to loan, and its power still to advance credit to succor and relieve distress everywhere, and I for one want the record to show that I am in favor of using it in order that the light shall shine where it does not shine today. Otherwise this whole insane business will have been a mockery once more.

That is all.

#### PART PLAYED BY OTHER NATIONS IN MANAGEMENT OF UNRRA

Mr. O'NEAL. Governor, I do not think there appears in this record a statement as to the part that other countries play in the work on the UNRRA as far as management is concerned. As I understand it, a group of nations, 31 or more, have united to do this work of rehabilitating and helping the stricken countries; the money that is being spent, where it is to be spent, and how it is to be spent is the combined judgment not of just one or two countries but of all the many nations in the group; is that correct?

Mr. LEHMAN. That is correct.

Mr. O'NEAL. And the sole responsibility for the spending of this money and where it is to be spent rests not alone with this country, but with a group of countries in practically every part of the world. A plan has been evolved to apportion the amount of money among these countries in proportion to their ability to provide the money to be spent where the need is felt to be the greatest and where the greatest good can be done, in the judgment of UNRRA, and it is not your judgment, Governor Lehman, but the combined judgment of the participating countries.

Mr. LEHMAN. You are absolutely correct.

Mr. O'NEAL. I do not think that has appeared in the record and it seems to me that there ought to be a clear understanding that it is the combined judgment of all the countries that have been more



fortunate, under which the work is being done and that the allocation of funds and the services that go with it is done according to the combined judgment of the cooperating nations, which are the nations which have not suffered quite so heavily, it may be some of them have.

Mr. LEHMAN. I am glad you brought up that question, and may I make a statement.

Mr. O'NEAL. Yes.

Mr. LEHMAN. In the first place there is the Council of UNRRA, which is composed of representatives of all nations. The Council is the legislative body; it adopts the broad policies that are to be followed by the Administration, which is merely the executive arm of the organization.

But in addition to the Council there is a Central Committee which acts for the Council between sessions. The Council sessions take place not more than twice a year. The Central Committee is composed of representatives of six powers: The United States, represented by Mr. Clayton; the United Kingdom, the U. S. S. R., France, Canada, and China. The Administration, which has been charged with the preparation of programs of operation, submits them before they are put into effect for the approval of the Central Committee. So it is a fully cooperative organization, and I have recognized that in the appointments that have been made. I think something like 29 or 30 different nationalities are represented today in our personnel. There is no doubt that that increases administrative difficulties, but I feel that it was thoroughly worth while in order to secure the best kind of international cooperation.

The heads of missions, deputy directors, the heads of bureaus and divisions are representatives of a large number of the countries which are members of the organization.

Mr. O'NEAL. Naturally those countries are just as much interested as we are in seeing that the money is not misused, wasted, or misapplied, and I presume, and I think it is a reasonable presumption, that they are using as great care in seeing, as we hope to do, that the money is properly used and the fact that they have been cooperating in good faith, with their funds, is an indication that the program has met with the approval of the judgment of these countries.

Mr. LEHMAN. May I just add one more thought which Mr. Hendrickson has called to my attention. In addition to the Central Committee, we also have a Committee on Financial Control, composed of representatives of China, Greece, Mexico, the Union of South Africa, the U. S. S. R., the United Kingdom, and the United States. That Committee passes, in the first instance, on the proposed administrative budget. It employs the auditors. The auditors make their reports directly to that Committee, not to the Administration. It keeps close financial check.

Then we have a procedure under which requests from various member governments for assistance are considered. Those requests are referred to the Committee on Ability to Pay, which is composed of five governments. The membership of the Committee varies slightly from case to case, but I think that in every case the United States and the United Kingdom have been members. To the Committee are submitted statements by the governments setting forth their financial needs and their representations with respect to their inability to pay. No member country has been adjudged a nonpaying country save on the affirmative recommendation of this Committee.

We have also a committee on supplies which is composed of 20 different governments. We have a committee of the council for Europe and a committee of the council for the Far East which are advisory.

Mr. LUDLOW. There are 44 nations?

Mr. LEHMAN. Forty-seven now.

Mr. LUDLOW. Under this program.

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes.

#### PROCEDURE FOR DECIDING THE DISTRIBUTION OF AID

Mr. LUDLOW. My question goes to the modus operandi in respect to the distribution of funds, and where they should be applied. Take a specific proposition coming from Yugoslavia, a request for needed supplies: Who decides that; the Central Committee; that is, who reaches a decision on that particular specific question?

Mr. LEHMAN. The Administration prepares the program. The Central Committee passes on the general allocation and other general features of the program but it does not go down into such details as just where within a particular country relief should be applied.

Mr. LUDLOW. Who would do that?

Mr. LEHMAN. That is the responsibility of the Administration.

Mr. LUDLOW. Who decides the matter?

Mr. LEHMAN. The program is made up by the Administration and sent to the Central Committee. The Central Committee could say, we do not want to give so much assistance, for instance, to Yugoslavia or to Greece, or they might want to give more. And they could place particular limitations on the work. But the programs have to be submitted to the Central Committee on broad lines. I would not expect that the Central Committee would ordinarily try to define the exact details of any program, but they have the full authority to do anything they wish.

Mr. LUDLOW. The submission of a proposed program of aid is not submitted to the entire 47 nations?

Mr. LEHMAN. Oh, no.

Mr. LUDLOW. It is made up by the administrative authority of the UNRRA and then is placed before the Central Committee which has the veto power, but it follows out the program from an administrative standpoint?

Mr. LEHMAN. They have the veto power and they have more than a veto power; they have the power to take affirmative action, if they wish. Thus far they have approved the program submitted.

#### METHOD OF APPRAISING SURPLUS GOODS TAKEN OVER

Mr. LUDLOW. One other question: Where you take over these great stocks of surplus goods, what is your method of making appraisal and of transferring value? For instance, you take over a block of trucks, you would not take them over at the original cost.

Mr. LEHMAN. No.

Mr. LUDLOW. What is the method used?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. It depends upon the government from which we are receiving them. In the case of surplus trucks from the Canadian Army we negotiate with representatives from Ottawa on a general basis which sets different prices for different classes of trucks.

Then our own representatives are sent over to the Canadian central distribution point in Holland, and in association with representatives of the Canadian Army they seek to agree on the proper classification of the trucks which we are acquiring. We have much the same plan in the case of the United Kingdom.

In the case of the United States we have a board, for instance, in Italy, whose representatives inspect and appraise the supplies with the military on the spot.

Mr. LUDLOW. Where you do take over the United States supplies it is on the basis of an appraisal, at least an estimated appraised value?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Yes; it is based upon the pricing formulas which have been worked out by the Army-Navy Liquidation Commission.

Mr. CANNON. And the position which you occupy, Governor Lehman, as Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, is not a position under the United States Government, but it is an international position in a world organization.

Mr. LEHMAN. That is right, Mr. Chairman.

#### REPORT OF RED CROSS ON DISPLACED PERSONS CAMPS IN GERMANY

Mr. Chairman, before I leave, I have an article that appeared in the New York Times on Tuesday, October 16, 1945, covering a report made by Harvey D. Gibson, the Red Cross commissioner, who has just returned from visiting seven of the displaced persons camps in Germany. If there is no objection I would like to have that made a part of the record.

Mr. CANNON. You approve of the statement therein contained?

Mr. LEHMAN. I approve. It is a report that he has made.

Mr. CANNON. Without objection it will be made a part of the record.

(The statement referred to follows:)

[From the New York Times, Oct 16, 1945]

#### GIBSON SEES GAINS IN EXILES' CAMPS

#### NOTES MARKED IMPROVEMENT IN DISPLACED PERSONS' CARE SINCE HARRISON'S TOUR

PARIS, October 15.—Camps in Germany for displaced persons have shown marked improvement and those turned over to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration by the Army are now functioning efficiently, according to Harvey D. Gibson, Red Cross commissioner who has just returned from visiting seven of these camps.

Mr. Gibson made his inspection at Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's request. He chose the camps after Earl Gray Harrison, Immigration Commissioner, had reported on conditions as of last June.

Mr. Gibson said that the whole task assumed by the Army had been colossal and conducted in several phases. It was first necessary to assemble millions of displaced persons who had been in camps or had wandered in conquered countries. The second phase was to screen them and endeavor to get different nationalities together; and the third phase was repatriation, now well under way and probably to be finished in the next 6 months.

#### ONLY STATELESS TO REMAIN

After that time, there will remain only stateless persons—mostly Russians, Poles, Baltic, and Yugoslavs—and Jews awaiting permission to enter Palestine. As camps are evacuated the remaining persons being transferred to the best quarters available where living conditions are satisfactory.



Mr. Gibson pointed out that the inspections made during the first two phases would have disclosed conditions far different from those existing today. "The camps visited this past week, with the exception of one which was closing, were not unsanitary; quite the contrary," he said. "I did not see barbed wire at any camp. In fact, at all camps all stationed there were free to move around at will without restrictions, not only within the camps but in the surrounding communities.

"The camps were not guarded by United States troops but in each camp the PU's had formed their own police force and in some cases their own courts to try and punish in their own way cases of theft or misdemeanors in camp," he said. "At all the camps occupied by Jews that I visited, there appeared to be every indication of considerate treatment at the present time and no evidence whatsoever of the type of treatment that might be expected from Nazis.

#### USE GERMANS' APARTMENTS

"For instance, at one camp, all the quarters occupied were attractive small apartments in apartment buildings from which German families had been evicted, though required to leave their furniture. Each apartment had a bathroom and other modern conveniences and was occupied by a single family or friendly groups.

"At another camp for Jews, the German occupants, recently evicted, had left furniture in approximately 50 villas, some of them quite beautiful. These have become part of the camp and are occupied by Jewish DP families and groups.

"At all the camps visited the individuals looked well, seemed contented as could be expected, and were well fed and clothed. The daily basic caloric content of the food varies from 2,300 to 2,800. Additional food from Red Cross prisoner-of-war packages is used when available to supplement the rations and brings the total to 3,000 and sometimes 4,000. At most camps the clothing situation was good and where it was not it was expected to be improved shortly.

#### GOOD HOSPITALS NOTED

"There were well equipped, clean, sanitary hospitals with DP doctors and nurses supervised by UNRRA specialists. Educational activities had been organized for children and adults and dental and medical clinics were being operated."

The camps visited by Mr. Gibson were Zeilsheim, near Frankfort on the Main; Ludwigshore, near Darmstadt; Mannheim, Stuttgart, Goppingen, near Stuttgart; Feldafing, near Munich; and Wolfratshausen, near Munich.

"Obviously," Mr. Gibson concluded, "handling such a colossal undertaking under difficult conditions with an organization hurriedly built up has left many things that can be improved. The emphasizing of individual defects tends to lead one to overlook the effectiveness of the job as a whole and the vast amount of commendable effort that has been exerted. The American people, I believe, may well be satisfied that the Army has and is carrying out our responsibilities to displaced persons as well as could be reasonably expected and, generally speaking, in a commendable manner."

#### OBLIGATIONS OF UNITED STATES UNDER UNRRA AGREEMENT

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Secretary, UNRRA was established by an international agreement, was it not? As I recall, representatives from the Committee on Appropriations, which included the chairman and ranking minority member, were invited down to the White House to witness the consummation of the agreement. All of the representatives of all the participating nations which had been duly accredited to this Conference for this specific purpose were assembled in the East Room of the White House and there was a rather impressive ceremony; they came forward one by one and affixed their signatures. In other words, it is a solemn and binding treaty obligation of each of the participating countries, including the United States of America; is that true?

Mr. CLAYTON. That is my understanding; yes.

Mr. TABER. To that, may I say I was not present. I do not know whether I was invited or not; I cannot remember.

Mr. CANNON. I have forgotten who was present and I have forgotten who was invited, but I and other members of the Appropriation Committee were present by invitation to witness the assembly in the East Room of the White House where the ceremony took place.

Since the United States entered into this agreement and thereby obligated itself to carry out the financial requirements of that agreement, would failure to provide the necessary and essential funds that have been allocated to the United States under the due processes and routine which has been indicated here by Governor Lehman, the Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, constitute such repudiation of an obligation as to involve us in some international embarrassment?

Mr. CLAYTON. I think so, Mr. Chairman. It would be an extremely unfortunate matter and would be, I think, a great blow to future international collaboration.

Mr. CANNON. It would rather give a little atmosphere of bad faith to the United States in failing to carry out its solemn treaty obligations which have never been questioned up to this time.

Mr. CLAYTON. I would so construe it, and I think it would make an extremely bad impression all over the world.

Mr. CANNON. And that is the attitude of our Department of State?

Mr. CLAYTON. Yes; it is.

#### PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO UNRRA APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

Mr. CANNON. You were present, I believe, when Governor Lehman was discussing the proposed amendments suggested by Congressman Herter. What is the attitude of the State Department and what is the opinion of the State Department as to the advisability of the adoption of such amendments?

Mr. CLAYTON. Mr. Chairman, I would not propose to discuss the merit or lack of merit in the substance of the resolution or the amendments themselves, but I think, for the most part, it would be very unwise to attach these amendments to the appropriation of the remaining \$550,000,000 to which this Government is committed. I think that to do so would make it very difficult for UNRRA to operate; it would be an example to other countries to bring up similar amendments which they would be interested in and, also, to tack them on to their appropriations, and it would make, I think an extremely difficult administrative problem for UNRRA.

I except from those observations the one amendment relating to the cut-off date of UNRRA activities. The date named in the amendment is, I do not think, the proper one. I think the date that should be adopted is the one that was adopted in the UNRRA Council meeting in London which I believe was December 31, 1946, for Europe, and 3 months later for the Far East. I see no objection to incorporating an amendment of that kind in the appropriation. It might even have some beneficial results and officially would give notice particularly to the recipient countries as to an exact cut-off in the provision of relief by UNRRA, so they would know that it was positively to end at that time, and that they should make plans and preparations to meet that situation.

But aside from that I think it is very unwise to adopt the other amendments that are offered.

Mr. CANNON. If the objectives sought by Mr. Herter's amendment should be advisable, could they not be obtained through other channels than through legislation?

Mr. CLAYTON. Yes, and for the most part they are objectives which fall very clearly within the provisions and the duties of the State Department. Without going into any particulars whatsoever about them, they are objectives, in some cases, which already the Department of State is trying to obtain, and they are working on them accordingly through our diplomatic channels.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Clayton, I wonder if you have read the statute that authorizes and brought this organization into being, that was passed by the Congress?

Mr. CLAYTON. No, Mr. Taber, I have not.

Mr. TABER. I wonder if you would.

Mr. CLAYTON. May I just finish my answer. I was not in the State Department at that time. I came to the State Department about the first of this year.

Mr. TABER. I wonder if you would turn to page 7 of that act and follow me as I read sections 6 and 7?

SEC. 6. In adopting this joint resolution the Congress does so with the following reservations:

That in the case of the United States the appropriate constitutional body to determine the amount and character and time of the contributions of the United States is the Congress of the United States.

SEC. 7. In adopting this joint resolution, the Congress does so with the following reservations:

That it is understood that the provisions in paragraph 11 of Resolution 12 adopted at the first session of the Council, referred to in section 3 of this joint resolution and reading, "The task of rehabilitation must not be considered as the beginning of reconstruction—it is coterminous with relief", contemplates that rehabilitation means and is confined only to such activities as are necessary to relief.

Then section 8 reads:

In adopting this joint resolution the Congress does so with the following reservation:

That the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration shall not be authorized to enter into contracts or undertake or incur obligations beyond the limits of appropriations made under this authorization and by other countries and receipts from other sources.

Were you familiar with those provisions?

Mr. CLAYTON. No; I was not.

Then section 9 reads:

The authorization contained in this joint resolution shall expire on June 30, 1946.

I felt that I should call your attention to the provisions, because I believe that as a member representing the United States in this Council that you should have the provisions of sections 6, 7, 8, and 9 in mind and that all the other members of the Council should also have those provisions in mind.

I want to say this for myself, that I believe that the United States, as the largest contributor to this organization, and the people of the United States are entitled to know the details of this set-up and they are entitled to be consulted about it, and that any inquiries on the



part of representatives in Congress and the people of the United States are not presumptive but they are things they are entitled to as a matter of right, and that any attitude other than that casts, in my opinion, a smear on the organization.

That would be the way I would feel about it, although I may be a lone voice crying in the wilderness.

Mr. RABAULT. Would the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. TABER. I was wondering if Mr. Clayton had anything to say to that.

Mr. CLAYTON. Mr. Taber, I would not quarrel with your statement at all. I agree with you fully that the Congress and the people of the United States are entitled to have all the information they want that UNRRA is in position to furnish regarding this relief and regarding the activities of the administration. I would just like to add this thought: That I consider UNRRA as the greatest enterprise, the biggest that was ever created in the world, of mercy and relief, and of succor to the unfortunate in a calamity, the like of which the world has never known, and I do not think that it is in keeping with our traditional actions in situations of that kind to make conditions which may reflect on the internal government of the people that are on relief as I understand this would do. We did not do so in the case of relief to the Japanese years ago and we have not done so in the case of relief in China or India in years gone by.

Mr. TABER. In other words, we have simply turned over the funds, in days gone by, as we did following the last war, to the countries that were suffering, to administer them without any accountability at all.

Mr. CLAYTON. No.

Mr. TABER. That is the practice that we have followed in those items you refer to, but our activities in connection with the operation here is a little different. After the last war that was the practice that was followed in those particular instances.

Mr. CLAYTON. I believe in some cases after the last war we furnished the administration the actual distribution of supplies. But in most cases we have turned them over to the organizations in those countries and permitted them to make the distribution.

I certainly believe, Mr. Taber, that UNRRA, for its own protection and the protection of the people that we are trying to succor and relieve, should have agreements with the countries or people that we are trying to relieve that would insure UNRRA the right to send in missions and observe the methods of distribution to make sure that there is no favoritism and as far as possible that there is no graft, black market, and so on. I think UNRRA should do that and from my information they are doing it that way. They do make these agreements, and they have these agreements to send in the missions, but in spite of everything that can be done there is bound to be some abuse. We just cannot expect the job to be done in these different countries perfectly, but on the whole I believe, from what I have been told, that the great bulk of supplies gets to the people for whom they are intended and who need them.

## CORRECTIONS IN ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

Mr. TABER. I assume that you are familiar with the statement that was read here yesterday out of the auditor's report, that, as I remember, was dated about the first of July, at any rate, sometime this summer. You are familiar with that?

Mr. CLAYTON. Yes; I am. It came before the Finance Committee of the Council in London.

Mr. TABER. What steps, if any, have been taken to correct that situation?

Mr. CLAYTON. The matter, of course, has been discussed with the administration and they assure us that steps have been taken to correct it, that they have, as I understand, representatives of the auditing firm, that some of them are quartered with the auditors, the regular staff of accountants, the staff of UNRRA, more or less permanently; and are assisting them to get a system of accounting set up in the right sort of way so that the proper controls and checks and reports are made.

Mr. TABER. Do you believe that the UNRRA accounting operation has been corrected to meet the situation that was there described?

Mr. CLAYTON. Mr. Taber, it either has been corrected or is being corrected. I am informed that there was an audit subcommittee created of the Finance Committee, of which we have a member, this country has a member, to follow the corrective measures that are taken.

Mr. TABER. I am wondering to what extent you are familiar with the UNRRA's picture. Have you been able to do anything in connection with it yourself outside of attending these meetings?

Mr. CLAYTON. Mr. Taber, I only became active in this in July when I was appointed United States delegate to the UNRRA Council in place of Dean Acheson, who at that time had been the United States delegate.

On the 11th of July I went to Germany and was there until the early part of August, and I went to London to attend the Council meeting. I was the United States delegate at that meeting and spent over 2 weeks in connection with it and took a great deal of interest in it, and I am now greatly interested in it. We have obtained recently the services of Colonel Wood, who is just now getting out of the Army, to come with the State Department. He will head up our work on UNRRA and devote all of his time to it. He is a man who is very highly recommended to me by Secretary of War Patterson and General Somervell. He has had a great deal of experience in matters of this kind, and I can assure you that in the State Department we are moving to follow actively from now on the UNRRA operations.

Mr. TABER. Has Colonel Wood actually taken over?

Mr. CLAYTON. He is just here today, Mr. Taber. He has just come over to us in the last few days, for part time. It is going to take him about 2 or 3 weeks to finish his work in the Army, but by the 1st of November, I believe he will be there full time.

## PROCEDURE FOR ADMINISTERING UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTION TO UNRRA

Mr. TABER. The proposal that has come down here is to turn this money over to the President to be available for expenditures in the manner specified in the appropriations for this purpose, in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Appropriation Act for 1945.

How is it contemplated that this money shall be made available? Is it to be done through you and Colonel Wood, or is it contemplated that it shall be done in some other way? As I remember before it was left to Mr. Crowley to administer. I would like to get a picture of how that is to be.

Mr. CLAYTON. By Executive order the functions of the FEA relating to UNRRA are to be turned over to the State Department. I think that is to take place on the 20th of this month. Whatever functions FEA had in reference to UNRRA will now be a part of the administration of the State Department; that will be in my department, and Colonel Wood will be there, as I said a moment ago, to devote all of his time to that matter.

Now as to the funds, Mr. Taber, exactly how those funds will be disbursed; that is a detail I am just not familiar with now.

Mr. TABER. But would you be in position where you could advise this committee as to what is the proposed method or procedure; could you do that?

Mr. CLAYTON. Yes.

Mr. TABER. In other words, you can report or will be in position to supply us with information. We were given the information before when it was made available and I think we should have it at this time.

Mr. CLAYTON. I do, too, and I will be glad to get the details and furnish them for the record.

(The information requested follows:)

## STATEMENT OF STATE DEPARTMENT PROCEDURE IN ADMINISTERING UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTION TO UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

The administration of the United States participation in the work of UNRRA will become the full responsibility of the Department of State on October 22, 1945. This is pursuant to the terms of Executive Order 9630, dated September 27, 1945, under which the President transferred from the Foreign Economic Administration to the Department of State all functions and authority with respect to the expenditure of funds, and the provision of supplies and services related thereto, vested in the President by Public Law 267, approved March 28, 1944, and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Participation Appropriation Act, 1945.

The procedure that is to be followed by the Department of State in administering the United States contribution will in general be as indicated below.

*Control of funds.*—The use of all funds appropriated by the Congress for UNRRA purposes will be managed and controlled by the Department of State. Insofar as the procurement of relief and rehabilitation supplies from United States sources is concerned, it is contemplated that the Department will continue the practice followed by the Foreign Economic Administration of utilizing to the fullest possible extent the facilities of other Federal agencies, in preference to engaging in actual purchasing operations itself.

As funds are required to finance such purchases the Department will issue allocations of funds to the other agencies concerned. For the procurement of food and other agricultural products through the facilities of the Commodity Credit Corporation, funds will be allocated to the Department of Agriculture. To



finance the procurement of industrial supplies and equipment and medical supplies and equipment, as well as certain agricultural rehabilitation equipment, funds will be allocated to the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department. Ocean transportation and related charges incurred in the shipment of UNRRA supplies overseas will be financed through fund allocations to the War Shipping Administration. Allocations will likewise be made to any other Federal agencies through which supplies needed by UNRRA can be obtained either from surplus stocks or by new procurement. In addition to the funds made available to UNRRA in the form of foreign exchange, as approved by the UNRRA Council, it is anticipated that relatively small sums may be transferred to UNRRA with which to finance the direct purchase of small quantities of supplies or urgently needed items which it would be impracticable to obtain through United States Government agencies.

*Presentation of requirements.*—UNRRA's requirements for commodities that are in short supply and subject to allocation will be presented through the Department of State to the appropriate agencies of this Government which will act as the claimant agencies on behalf of UNRRA before the allocating authorities. The Department will otherwise assist UNRRA, when and as required, in securing commodity allocations and priorities that will be adequate for carrying out its program effectively.

*Requisitioning supplies.*—Requisitions for specific items of relief and rehabilitation supplies will be prepared by UNRRA and submitted to the Department of State. All such requisitions will be reviewed in the Department to assure that the furnishing of the requested supplies is compatible with the policies underlying the United States contribution to UNRRA. Upon approval, the requisitions will then be transmitted to the appropriate Federal procuring agencies, accompanied by a commitment letter from the Department of State authorizing the agencies to procure the items requested and to charge the cost thereof to UNRRA funds previously allocated to such agencies. Simultaneously, the Department will authorize the procuring agencies to transfer the requisitioned items to UNRRA and it will also authorize UNRRA to export them from the United States. To insure against commitments exceeding available funds, suitable budgetary controls will be maintained by the Department of State under which appropriated funds will be encumbered at the time the commitments are made by the Department.

*Procurement of supplies.*—Upon receipt of approved requisitions, it will be the responsibility of the respective Federal procuring agencies to negotiate with and award contracts to suppliers, to inspect and accept furnished materials, and to notify UNRRA as to their availability; or, in the case of surplus stocks, to arrange for transferring the items to UNRRA. The State Department will collaborate with and advise and assist UNRRA and the procuring agencies where necessary on supply transactions and in the development of effective operating methods.

*Maintenance of records.*—It will be the responsibility of the respective Federal procuring agencies to maintain detailed operating, statistical, and accounting records of all UNRRA transactions which they handle, and to furnish periodically to the Department of State adequate reports of such transactions. It is contemplated that, in general, it will be necessary for the Department of State to maintain only summary operating and accounting records, based on reports received from the procuring agencies. The State Department will prepare the periodic reports on the expenditure of, and operations under, the United States appropriations for UNRRA as required by Public Law 267, Seventy-eighth Congress.

Mr. O'NEAL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. O'NEAL. The enabling act provides:

Amounts appropriated under this resolution shall be expended under the direction of the President pursuant to section 1 hereof. The President shall submit to the Congress quarterly reports of expenditures made under any such appropriations and of operations under the agreement.

Mr. TABER. That is a part of the act.

Mr. O'NEAL. Yes.

Mr. TABER. But when we made the appropriation before we were told that these disbursements would be under the direction of Mr. Crowley. And I feel that we are entitled to have information as to how it is proposed to handle it at this time.

Mr. CLAYTON. I know this, Mr. Taber, that all of the requisitions in this country for UNRRA passed through FEA before they went to the procurement agency, and were screened by FEA from the point of view of availability of supplies and different tests of that character, and I am sure that that same procedure will be followed now that the functions of FEA relating to UNRRA have been transferred to the State Department.

Mr. LUDLOW. At any rate you will furnish the information for the record?

Mr. CLAYTON. I will furnish a complete statement for the record, yes.

Mr. TABER. I think that is all I wish to ask at this time, Mr. Clayton.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Secretary, you, as I understand it, became a member instead of Mr. Acheson sometime in July?

Mr. CLAYTON. Either in the latter part of June or the early part of July; I think it was in the latter part of June.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. And it is upon your motion that the Council voted to suggest an extra contribution in the amount of 1 percent per member nation?

Mr. CLAYTON. Yes; that is Resolution 80 of the Council.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Since you became a member, I take it from what you have said to Mr. Taber, you have not had an opportunity to visit any of the countries in which UNRRA is now operating other than Germany, where it deals with displaced persons?

Mr. CLAYTON. That is right, Mr. Wigglesworth.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Had Mr. Acheson, during his membership visited any countries in which UNRRA is operating?

Mr. CLAYTON. I do not think so, Mr. Wigglesworth. Of course we get complete reports from these countries from our diplomatic missions.

#### AID TO PERSONS UNWILLING OR UNABLE TO RETURN TO THEIR OWN COUNTRIES

Mr. DIRKSEN. Would you not say that the proposal which I think you said was made to the conference in London by Mikhailovich, or somebody, to the effect that those people who are unwilling or unable to return to their countries of origin were to be given no relief, was a proposition in the direction of power politics?

Mr. LEHMAN. I would not think so, Mr. Dirksen. I was thoroughly opposed to it and was one of those who most urgently advocated the defeat of that proposition.

It was not based, in my opinion, on power politics; it was based on the urgent desire of the country to maintain its sovereignty. I do not consider that was a case of power politics.

I objected to it because I thought it was wrong to place the administration in a position of forcing people to go back to their homes unless an effort had been made to give them an opportunity of deciding that question for themselves.

Mr. CLAYTON. Nobody ever fought a proposition harder than the Governor and I over quite a long period, and when the question finally came to a vote, I think it was defeated by a vote of 31 to 4.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is the point, Mr. Clayton. Here are four countries, and those countries are Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Russia.

Mr. CLAYTON. That is right.

Mr. DIRKSEN. And the fact that they registered themselves in favor of that kind of a policy would indicate to me as nothing else could do that they were using this instrumentality to force people back to those countries, not necessarily for the preservation of their sovereignty, but to get their power back. If that is not power politics I do not know what power politics is. It seems to me that it is evident that that is what they had in mind, what they were trying to do.

Mr. CLAYTON. I would like to point out that whatever the motive may have been the proposal was brought out in open meeting where it would be fully discussed and argued, as we did in the Council meeting day after day. There is a great difference between that and the actual use of the funds or supplies in that country to promote power politics, and I am sure you will agree on that.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The other day I had the privilege to meet with Commander Jackson, an officer of very high type, and I think the record should show some of his background, how long he has been with UNRRA, how he came to be with UNRRA, and what his responsibilities are now. I do not believe there has been anything put in the record about him.

Mr. LEHMAN. I would be glad to do that, and also put in a statement about how I tried to get the commander back for a year and a half before I finally succeeded. I will be glad to do that.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

COMMANDER R. G. A. JACKSON

Commander R. G. A. Jackson came to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in February 1945 to assume the post of Senior Deputy Director General.

Commander Jackson was born in Australia in 1911. He joined the Royal Australian Navy while in his teens; he later joined the British Royal Navy, where he attained the rank of commander.

From 1939 to 1942 Commander Jackson was chief supply officer for Malta. He was decorated for exceptional services in the evacuation of the civilian population of the island and for supplying Malta by submarine during the blitz.

In 1942, he was assigned the task of organizing and directing the Middle East Supply Center, the Anglo-American agency responsible through its headquarters at Cairo for supplying the civilian population of 17 Middle East nations. In 1944, Commander Jackson was appointed principal assistant to the United Kingdom Minister of State in the Middle East.

Commander Jackson has been decorated the Order of the British Empire and has been designated a commander of the British Empire.

Mr. CLAYTON. May I say a word on that?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Certainly.

Mr. CLAYTON. On the general matter of personnel, even before I was named as United States delegate to the Council meeting and to UNRRA, I commenced to take a great interest in the UNRRA administration and its progress. On numerous occasions, at Governor Lehman's request, and at the request of Commander Jackson and of Mr. Hendrickson, I tried to get top men from the Army and the Navy and other places to join UNRRA and to assist in the administration of this huge program that they were trying to get under way. Up to



the time when the war ended, and in that field, they could hardly get anybody. I think the British Government went a good deal further than we did; that is, the British officials did a good deal more than we did in trying to supply competent men to take positions in the administrative duties of this organization.

#### URGENCY OF ACTION ON ESTIMATES FOR UNRRA

Mr. CLAYTON. Mr. Chairman, may I submit a statement for the record in regard to the urgency of this matter?

Mr. CANNON. We would be very glad to have you submit such a statement for the record.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

OCTOBER 19, 1945.

The Honorable CLARENCE CANNON,  
*Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee,*  
*Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. CANNON: At the conclusion of the hearings early this week on the request for appropriation of additional funds for UNRRA, I asked to be permitted to file a statement with you setting forth the reasons why I believe urgent action should be taken by the Congress in this matter.

The fact is that almost nothing remains of the existing appropriation against which UNRRA can request this Government to procure relief supplies. Items already requested are being sought, but the continuing stream, so essential to any relief operation, will soon dry up if further requests cannot be made and met.

I believe the committee is fully aware of the Department's concern as to the effect of any decrease in relief shipments to the devastated areas for which UNRRA has assumed responsibility. As a matter of fact, an increase in such shipments on a substantial scale is imperative, not only because of justified need for broader distribution of such supplies in the coming months, but, also, to permit building of minimum stocks in the recipient countries which will provide some cushion in case winter conditions later interfere with the planned delivery and distribution of relief supplies.

We have reviewed thoroughly the possibility of reassigning UNRRA requisitions against existing appropriations, in the hope that some additional working capital could thereby be made available for procurement of the most urgently needed supplies, especially foodstuffs, which UNRRA has programed for shipment in the next 2 months. There is no prospect of contributing materially to UNRRA's stocks of these items through this process, and I am now convinced that any delay in action on the appropriation by the Congress will cause a cessation of essential UNRRA procurement programs, which will, in turn, result in a lack of availability of critically important supplies for shipment this winter, at the very time when their delivery will be imperative. Embarrassment and criticism would not be confined to UNRRA in this event. I personally anticipate that blame will be placed squarely on this Government for causing a break-down in the vital flow of relief supplies.

The Department fully understands the complications of altering the legislative calendar and the time required for appropriation action by the Congress. I do hope that a particular effort will be made in this instance to speed action on the balance of the presently authorized UNRRA contribution for the reasons outlined above, and I shall greatly appreciate your personal intervention and that of your colleagues on the committee to achieve this end.

Sincerely yours,

W. L. CLAYTON,  
*Assistant Secretary.*

Mr. CANNON. Thank you, Mr. Secretary, for your statement, and thank you also, Governor Lehman, for the statements of yourself and your associates.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1945.

## SUGGESTED PROVISIONS FOR UNRRA APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

STATEMENT OF HON. CHRISTIAN A. HERTER, A REPRESENTATIVE  
FROM CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. LUDLOW. We are glad to have with us our colleague from Massachusetts, Mr. Herter.

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Chairman, my only excuse for burdening you at this time in connection with the appropriation that is now before you, is that I was asked at the end of July to go to London as an adviser to the American member of the UNRRA Council for the third annual meeting. I was asked to go with Congressman Stephen Pace, a member of the Food Committee of the House, and attended that meeting. I was later asked to go to the Continent and investigate the operations of UNRRA in the different countries in which it was operating. Yesterday afternoon I was about to make a report on the floor of the House but it did not remain in session very late. That report will be filed tonight and will appear in the record tomorrow morning.

I do not want to go over the ground there, but I do have some specific reservations that I think the committee ought to make with reference to funds appropriated to UNRRA.

Mr. LUDLOW. On the other hand, do you understand that UNRRA is doing a good job?

Mr. HERTER. It is doing a very much better job than I had expected to find. I will be frank and state that I happened to be the secretary of the European Relief Council after the last war and saw a great deal of relief operations at that time, as it was done by the United States, and under Mr. Hoover. It was done very largely with American Army officers. It was a different type of operation from this operation, and one who is familiar with one operation is apt to be pretty critical of another.

I would say that this one is spotty, that it is well done in some places and not well done in others. The thing that I think has to be made very clear through UNRRA's operations, is that they should be carried on in the open.

The particular suggested reservations that I have drawn and that I would like to submit to your committee have to do with, I think, conditions that ought to be acceptable to all countries, and if they are not acceptable I would be very skeptical about continuing relief in those countries, even if it makes it very hard on the people who are suffering. And I do not think there would be any great difficulty in getting these suggestions adopted. I have discussed them with a great many people and I think by and large, there is fairly general agreement among them that we have a right to stipulate such reservations.

Mr. LUDLOW. Do you have some prepared matter to submit?

Mr. HERTER. Yes; I have a statement containing the suggestions.

Mr. LUDLOW. You may submit it or read it to the committee, just as you wish.

Mr. HERTER. Suppose I read the suggestions, and comment on them.

Mr. LUDLOW. Very well.

Mr. HERTER. At the proper place in the provisions making appropriations for UNRRA insert:

No part of the appropriation herein for carrying out the provisions of the joint resolution of March 24, 1944, entitled "Joint resolution to enable the United States to participate in the work of the United Nations relief and rehabilitation organizations" shall be available for that purpose subsequent to December 31, 1945, unless and until the President has received from the Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration a certification to the effect that the furnishing by such Administration of the relief and rehabilitation supplies and services in the case of any country, will be made only under agreement and other suitable provisions provided:

(1) That properly accredited representatives of the press of the Member Nations of the Administration will be granted full liberty to observe and report upon the distribution and utilization of relief and rehabilitation supplies and services furnished for such country.

May I make a brief explanation as I read these suggestions? I think the members of the press should have access to these operations. The reasons for that, I think, are fairly obvious. This is not meant to be dogmatic in any way, but as you know, UNRRA has had application made to consider, and I think has perhaps already made plans to furnish food and relief to White Russia and the Ukraine. But as far as I know no one of the United Nations has been in either White Russia or the Ukraine to be able to judge for themselves what the needs are from the point of view of the supplies to be sent or from the point of view of the utilization to be made of them after they get there. I want the press to see what is being done. That, to my mind, is the best guaranty of a fair distribution. The UNRRA agreements themselves require distribution to be made without regard to race, creed, or political affiliation. I want the thing to be seen in the open, not alone by members of the mission, but by anybody who has a valid reason for so doing, and I think that is a perfectly reasonable demand.

(2) That all trade agreements and all barter agreements of such country with other nations, together with full information on all exports from, and imports into, such country, whether for governmental or private account, will be made available to UNRRA.

They are not now available to UNRRA. Yugoslavia has a secret trade agreement with Russia and with Bulgaria; another with Albania, and two are presently being negotiated with Hungary and Czechoslovakia. You cannot do an intelligent relief job under those conditions. I do not have any commercial curiosity to find out what the secret agreements are, but if you are going to conduct an intelligent relief operation you have got to have some idea of what is going in or out of those countries.

(3) That markings on supplies furnished by the Administration which indicate the national source of such supplies will not be changed.

That, I think, is self-evident. Recently Canada sold to UNRRA for aid to Czechoslovakia and Poland certain Army trucks. It is reported that when they entered Czechoslovakia the name of "Canada" was painted out very quickly. Supplies have come into Czechoslovakia by train from Constanta and were packed in cases with the clear marking of "U. S. A." These were covered with red flags. Some materials that went to UNRRA with the "U. S." markings had these scratched off. That has caused a good deal of complaint. They are small things, perhaps not important, but if it is material



that comes from this country, or material that comes from Canada, or whatever country, we certainly do not want some other country to try to get credit for it.

(4) That at regular periods such country will make available to UNRRA statements of its current financial position, which statements shall set forth in detail all receipts of such country from the sale and from the rental of supplies furnished by the Administration.

As you know, under the agreement with the countries UNRRA turns over everything to the governing body of the country when it comes across the border. The Government may very well sell it to its own people; in the case of food it should sell it instead of giving it away. The big problem in Greece, to my mind, and this applies to the Greek Government, is that the food is sold at a price which is far below the market price, and in fact, represents about one-fourth of the world market price; and how are they going to get these food prices back again to anything like the world market price without a terrific subsidy, I do not understand.

Mr. LUDLOW. Did you find abuse where the Government is selling to its nationals?

Mr. HERTER. No; I do not think there is any abuse. Most of the countries have new governments, and they are not collecting tax revenues. Hence the sale of UNRRA supplies, which they receive gratis, represents an important source of badly needed revenue.

(5) That the Administration will be permitted, during the period of its operations in such country, to retain title to all motor transport equipment supplied by the Administration, and will also be permitted to route such equipment and to allocate to individual vehicles the fuel and lubricants supplied by the Administration.

I think one thing that the Administration should be allowed (and this is permissive) is to keep title to the motortrucks and the railway equipment which they supply, because by actual experience, both in Greece and in Italy, you will find that the control of the distribution of supplies is done by the control of the distribution system. And although we hate to say it, in our own experience we know what took place in France where the loss in the Army distributing system has been as high as 15 percent. In Greece, since UNRRA has directed the trucks, they have cut the losses down to 1½ percent, which means excellent distribution, and they have got complete receipts all the way down from the entry of the goods into the country to the last point of distribution.

(6) That the press of such country will be permitted to publish all statements, relating to the operations of the Administration in such country, made by the administrative head of the Administration's mission in such country.

That restriction is self explanatory. I found in Yugoslavia, that no statement had appeared in its own papers from any responsible source as to what UNRRA was. I raised a considerable row about this so that the people of Yugoslavia would know what UNRRA was and where supplies came from. Now the situation is better. The impression many Yugoslavs had was that the relief supplies were either a present from their Russian friends, or that a very skillful government had found a means of getting them. No one was telling their own people that the relief was coming from the other nations of the world.

Mr. LUDLOW. Was that true in any other countries?

Mr. HERTER. No. In Poland, in fact, it was just the opposite. In Poland the papers have published everything and the Polish people themselves call it the American UNRRA. They are very conscious of it. In Czechoslovakia there has been some complaint and again there I think there ought to be a complete explanation made of where the relief is coming from.

The other restriction that I have made in here is with regard to a time limitation.

*And furthermore,* That no part of the appropriation shall be available for the purchase of foodstuffs to be shipped subsequent to August 31, 1946, to any country except China and in the case of China subsequent to December 31, 1946, and that no part of the appropriation shall be available for the purchase of rehabilitation materials to be shipped subsequent to October 30, 1946, to any country except China and in the case of China subsequent to February 28, 1947.

I think that this money ought not to be used for the purchase of the foodstuffs to be shipped after September 1 of next year, and no industrial materials after November 1. I say that not in a niggardly sense, but after all the purpose of UNRRA is to get people back on their own feet again, to help them to take care of themselves. If we do not put any cut-off date for this entire UNRRA operation I am convinced that a lot of these countries are going to consider this to be a continuing performance. I am entirely in sympathy, in fact, I believe very strongly, that we have got to continue through the coming winter, because Europe is going to have a very bad winter at best.

Those are the specific suggestions that I have to make, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. LUDLOW. Thank you, Mr. Herter; you are well informed on this subject and have had a great deal of direct contact with the problem.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1945.

#### NEED FOR ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR UNRRA

#### STATEMENT OF GEORGE PIRINSKY, REPRESENTING THE AMERICAN SLAV CONGRESS, NEW YORK CITY

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Pirinsky, will you state your name and whom you represent?

Mr. PIRINSKY. My name is George Pirinsky. I represent the American Slav Congress.

Mr. LUDLOW. You desire to talk on UNRRA?

Mr. PIRINSKY. That is right.

Mr. LUDLOW. Will you proceed?

Mr. PIRINSKY. Mr. Chairman, members of the House Appropriations Committee, appearing on behalf of the American Slav Congress, I wish to state from the outset that our organization, representing millions of Slavic Americans throughout the country, wholeheartedly supports President Truman's request to Congress for an additional appropriation of \$550,000,000 for UNRRA aid to the peoples of the liberated countries.

The urgency for such an appropriation has been amply emphasized in the President's message to Congress and in the reports by UNRRA



representatives in the hunger-stricken regions of eastern Europe and elsewhere.

If additional proof is needed, here is a letter by a nurse who holds the rank of captain in the United States Public Health Service and is attached to UNRRA in Yugoslavia. She writes:

I am about to go to Bosnia to improve the orphan children's diet by adding 2 ounces of powdered milk to the one piece of bread they eat every other day. Of course, I am supposed to teach nutrition—what they should eat if they had it. In case anyone at home wants to know—they've lost the victory if we don't feed southern Europe this winter. We hear that the United States of America is afraid to draw on its food reserves because the average American diet is down to 3,800 calories. Ask them how they'd like to live on 800 and watch their children starve to death. It's true that about 2 of the 15,000,000 people will have enough to eat. But there's no surplus, and even if there was, there's no transportation. Roads have to be rebuilt and railroads reestablished. Between Serbia and Bosnia the railroad has 99 tunnels and every one is dynamited and mined. Hard manual labor is required and hungry people can't work very efficiently. The enemy has been brutally cruel to this nation that refused to capitulate and literally fought on with bare hands. For miles on end there isn't a village or farm left standing. I read somewhere that all America knows about Cassino, but there are thousands of Cassinos in Yugoslavia. Our nursing program is started. The girls want to learn, but I wonder if it's worth the effort if the nurses and patients are going to starve this winter. You may be sure the Yugoslavs will produce superhuman effort and if they're fed this winter they'll do the rest themselves.

Another heartbreaking story of the terrible sufferings of the people of Yugoslavia and how inadequate present UNRRA help is was offered by chief of UNRRA mission to that heroic country, Mr. Srgeyichik; in a statement to the press, he said:

During the day the men and horses are dying. They bury men, women, and children, but have no time to bury the horses. The urgent vision of winter drives them on. They and those who lie buried by the road are casualties, not of the war but of the liberation, victims of the promise that would make an ironic epitaph: "Being determined that immediately upon the liberation of any area by the armed forces of the United Nations or as a consequence of the retreat of the enemy the population shall receive aid and relief from their sufferings; food, clothing, and shelter, and aid in the prevention of pestilence and in the recovery of the health of the people." This was written in 1943 by the 44 nations setting up the UNRRA. The people who came back to their villages heard it on the radio or as it was repeated from mouth to mouth.

You do not have to travel far in Yugoslavia to see the meaning of the facts and figures in terms of suffering and courage, life, and death. The people in devastated Yugoslavia know that many will die this winter. Even on the hottest days, as they sweat at their work, the prospect of a winter without food, clothing, or shelter is before their eyes. They know it is too late to save all, so their only concern is to make the death roll as short as possible. The time has come for more than promises. The UNRRA Mission to Yugoslavia, aware of world shortages, advised the Yugoslav Government to prepare their requests, not on the basis laid down in 1943 but on their own bare minimum requirements. They were advised that the requests would stand a better chance of acceptance if this were done. But when these requests were submitted by UNRRA the Combined Boards in Washington drastically sealed down the total allocation for UNRRA.

The area of western Yugoslavia is as large and as unfertile as Greece. Yet the allocation is eight times as much to Greece as to Yugoslavia. This does not mean to say that Greece does not need these supplies, but that Yugoslavia needs them equally. The point is that the total allocated by the Combined Boards to UNRRA countries is quite inadequate, no matter how it is divided. Washington is far from Europe, but, if the members of the Combined Board could spend a day in Lika and Bosnia and see with what courage the Yugoslavs are facing their grim present and their grimmer future, it would be impossible for them to continue the allocations at the present inadequate level. They would realize that reduction in Washington means the increase of the death rate in Europe.



In central Poland, for instance, 9 out of 10 persons you meet, Gladwin Hill cabled New York Times the other day from Stettin, are those who have been uprooted, persons who came from somewhere else, persons whose normal livelihood has been wiped out and who are seeking an existence elsewhere, persons whose mothers, fathers, brothers, sisters, sons, and daughters have been slaughtered by the Germans.

Ukraine and Byelorussia have been devastated beyond description. All these countries do not have foreign exchange and cannot buy any food even if they can find it somewhere. Their people depend entirely on UNRRA aid.

Letters from the people of these countries to relatives in the United States are full of the most terrible stories of the slow death by hunger. Most of these letters have been printed in the Slavic newspapers of Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, New York, and the large Slavic population of these and other vital centers of the country have been greatly aroused by the failure of Congress so far to allocate additional funds for UNRRA.

I have here with me a letter to Congress signed by 57 of the most outstanding Americans of Slav descent in which they urge every Congressman to give his or her support to the request of President Truman. We are submitting this letter with the names of the signers as part of our statement at this hearing. Millions of Slavic Americans throughout the country have been among the most conscientious and energetic participants in the war effort of our country and their view on this important question should be taken under most serious consideration by Congress.

We would like also to call your attention to an editorial in yesterday's New York Post entitled "Our Pledge to UNRRA," in which this problem is treated in a very concrete and simple way that makes the need for immediate action most obvious. The editorial states (in one part):

Deaths from tuberculosis, scarlet fever, diphtheria, etc., are sweeping Europe, claiming thousands more people than were killed by the fighting. In some areas, 8 out of 10 babies have been dying soon after birth.

These decimating diseases are all spreading from the same cause—malnutrition. These hundreds of thousands of people are all dying by the same death—starvation.

The \$550,000,000 which the President requests has been long overdue. This is the balance of the appropriation which we promised UNRRA more than a year ago. Frankly speaking, it seems inconceivable how any further delay in appropriating this sum can be justified on any humanitarian ground.

Representative Clarence Brown, from Ohio, said a few days ago as reported in the press that no UNRRA funds should be used in foreign countries which do not accord free access to all news and do not permit freedom of the press as it is understood in the United States. But such a condition in granting aid to the hungry men, women and children of the liberated countries will be a gross departure from and a clear violation of the basic humanitarian principles and purposes of UNRRA. Such a condition would mean that we would use food and clothing as a political weapon, as a club over the heads of our Allies who happen to have a different concept of what constitutes a free press. No; a free country like ours cannot adopt a policy of using

food to impose on its allies its views on vital matters. We call upon Congress to reject such proposals. They are inconsistent with the spirit and principles of our democracy.

In our opinion, Congress should approve speedily the appropriation on the basis of our freely arrived at and freely undertaken obligation to help save the lives of millions of hungry people who fought our common Nazi foe and whose towns and homes were destroyed by the Nazi hordes.

Any further delay in approving and giving this sum to UNRRA will mean an increase of the death rate in the liberated countries. America should not do that. Congress must not commit such an act.

We strongly urge immediate approval by Congress of the request of President Truman for \$550,000,000 for UNRRA aid to the peoples of the liberated countries. We also urge favorable consideration by Congress of UNRRA's request for a second assessment of 1 percent of the national income of the member nations which have not suffered invasion. "Without food there can be no peace," General Eisenhower declared.

"We must act and act now,"—said former Governor Lehman, UNRRA director. It is inconceivable that the United Nations could abandon the peoples of the liberated areas of Europe at the moment of their greatest peril."

Timely aid is a double aid.

(Mr. Pirinsky submitted the following letter to Congress:)

#### A LETTER TO CONGRESS

#### AMERICAN SLAVS CALL ON CONGRESS TO APPROPRIATE FUNDS FOR UNRRA RELIEF TO EUROPE

#### IMMEDIATE ACTION NEEDED TO PREVENT STARVATION

Starvation and misery face untold millions of Europe's liberated peoples this winter unless American aid is rushed with the utmost speed.

In the message to Congress asking for the appropriation of \$550,000,000 for immediate aid, President Truman declared:

"The peoples of the liberated countries who so gallantly resisted Axis oppression throughout the war now face a winter of acute need and privation.

"They look to UNRRA for assistance.

"Unless UNRRA is enabled to speed ample shipments of supplies to these war-stricken areas, widespread starvation and disease will result.

"Our wholehearted support will be a real contribution toward a stable and enduring peace.

"We must help to the limits of our strength. And we will."

This pledge, made not only to our Allies but to the American people, now awaits the action of Congress for fulfillment. The \$550,000,000 authorized for UNRRA but not yet appropriated must be acted upon with speed.

America must fulfill this sacred pledge. It has the means to fulfill it. The peace and security not only of Europe but of America as well rest upon our speedy honoring of this wise obligation strictly on a humanitarian basis and not as a political weapon, as some Congressmen have suggested recently.

On behalf of millions of Slavic Americans, who have worked unflinchingly in the war and whose kinsmen in Europe made so great a contribution toward our common victory, we appeal to Congress to take immediate action to appropriate the already authorized sum and the additional \$1,350,000,000 needed to maintain even the "below-subsistence level" of life in the liberated countries.

- Signers of letter (partial list):
- Archibishop Adam, New York, N. Y.  
 Louis Adamic, writer, Milford, N. J.  
 Prof. Igor Nicholas Astrow, Boston, Mass.  
 Zlatko Balokovic, violinist, New York, N. Y.  
 Very Rev. George S. Barany, Central City, Pa.  
 Thomas Bell, writer, New York, N. Y.  
 Nicolai Berezowsky, composer, New York, N. Y.  
 Nick Bez, industrialist, Seattle, Wash.  
 Zarko M. Buncick, attorney, Akron, Ohio.  
 Thomas Capek, author, New York, N. Y.  
 Otakar Charvat, editor, Omaha, Nebr.  
 Jaro Sokol Churain, conductor, Hollywood, Calif.  
 Dr. Alois Cibulka, engineer, Highlands, Tex.  
 F. J. Docktor, attorney, Washington, Pa.  
 Boleslaw Gebert, writer, New York, N. Y.  
 Very Rev. Daniel Gilevich, Bridgeport, Conn.  
 Prof. George D. Grebenstchikoff, Lakeland, Fla.  
 Peter Grigoroff, journalist, Detroit, Mich.  
 Prof. Vladimir N. Ipatieff, Chicago, Ill.  
 Very Rev. Michael Jackovics, Passaic, N. J.  
 Dr. E. V. Jasinski, New York, N. Y.  
 Dr. Michael N. Kalantar, author, lecturer, New York, N. Y.  
 Stanley Kazorski, engineer, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Joseph F. Krizek, city councilman, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Leo Krzycki, Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Maria Kurenko, opera singer, New York, N. Y.  
 Very Rev. Nicholas Levitsky, Youngstown, Ohio.
- Vladimir Levitzky, editor, New York, N. Y.  
 Maxim Lieber, authors' representative, New York, N. Y.  
 Joseph Martinek, editor, Chicago, Ill.  
 Zinka Milanov, opera singer, New York, N. Y.  
 W. J. Muzik, Chicago, Ill.  
 Prof. George R. Noyes, Berkeley, Calif.  
 George Pirinsky, New York, N. Y.  
 V. S. Platek, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Alexander Portnoff, sculptor, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Dr. Simeon Pyzh, editor, Yonkers, N. Y.  
 Charles Recht, attorney, New York, N. Y.  
 Walter Riback, New York, N. Y.  
 Janko N. Rogelj, editor, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Serge Semenko, banker, Boston, Mass.  
 Dr. Victor Sharenkoff, New York, N. Y.  
 Prof. Pitrim A. Sorokin, Harvard University.  
 Dr. C. M. Stoyceoff, Gary, Ind.  
 Arthur Szyk, artist, New York, N. Y.  
 Valery J. Tereshtenko, adviser, UNRRA, Washington, D. C.  
 Marie Tolstoy, teacher, lecturer, New York, N. Y.  
 Smeale Voydanoff, Pontiac, Mich.  
 Sigmund J. Wlodarczyk, Chicago, Ill.  
 Victor A. Yakhontoff, author, lecturer, New York, N. Y.  
 Blanche Yurka, actress, New York, N. Y.  
 John A. Zaremba, Detroit, Mich.  
 Prof. Casimir D. Zdanowicz, Madison, Wis.  
 Stephen Zeman, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Rt. Rev. Msgr. O. Zlamal, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Prof. Ignace Zlotowski, Columbus, Ohio.  
 Prof. J. J. Zmrhal, Chicago, Ill.

(Mr. Pirinsky submitted the following editorial:)

[New York Post, New York, Wednesday, October 10, 1945]

#### OUR PLEDGE TO UNRRA

President Truman has once again begged Congress to appropriate the \$550,000,000 which we still owe as part of our original commitment to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

This is not a new assessment. Although Canada long ago fulfilled the whole of its pledge to UNRRA, our Congress has again and again refused to vote the balance of the appropriation which we promised UNRRA more than a year ago.

By this silent strategy of delay, Congress threatens to choke UNRRA politely to death just as Europe enters the winter of starvation and desperation which may decide the fate of the peace.

A fatal drought has cut the European wheat crop to a third of normal. Winter is accompanied by a coal famine which has crippled transportation so that food does not get to the cities, and stopped factories from operating even though gangs of unemployed are roaming the highways.



Deaths from tuberculosis, scarlet fever, diphtheria, etc., are sweeping Europe, claiming thousands more people than were killed by the fighting. In some areas, 8 out of 10 babies have been dying soon after birth.

These decimating diseases are all spreading from the same cause—Malnutrition. These hundreds of thousands of people are all dying by the same death—starvation.

#### TALK AND STARVATION

It is at last possible to do something to check starvation and chaos. Since the end of hostilities, there are enough ships to carry UNRRA supplies. And since VJ day, Army cutbacks have made the needed supplies available. But UNRRA has no money.

If Congress does not immediately pay up the money we owe, UNRRA will be forced to stop its shipments. That would leave about 1 week of UNRRA supplies in Europe, before helpless and unrelieved starvation sets in.

At the same time that Congress is defaulting on our payment to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, America is attempting to lead the world towards durable peace based on United Nations collaboration.

In furtherance of our desire for lasting peace, we have initiated a strong foreign policy of support for democratic governments in Europe.

But in several democratic European countries rioting housewives have looted grocery stores because they cannot pay black-market prices for vanishing food-stuffs. It is not enough for us to support democratic governments with statements of principle, while empty bellies drive their people to the political extremes of hatred and despair.

#### TRUMAN IS LATE

To help build lasting peace, we led in making the Bretton Woods Monetary Agreement to check the economic warfare which brings totalitarianism and military war.

But at home, nylons and radios are coming back on the market at boom prices. Abroad, the devastated nations cannot get their factories producing, let alone trade and buy American goods.

Thousands of children are staying home from school because they have no shoes, because the paper they stuff inside their shirts will not keep them warm, because malnutrition has laid them open to deadly coughs, to rickets, to scabies, and other parasitic skin diseases. So peace begins.

Besides asking Congress to fulfill our present UNRRA commitment, President Truman is supporting the UNRRA request for a second assessment of 1 percent of the national income of the member nations which have not suffered invasion.

The President has spoken up on the right side of every liberal issue since he took office. But time after time, he has been so late or so weak in backing up his words with political action that he has gone down to easy and ignominious defeat at the hands of the reactionaries in Congress.

UNRRA can only be saved by strong and immediate action. If Mr. Truman will step in and fight for UNRRA, there is every sign that he can touch off the warm and vigorous support of the American people, and of the majority of the Congressmen.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1945.

#### DISCUSSION OF UNRRA PROGRAM

Mr. LUDLOW. Dr. Smith, we are very pleased to have you with us, and I understand that you wish to make some statement in regard to UNRRA. We will be glad to hear you at this time.

#### STATEMENT OF HON. FREDERICK C. SMITH, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF OHIO

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Chairman, I want to express my appreciation for this opportunity to appear before you and your committee on the pending matter.

When the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration was first being considered by the Congress I appeared before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs in opposition to the measure setting up this agency.

I contended then that the United States should have full control over the disposition of any funds that we might furnish for any sort of relief program. It was my belief that this would be the most conducive to the expeditious and economical application of the program. I felt then that the manner in which the program was being set up would tend to create a bureaucracy with all the evils and deficiencies that are attendant upon this sort of organization. I was of the notion then that if this was really to be a relief measure it should be administered as such by the Red Cross, Salvation Army, or Quakers, each of which is fully equipped to carry on this task. The services of the Red Cross were used in the other war in this connection.

I am convinced that the position I took at that time was a correct one and that this has been borne out by events.

#### SALARIES AND PERSONNEL OF UNRRA

The personnel of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation organization without a doubt receives the highest salaries of any governmental agency in the world. Shortly after the measure setting up UNRRA was passed I succeeded in obtaining a schedule of the rates of pay of the personnel of UNRRA headquarters office. I had great difficulty in obtaining verification by Mr. Lehman's office of my figures. When I first approached that office on the matter of obtaining certain figures and verifying others I was frankly told that UNRRA was an international organization and in substance that it was in no way obliged to furnish Congressmen any information relating to it. After a lot of haggling and maneuvering I was finally successful in persuading Mr. Lehman's office to verify the pay schedule which had been furnished me. I shall mention only a few of the personnel of this agency but would like to have the privilege of inserting all of them in the record.

Mr. LUDLOW. Without objection, that request is granted.  
(The matter referred to is as follows:)

UNRRA ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP SHOWING BASE RATES OF PAY OF OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES, PERSONNEL, ETC.—EMPLOYEES ASSIGNED ABROAD RECEIVE CERTAIN ADDITIONAL ALLOWANCES—THE DATA ARE SUBSTANTIALLY ACCURATE, SUFFICIENTLY SO, AT LEAST, FOR THE PURPOSE OF ILLUSTRATION

#### BUDGET FOR UNRRA HEADQUARTERS OFFICE

One at \$15,000 per annum.	Thirty-five at \$3,600 per annum.
One at \$14,000 per annum.	Forty-eight at \$3,200 per annum.
Five at \$12,000 per annum.	Forty-one at \$2,800 per annum.
One at \$11,500 per annum.	Forty at \$2,000 per annum.
Seven at \$10,000 per annum.	One hundred and nine at \$2,400 per annum.
Five at \$9,000 per annum.	One hundred and nine at \$2,000 per annum.
Twenty-eight at \$8,000 per annum.	Twenty at \$1,800 per annum.
Fifty-two at \$7,000 per annum.	Fifteen at \$1,620 per annum.
Sixty-nine at \$6,000 per annum.	Total, \$2,624,000.
Forty-five at \$5,000 per annum.	
Twenty-three at \$4,500 per annum.	
Sixteen at \$4,000 per annum.	

## BUDGET FOR BALKAN MISSIONS

One at \$9,500 per annum.	One hundred and eighteen at \$4,000 per annum.
Three at \$9,000 per annum.	Ten at \$3,600 per annum.
Thirteen at \$8,000 per annum.	Nineteen at \$3,200 per annum.
Fifteen at \$7,000 per annum.	Fourteen at \$2,800 per annum.
Fifty-eight at \$6,000 per annum.	Forty-two at \$2,400 per annum.
One hundred and thirty-five at \$5,000 per annum.	Total, \$2,226,800.
Fifty-five at \$4,500 per annum.	

## BUDGET PERSONNEL SERVICES, BUREAU OF AREAS

One at \$12,000 per annum.	One at \$4,470 per annum.
Four at \$8,000 per annum.	One at \$4,146 per annum.
Thirteen at \$7,000 per annum.	Six at \$3,600 per annum.
Twelve at \$6,000 per annum.	Nine at \$3,200 per annum.
Nine at \$5,000 per annum.	Eight at \$2,800 per annum.
One at \$4,500 per annum.	Fourteen at \$2,400 per annum.
One at \$6,745 per annum.	Eleven at \$2,200 per annum.
Two at \$5,662 per annum.	Two at \$2,000 per annum.
Four at \$4,795 per annum.	Total, \$436,965.

## BUDGET PERSONNEL SERVICES, BUREAU OF SUPPLY

One at \$12,000 per annum.	Six at \$3,600 per annum.
One at \$11,500 per annum.	Eleven at \$3,200 per annum.
One at \$9,000 per annum.	Fifteen at \$2,800 per annum.
Thirteen at \$8,000 per annum.	Forty-three at \$2,400 per annum.
Twenty-seven at \$7,000 per annum.	Twenty-seven at \$2,200 per annum.
Thirty-two at \$6,000 per annum.	Three at \$2,000 per annum.
Twenty at \$5,000 per annum.	One at \$1,620 per annum.
Eight at \$4,500 per annum.	Total, \$938,520.
Four at \$4,000 per annum.	

Notable in this budget are the numerous small offices, or subdivisions, consisting of from 3 to 10 persons, usually 1 at eight or seven thousand, 1 at six or five thousand with a secretary; also high salaries paid to analysts for analysis of seeds, for analysis of poultry, for analysis of containers. Salaries of five, six, and seven thousands.

## ITALIAN MISSION OBSERVERS

Four at \$7,000 per annum.	Part of the Director General's staff consists of an office of public information staffed by—Continued.
Seven at \$6,000 per annum.	One at \$5,300 per annum.
Three at \$5,000 per annum.	One at \$3,900 per annum.
One at \$2,800 per annum.	One at \$3,600 per annum.
One at \$2,400 per annum.	One at \$2,500 per annum.
Total, \$90,200.	Four at \$2,400 per annum.
Part of the Director General's staff consists of an office of public information staffed by—	Two at \$2,260 per annum.
One at \$10,000 per annum.	Including Chief of Visual Media at \$7,000; Chief of Radio, \$7,000; Chief of Organized Groups, \$7,000.
One at \$7,200 per annum.	Total, \$86,220.
Three at \$7,000 per annum.	
Two at \$6,300 per annum.	
One at \$6,000 per annum.	

## TYPICAL SALARIES PAID BY THE UNRRA TO ITS OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES

Public information officer, \$10,000.	Welfare division director, \$10,000.
Assistant, \$9,000.	Deputy, \$8,000.
Assistant, \$8,000.	Chief of studies, \$7,000.
Financial adviser, \$10,000.	Two special assistants, \$7,000.
Two assistants, \$6,000.	One associate, \$6,000.
General counsel, \$10,000.	Treasurer, \$10,000.
Assistant, \$8,000.	Assistant, \$8,000.
Assistant, \$7,000.	Bureau of Finance—Disbursing officer, \$8,000.
Library and reports chief, \$7,000.	Budget officer, \$8,000.
Historian, \$5,000.	



Budget analyst, \$6,000.	Two chiefs of subsections, \$7,000 each.
Chief accountant, \$8,000.	Four subsection chiefs, clothing division,
Auditor, \$8,000.	\$6,000 each.
Auditor-examiners, \$5,000.	Industrial equipment chief, \$8,000.
Chief administrative analyst, \$8,000.	Assistant, \$7,000.
Senior administrative analyst, \$5,000.	Three assistants, \$6,000 each.
Personnel division director, \$9,000.	Bureau of Areas, chief, \$12,000.
Assistant director, \$8,000.	Assistant, \$9,000.
Deputy director, \$7,000.	Three subsection chiefs, \$7,000 each.
Placement and personnel officers, \$7,000,	One subsection chief \$6,000.
\$6,000, and \$5,000 each.	One subsection chief, \$5,000.
Administrative service director, \$8,000.	Recruiting representatives (6 or 7 of
Food Division chief, \$8,000.	them) salaries range from \$6,745 to
Chiefs of four subdivisions, \$7,000 each.	\$5,662 to \$4,795 each.
Clothing Division chief, \$8,000.	

Mr. SMITH. But before going into these salaries I should like to call the attention of the committee to a situation which reveals that the salaries as listed by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration are not the real ones which they receive.

In Director General Lehman's September 1944 report, he states the following:

One of these special benefits is the provident fund, which is intended to solve the problem of interruption of pension rights caused by taking employment with the Administration and to provide a form of severance compensation because of the temporary character of the Administration's operations. This fund is made up of deductions of 5 percent from the salary of each employee plus an additional 7½ percent contributed by the Administration, the total to be available to the employee upon leaving the Administration with an honorable record after at least 6 months of service.

Thus it will be seen that the true salaries are 7½ percent higher than shown on the books of this agency.

For example, Director General Lehman's annual salary is not \$15,000, as the people have been led to believe, but \$15,000 plus 7½ percent of this amount, or \$16,125. Whether or not Mr. Lehman intends to take any of the salary allowed him, and I understand he has not taken any up to now, this does not affect the point under discussion, since it is the rate of pay fixed for the person holding the office of Director General which sets the standard. His assistant, whose salary is listed as \$14,000, actually receives \$15,050. I shall return to the 7½-percent bonus later.

Let us now look at a few samples of salary schedules of this agency, keeping in mind, however, that 7½ percent of each salary must be added to it to reflect the true amount received. Let me repeat that all of these items were made available finally with the greatest reluctance by the office of the Director General.

Mr. LUDLOW. May I ask a question there, Doctor? This percentage of increment is due to what is called the provident fund, you say?

Mr. SMITH. It is due to this 7½ percent which is allowed each employee for the provident fund, but I intend to return to that in just a moment.

Mr. LUDLOW. Pardon me.

Mr. SMITH. In the Budget for UNRRA headquarters office, there is one at \$15,000 per annum. This refers, of course, to the Director General, Mr. Lehman. One at \$14,000 per annum; five at \$12,000 per annum; one at \$11,500 per annum; seven at \$10,000 per annum; five at \$9,000 per annum; 28 at \$8,000 per annum; and so forth.

Now, under "Budget for Balkan missions," there is one at \$9,500 per annum; three at \$9,000 per annum; 13 at \$8,000 per annum; 15 at \$7,000 per annum; 58 at \$6,000 per annum, and so forth.

In the budget personnel services, Bureau of Areas, there is one at \$12,000 per annum; four at \$8,000 per annum; 13 at \$7,000 per annum; 12 at \$6,000 per annum; nine at \$5,000 per annum, and so forth.

In the budget personnel services, Bureau of Supply, there is:

One at \$12,000 per annum; one at \$11,500 per annum; one at \$9,000 per annum; 13 at \$8,000 per annum; 27 at \$7,000 per annum, and so forth.

Italian mission observers: Four at \$7,000 per annum; seven at \$6,000 per annum; three at \$5,000 per annum, and so forth.

Typical salaries paid by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration to its officials and employees: Public Information Officer, \$10,000; assistant, \$9,000; assistant, \$8,000; financial adviser, \$10,000; two assistants, \$6,000; general counsel, \$10,000; assistant, \$8,000; assistant, \$7,000; library and reports chief, \$7,000; historian, \$5,000, and so forth.

But the income of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration employees does not only comprise the amount of their salaries plus 7½ percent. In addition they receive liberal allowances when they are in countries other than their country of residence.

Referring again to Mr. Lehman's September 1944, report:

A system of per diem allowances has also been devised for employees of the Administration who are sent to countries other than their country of residence. Under this system allowances are paid to defray the difference between the average current out-of-pocket expense at the employee's post of duty and the comparable expense that would have been incurred in his country of residence or at the office from which he is assigned. In addition a modest allowance is paid to all such employees who are compelled to maintain a separate establishment for their families while they are away from their country of residence. The size of these allowances varies with the circumstances.

Nothing, however, is said in the report as to the amount of per diem allowance UNRRA employees in the field are to receive. The following shows what those allowances amount to:

Single persons stationed at Cairo, Egypt, receive an allowance not to exceed \$3.50 per day. Married persons stationed at Cairo, Egypt, receive an allowance not to exceed \$7.50 per day, including \$4 separation allowance. If food is provided free in Cairo, the above rates will be reduced \$3.50 per day. If lodging is provided in Cairo, free, the above rates will be reduced \$2.50 per day.

However, the maximum reduction for free food and lodging shall not exceed \$3.50 per day.

Single persons stationed at Mahdi, Egypt, are supplied with free food and lodging. Married persons stationed at Mahdi, Egypt, are supplied with free food and lodging plus \$4 per day separation allowance.

Single persons stationed at Cairo or Mahdi while away from post of duty on official business in Egypt or other countries in the Near East receive an allowance not to exceed \$9 per day. Married persons stationed at Cairo or Mahdi while away from post of duty on official business in Egypt or other countries in the Near East receive an allowance not to exceed \$12 per day (including \$3 separation allowance). Such persons will not receive the per diem allowance attributable to their being stationed at Cairo or Mahdi while away from such station traveling on official business.

I should like to state that when I first inquired at the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation headquarters office about these allowances and stated the amounts it was flatly denied that any such amounts were received. It was only when they realized at that office



that I was in possession of the regulations setting up these schedules of allowances that they admitted my figures were correct.

Mr. TABER. Did you have correspondence with them?

Mr. SMITH. I had telephone conversations, some of which were taken down by my stenographer.

I am informed that these allowances are in many, if not most cases, sufficient to pay for lodging, meals, and so forth, so that no resort need to be had to the salaries for these purposes.

The 7½-percent bonus which UNRRA provides for its employees needs special treatment. As stated in the Director General's report for September 1944 the provident "fund is made up of deductions of 5 percent from the salary of each employee plus an additional 7½ percent contributed by the Administration, the total to be available to the employee upon leaving the Administration with an honorable record after at least 6 months of service." I know of no authority or precedent that can justify this arrangement. Civil service personnel in the employ of the Federal Government are not provided with anything of this sort. They cannot draw out any part of the Government's contribution to the retirement fund except in the form of retirement benefits after the age of retirement and even then only if they have had 5 or more years of service.

Mr. Lehman says that this arrangement—

is intended to solve the problem of interruption of pension rights caused by taking up employment with the Administration and to provide a form of severance compensation because of the temporary character of the Administration's operations.

The presumption is that UNRRA employees are taken out of essential Government employment and that they are expected to return to their former jobs when the work of this organization has been ended. Surely this is a false premise unless it is intended that the employees brought into the Government for the war emergency are to be retained there permanently, which, whether true or not, Mr. Lehman would hardly argue is the case. But even so, this line of reasoning has another flaw in it. If the employees of UNRRA, we are speaking only of citizens of the United States, are to be considered as permanent employees of the Federal Government, that they have only been temporarily separated from it, who is taking the place of those persons in the Federal Government? Is Mr. Lehman's proposition predicated on the assumption that the persons replacing those taken from the Federal Government to be employed by UNRRA are to have only a temporary employment status and that the UNRRA employees are to have their old jobs back in the Government? If so, how does he justify turning the temporary employees out of the Government without giving them the same consideration as is given UNRRA employees?

Or does Mr. Lehman's line of reasoning go so far as to presume that the personnel provided to take the place of Federal employees who have gone over to UNRRA are to be retained permanently in the employ of the Federal Government and that the UNRRA employees who were taken from the Federal pay roll are also to retain a permanent status of employment with the Federal Government? Or just what is Mr. Lehman's line of reasoning?

Furthermore, how many United States citizens in the employ of UNRRA were taken from the Federal pay roll? Why should the



taxpayers of the United States pay this bonus to the hundreds of foreigners employed in this organization?

There just is no justification for this 7½ percent provision. It seems to me that the persons responsible for setting up this arrangement, and Mr. Lehman must assume the principal responsibility because he is the Director General of UNRRA, simply saw an opportunity whereby they could by this devious procedure extract what looks to me like unearned income from the taxpayers for the benefit of a privileged group of employees.

Why was it necessary to set up a training center at the University of Maryland and at other points, London and Cairo, to teach UNRRA employees foreign languages, regional orientation, history and background of international aid, to perform the simple task of handing out bread to the starving? What nonsense this might be considered to be, were it not so tragic. To dissipate and misuse funds voted for relief for these anomalous purposes is, in my opinion, nothing short of a crime.

Just from the angle of conserving our resources and to maintain the integrity and structure of our economy such misapplication of funds is not allowable.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. SMITH. The United States had a most successful experience in providing aid to war-stricken peoples following the other war.

Let me, before closing, review briefly some of the high points relating to that experience. The data which I shall present were taken from Surface, American Food in the World War, and Reconstruction, and Mellendorf's History of the United States Food Administration.

It is my understanding that the United States Food Administrator served during the other war and armistice, without pay, except \$1 per year.

As head of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, the United States Food Administrator and Director General for Relief from 1914 to 1919 directed the shipment and distribution of more than 30,000,000 metric tons of grain, flour, sugar, forage, pork, milk, clothing, medical supplies, and other related items to our allies and the hungry and needy of the war-stricken countries of Europe. The total was valued at more than \$4,000,000,000.

On December 1, 1918, the total number of paid employees in the Washington office was 1,339, with a total annual salary rate of \$1,705,722, or an average annual salary of \$1,274.83.

The number of employees in the States eventually reached a total of about 9,000. The number of volunteers in the States reported about December 1, 1918, as 7,984. On this date there were in the States only 1,583 paid employees.

Mr. TABER. How many?

Mr. SMITH. There were 1,583 in the States, and in Washington there were 1,338.

Mr. TABER. The 1,338 were included in the 1,583?

Mr. SMITH. No. There were 1,338 employees in the Washington office as of December 1, 1938.

Mr. TABER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. And there were 1,583 paid employees in the States as of December 1, 1918.

Mr. TABER. Does the 1,583 include the 1,338?

Mr. SMITH. No; those are separate figures.

Mr. TABER. Those are separate?

Mr. SMITH. Yes.

The total expenditures for food administration were \$7,862,669 over the 2-year period from August 1917 to July 1919. This included the cost of temporary buildings—still in use by the Government—and \$1,236,377 for printing and binding.

The amount paid for services of permanent and temporary employees in the Relief Administration from August 1917 to July 1919 was \$3,793,000.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That is salaries?

Mr. SMITH. The total amount paid for services of permanent and temporary employees in the Relief Administration from August 1917 to July 1919—2 years—was \$3,793,000.

It is seen from the above totals of salaries that the annual budget for the administration of UNRRA and before this agency had actually started operations, was more than three times greater than the annual amount paid for salaries in connection with the United States Food Administration.

Further, the average annual salary rate for UNRRA employees at Washington headquarters, on the basis of the data shown above, is three times greater than was that of the United States Food Administration employees.

It should also be borne in mind that the value of supplies handled by the United States Food Administration was greatly in excess of \$4,000,000,000, while the total sum that is to be made available to UNRRA is only about \$2,200,000,000.

I shall not go into the charges made in this country and in the areas where UNRRA is operating, that this set-up is inefficient, wasteful, partial, beset with bureaucratic red tape, that some nations are selfishly using it to further their economic interests, except to say that where there is so much smoke as is apparent here there must be some fire.

One official connected with this organization, who joined it solely that he might help in the merciful work of giving succor to the starving, and who made a great sacrifice by becoming a member of it, stated that the whole thing is a scandal. I believe this.

By no stretch of the imagination, in my judgment, can the claim be substantiated that UNRRA has any of the characteristics of an agency of mercy, or that it can possibly engender good will among the nations. The high salaries and income and the outright gift of 7½ percent which the organization provides for its members, condemns it as the cheapest kind of political racket, so far as I am concerned.

It should be abolished forthwith and not another cent appropriated for it. This is a task of mercy, not exploitation, and it should be undertaken by those who have demonstrated a genuine interest in this sphere.

Mr. LUDLOW. I know how conscientious you are about these matters, and your sincerity in your belief that this organization should be abolished. Still, there must be a relief program. What sort of a set-up would you provide?

Mr. SMITH. I intend to sum that up in just a few words.

There are in the United States many men who are fully capable of managing a real program of relief, who would be glad to take the job and do it gratis, as was done in World War I. And the right man could get all the volunteers he needs to help him in this work, as was also done in the other war. That kind, and only that kind, can

perform the real task of mercy in ministering to the starving. That kind and only that kind can engender good will among all men.

To answer your question specifically, Mr. Ludlow, I would say that we have the example of how this was done in the other war.

Let us set up an agency of that kind and do away with this grandiose bureaucratic program which is a disgrace, in my opinion, to nations throughout the world. That is the way I feel, honestly and earnestly.

I want to help these people. I happened to study on the Continent for nearly a year some time after the other war. I saw in the clinics the aftermath of undernourishment which came about as the result of that conflict. I saw those children growing up with rickets, where you could easily tell the cause of their affliction—undernourishment.

I studied the charts in the tuberculosis wards and saw how the infection and mortality rate rose as undernourishment increased.

I want your committee to understand that I want this work of mercy done, but I want it to be a work of mercy, and as I said before, not a work of exploitation, and I cannot conceive of this being anything else but the latter.

Mr. TABER. The best thing about your statement is that most of it is true. That is the worst of it.

Mr. LUDLOW. We appreciate your coming before the committee very much, Dr. Smith.

Mr. SMITH. Thank you again, gentlemen.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1945.

#### SERVICES OF PRIVATE RELIEF AGENCIES ABROAD

#### STATEMENT OF CLARENCE E. PICKETT, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Pickett, representing the American Friends Service Committee of Philadelphia, would like to make a statement to the committee about UNRRA. Is that correct, Mr. Pickett?

Mr. PICKETT. That is correct. I am executive secretary of the American Friends Committee of Philadelphia. That is the Quaker relief organization.

I wanted to say that from the beginning of UNRRA and even before UNRRA, when UFRA was in existence, I had a good deal of contact with both of those organizations, and I think the attitude of all of us who are responsible for the administration of private relief agencies is that the job that has to be done in these countries is completely beyond the capacity of any or all of the private agencies; that they can only do supplementary services.

I have known UNRRA well enough to know that they have had a very difficult time with personnel; that they have made a good many mistakes in administration. And I do not think I need elaborate on that because I imagine they have confessed their shortcomings to you.

But here we are at the beginning of the winter, with UNRRA in Greece, in Italy, in Yugoslavia, in Poland, and hoping to get into Austria; and handling displaced persons in Germany.



We have loaned 10 people to them in the Near East, to handle Greek and Yugoslavian refugees, and now we have loaned them 6 people in Germany. All of our people, particularly now in Germany, feel that an efficient job is being done. There was a period certainly of long delay. They did not get going very fast, and very haltingly when they did get going. But now, without exception, our people report favorably on the operation and it seems to me that, even with whatever shortcomings there may be, the tragedy of human suffering is so great in these countries that I can see no other agency that can handle it in these countries this winter. Therefore I wanted to say, coming from a private agency, that my committee and I are heartily in favor of the appropriation.

We realize that there are huge gaps that are not filled by what UNRRA is doing, particularly by her own decision—an understandable decision—that she is not going to take care of, for instance, the Germans who are coming out of Poland and Czechoslovakia, to the tune of about 13,000,000 people, into a Germany which is reduced in size by one-fifth of its territory. From our contacts with the Army and the State Department, that is one of the problems I know that is extremely difficult.

Mr. LUDLOW. The care of the Germans is a military responsibility; so held to be, as I understand.

Mr. PICKETT. Well, yes. The decision of the military is that the Germans themselves will take care of this. But the Germans do not have supply; that is the problem. And how much supply the Army is going to furnish is a military secret, so far as I know. But I know, from people who have recently come back, that this is an extremely urgent problem, plus the shortage of food, particularly in the British section, about which technically we have no concern, I suppose. But nevertheless the problem of the children there, and to some extent in the American zone, is a very acute one. UNRRA will not handle that. I realize that. I presume that will be a military responsibility.

Private agencies, whenever we have been asked and whenever we have had opportunity, have done what we could to try to help UNRRA to succeed. We have wanted it to succeed, and in speaking on behalf of my own committee—I cannot speak for the others, although I think if others were here they probably would say the same thing. I know these other agencies very well, and I think they would all say that it would be a great misfortune if the appropriation of \$550,000,000 were not made, as well as the authorization for next year.

Mr. LUDLOW. You spoke of loaning your personnel to UNRRA. Do you know whether other private agencies have loaned personnel?

Mr. PICKETT. Yes.

Mr. LUDLOW. About how many and on what terms?

Mr. PICKETT. The terms are that UNRRA furnishes transportation and maintenance and we furnish salaries. They are on our pay roll.

Mr. LUDLOW. About how many have been furnished?

Mr. PICKETT. We furnished 10 in the Middle East. The Jewish Joint Distribution Committee I think furnished about eight or nine. The Catholic Welfare organization furnished about the same number. Altogether I should think there were perhaps 30 or 40, most of them

trained people. In Germany the Jews have furnished more, I think, and the Gentile agencies rather less. We have only six in Germany.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF UNRRA

Mr. LUDLOW. Is it your observation that there are weak points in the administration of UNRRA that need to be corrected, and, if so, could you throw any light on it?

Mr. PICKETT. I think it is pretty obvious—let me go back a little. I was in London in October, November, and December last year and saw a good deal of their set-up there. It seemed to me that it was extremely poorly organized. There was no head. You had four or five different sections of UNRRA, but no one in the center, and they were milling around and just not getting anything done.

Mr. LUDLOW. That was in London?

Mr. PICKETT. That was in the London office. The people themselves regretted it more than anybody else, but could not get going. Then came Commander Jackson into the scene and, while I have not met Commander Jackson, from all the reports I have, he has put a sense of direction into the thing. So that in the last 3 or 4 months all the reports we have from our people who have been with them—we have 25 people in France, for instance, who have seen a good deal of them, and we have people in Holland—all of our reports now are very much more encouraging about the precision with which the Administration is working.

#### EXTENT OF DISTRESS IN EUROPE

Mr. LUDLOW. What is your information about conditions of distress and the prospect of starvation or malnutrition? What is your information as to actual conditions in those countries?

Mr. PICKETT. We work closely with the British Quakers, and in Greece we have had a British Quaker there studying the situation. They are doing some work there. We are not, ourselves. The situation in Greece is a little better only because relief supplies have come in. The tragedy now is the political disturbances in Greece which have made it impossible for any agency to be very effective. I do not think that can be chalked up against UNRRA.

In Italy we have a small group working on some reconstruction of villages in Italy. We have had nothing but favorable reports of the administration under Mr. Keeny in Italy. The distress is easing up a little bit now. Italy is beginning to get on its feet just a little bit. I had hoped up to this winter that they might be able to move on their own.

We just have had two people in Poland, and Poland is, of course, in a very tragic situation both on account of food and politically, because they are so split internally, and the big question mark is whether Russia is going to help out. At the moment they have not.

In Yugoslavia we have one man with UNRRA, who reports extreme distress there. But there again the political division is a part of the scene.

Mr. LUDLOW. It is a great storm center.

Mr. PICKETT. It has been a storm center. I think actually, whatever one may think about the Germans, large-scale starvation is likely to happen in Germany and Austria, perhaps.

## AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES OF PRIVATE AGENCIES

I just wanted to say this one word about the private agencies. I think you will find that most private agencies—and I am thinking of agencies other than the Red Cross now—are very hesitant to take funds appropriated by the Government. I do not think we have ever handled a penny of Government funds. On the other hand, the Government, as a government, and perhaps Congress itself, can be of some help in making available the resources of private agencies; if we were permitted to have surplus commodities, if we had shipping accessible, and even more, if we had what we felt was a genuinely friendly attitude on the part of the administration of the Government, it would be a big help. We do not feel the State Department is very friendly, frankly; with individuals, yes; but by and large the general attitude is not too healthy.

MR. LUDLOW. Mr. Pickett, is the American Friends Service Committee a national organization; do you represent the Quakers of the United States?

MR. PICKETT. No, sir.

## ADMINISTRATION OF UNRRA

MR. TABER. Do you know enough about UNRRA and its operations to have any idea whether it is being at all effectively administered?

MR. PICKETT. I have no doubt about the displaced persons being effectively administered.

MR. TABER. When it takes an hour and a half to get a definition of these displaced-persons camps in Germany and how they are being administered; and when they dodge and hem and haw all over the lot, while I am trying to get it, what would you think? It rather made me feel that there was no sincerity to the whole set-up. That is the way it impressed me.

Here is another thing. How long do you feel that the United States has got to carry relief and feed these people in Europe on a major scale? First of all we were told that it was after the first harvest. The first harvest is over now for almost everything. Now we are told it is to go on full speed right down through the calendar year 1946.

If these people are ever going to get where they will be at all self-supporting, they must begin sometime.

What is your information about this? I will put this as a question in order to get an idea of how much grasp you have of the meaning of this appropriation. How long do you feel that this item, if it is granted would take care of the requirements and of the demands that might be made upon UNRRA?

MR. PICKETT. You ask a very difficult question because it is tied up with the political fate in these countries.

MR. TABER. I will tell you one thing, and you can begin to figure from there. From the beginning, down to the 30th of September, the shipments of supplies from all sources for relief items were \$531,000,000 out of a total of \$1,284,000,000 available to them. How much they actually intend to ship in the next 4 months, I do not know. But it is perfectly apparent that they already have funds



available to carry them through to the 1st of April, and this \$550,000,000 would be beyond it.

I am just projecting this to get an idea as to how much grasp the people who are asking for this actually have of the picture. Frankly, I have not the grasp of it that I would like to have in order to make a decision on it.

Mr. PICKETT. I do not think I can give you a very good answer on the finances, the immediate finances of UNRRA.

Mr. TABER. That is the trouble with coming up here and suggesting that we approve an appropriation request, without having a grasp of what they actually have spent and what they might spend in the months to come. Do you see the idea?

Mr. PICKETT. I see the idea, but I have only their word for it, and I should think that that is the information the organization itself ought to give. I have only information from them that they will have to have this \$550,000,000.

Mr. TABER. Oh, they say they have to have it, but they also give us the other information, detailed information, and the question is whether we are to think, or whether we are to take propaganda. You think we ought to think, do you not?

Mr. PICKETT. I think you ought to think; I certainly do think you ought to think, and perhaps to do your own investigating.

Mr. TABER. We ought to do a little simple arithmetic, anyway?

Mr. PICKETT. Yes. I would like to say a word or two about the possibility of ending relief, not only where UNRRA is operating, but the total scene in Europe.

It seems to me until a decision is reached as to whether the supply can come from east Germany into west Germany and whether industries are to be allowed to operate so that the people can make a living, the economy of Europe is going to suffer tremendously; because in Germany, whether you like it or not, the German economy is so very much at this moment the heart of the economy of Europe, that I do not believe the economy of those countries is going to revive adequately until we decide on the policy concerning Germany. I know there is some revival in Italy, and I would certainly hope Italy ought to be off—

Mr. TABER. Which end of Italy has revived?

Mr. PICKETT. The south end of Italy is reviving slowly. Of course, that is the poorest end, but that is the worst hit, because it was completely invaded, and we are operating in south Italy.

In Greece, it depends very much on whether the political situation can be stabilized—whether there can be some political stability—as to whether they will produce, build their railroads, build some transportation and get moving.

In the countries along the channel, I think they are going to be off relief after this winter. France and Holland are practically off now; Belgium is very nearly off. Norway is getting some help, but probably won't need it after this winter. But the production of farm machinery in Germany, which has always supplied the Balkan States, Greece and Italy—that machinery is not being produced, and if it is not produced they are not going to be able to get fertilizer. A good deal of fertilizer came from east Germany to west Germany, and from west Germany to south Europe, and if that exchange is

not to go on, it is going to be awfully hard for Europe to get back on its feet.

When you ask detailed questions about UNRRA's end of expenditures, that is a question I cannot answer.

Mr. TABER. Well, that is the question that must be answered before anybody can determine on the appropriation.

Mr. PICKETT. You had a pretty heavy delegation from UNRRA in here, and I think you ought to be able to get that from them.

Mr. TABER. I told you how difficult it was to get information out of them.

Mr. PICKETT. As to these centers, I have had letters in the last 2 or 3 days from one of our men who is in one of these centers, operating it, which give a pretty good picture of it, and it is encouraging in that the intake and outgo is pretty fast—they are getting it out pretty fast through their country of origin.

Mr. LUDLOW. I think that is all, Mr. Pickett. Thank you for coming over.

Mr. PICKETT. Thank you, sir.

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#### LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *Washington.*

Mr. CLARENCE CANNON,

*Chairman, Appropriations Committee, House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. CANNON: In the course of our recent telephone conversation, you asked me to give you the views of the Department concerning a number of amendments which have been suggested for inclusion in the requested appropriation legislation for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

During the hearings on the appropriation, Assistant Secretary Clayton explained that the Department felt that any amendments of the kind proposed would be inappropriate in connection with the legislation under discussion.

As you know, the \$550,000,000, which has been requested, is the remaining amount already authorized for the participation by the United States in the work of UNRRA. It is presently contemplated that the \$550,000,000 will be required for relief expenditures during the next few months—probably by January 1, 1946. The proposed amendments, on the other hand, are directed toward the expenditure of funds after January 1, 1946, and therefore it would appear far more useful to discuss their inclusion in legislation for a further authorization when such legislation is submitted.

Aside from the appropriateness of the legislation as a vehicle for the amendments suggested, we believe it is unwise for the United States to begin a process which may lead to the imposition of restrictive and undesirable conditions on UNRRA's operations by other countries.

It is my hope that the appropriation can be made subject to no conditions other than those already included by the Congress in the authorization act. I recognize, however, that there is considerable sentiment in favor of the suggested amendments, and I should not want the Department's opposition to all amendments to prevent the prompt appropriation of the funds. The need for additional procurement of supplies in the United States is desperately urgent if relief is to continue uninterrupted during the coming winter, and it will be impossible for UNRRA to continue its programs without further funds.

For these reasons, I am enclosing a draft of provisions which the Department believes could be included in the appropriation bill without imposing upon UNRRA impossible administrative burdens or responsibilities inappropriate to an international organization.

I greatly appreciate the opportunity you have given me to comment on the amendments which have been proposed. I know you recognize the importance of our full participation in international organizations of which we are members.

I therefore hope that the remaining amount authorized for our participation in UNRRA can be made available free of any unduly restrictive conditions.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES F. BYRNES.

(Enclosure: Draft.)

DRAFT

At the proper place in the provisions making appropriations for UNRRA insert:  
"No part of the appropriation herein for carrying out the provisions of the joint resolution of March 24, 1944, entitled 'Joint resolution to enable the United States to participate in the work of the United Nations relief and rehabilitation organization,' shall be available for that purpose for the relief and rehabilitation of a country subsequent to December 31, 1945, unless and until the President has received from the Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration a certification to the effect that the furnishing by such Administration of relief and rehabilitation supplies and services to the government of such country for the nationals of such country will be made only under agreements between the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and such country or other suitable arrangements providing—

"(1) That all trade agreements and all barter agreements of such country with other nations, together with satisfactory information on all exports from, and imports into, such country, whether for governmental or private account, will be made available to UNRRA.

"(2) That markings on supplies furnished by the Administration which indicate the national source of such supplies will not be changed.

"(3) That at regular periods such country will make available to UNRRA statements of its current financial position, which statements shall set forth in detail all receipts of such country from the sale and from the rental of supplies furnished by the Administration.

"(4) That the Administration, if it determines such a course to be desirable, will be permitted, during the period of its operations in such country, to retain title to all motor transport equipment supplied by the Administration, and will also be permitted to route such equipment and to direct the use of the fuel and lubricants supplied by the Administration.

"(5) That the press of such country will be permitted to publish all statements, relating to the operations of the Administration in such country, made by the administrative head of the Administration's mission in such country;

and, furthermore, that no part of the appropriation shall be used to provide any relief and rehabilitation supplies to be shipped to the receiving countries in Europe later than December 1, 1946, or to the receiving countries in the Far East later than March 1, 1947."



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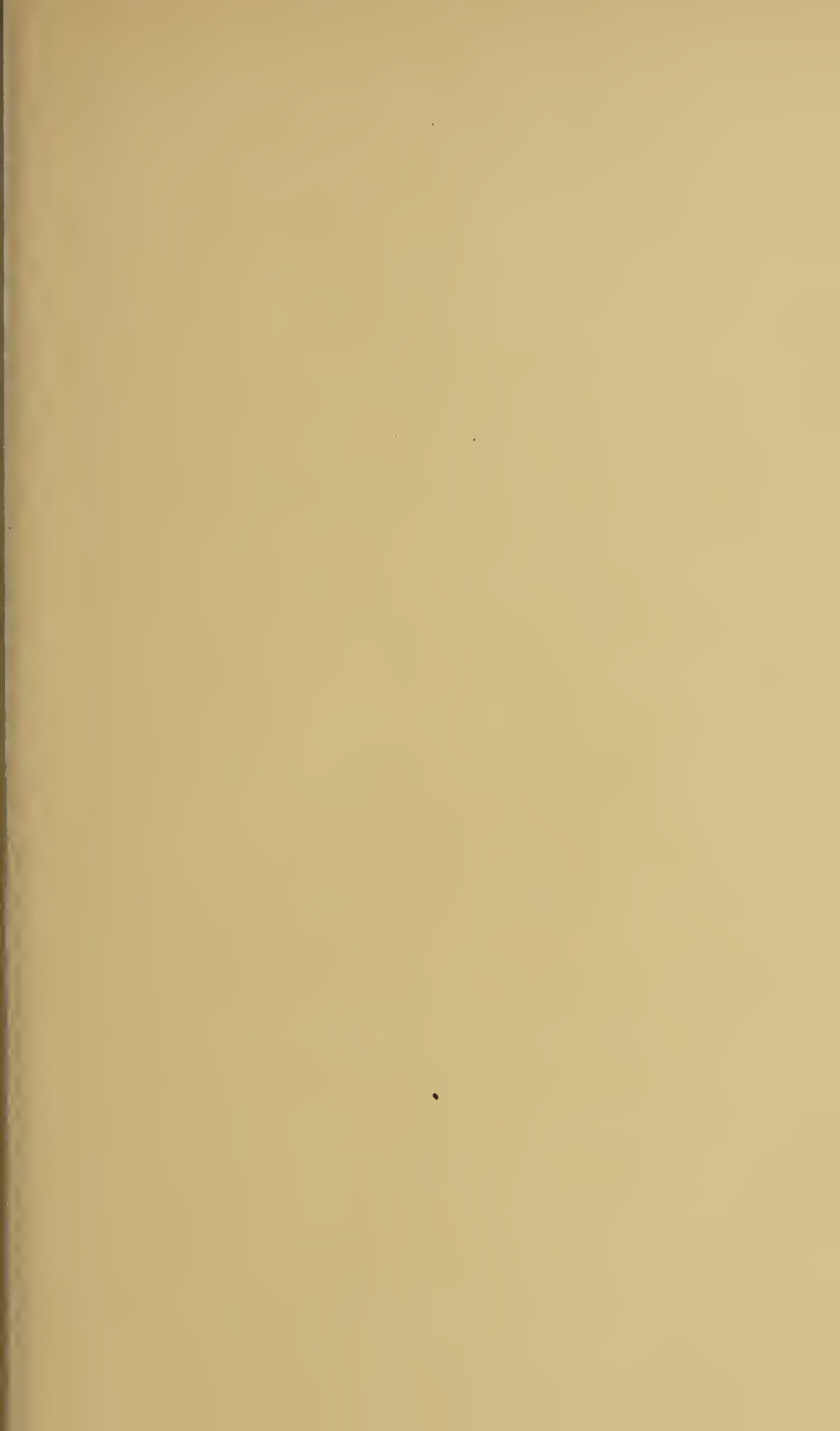
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DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
(Issued October 31, 1945, for actions of Tuesday, October 29, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported UNRRA-appropriation measure. House agreed to conference report on new tax bill.

HOUSE

1. TAX ACT OF 1945. . . Agreed (297-33) to conference report on H. R. 4309, the new tax bill (pp. 10329-42).
2. APPROPRIATIONS; UNRRA. The Appropriations Committee reported H. J. Res. 266, to provide an additional appropriation of \$550,000,000 for UNRRA (H. Rept. 1166) (p. 10366). The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of this measure (pp. 10362, 10367).  
Rep. Robertson, N. Dak., criticized UNRRA administration but urged that the "promised relief" be given to European countries (pp. 10364-6).
3. FLOOD CONTROL. The Flood Control Committee reported with amendment H. R. 1902, relating to the trial of the issue of just compensation in the case of condemnation of property for flood-control purposes (H. Rept. 1182) (p. 10367).
4. VOCATIONAL EDUCATION. Received Dr. E. R. Alexander's (Dept. of Agric'l Education, Tex. A & M College) petition favoring H. R. 4384, to provide for further development of vocational education in the several States and territories (p. 10367).
5. LABOR. Received a General Electric Co. workers' petition favoring S. 1171, to provide for prompt, peaceful, and just settlement of labor relations controversies between employers and employees and to establish the rights and obligations of the parties (p. 10367).
6. PERSONNEL; LEAVE. S. 1036 (see Digest 189), as reported by the Civil Service Committee, provides that: (1) a person on terminal leave from the armed forces performing civilian services on a voluntary basis shall be paid a lump sum equal to what he would have received had he been regularly employed; (2) a person performing active service in the armed forces after May 1, 1945, and while on terminal leave entered the employment of a State or a political subdivision

shall be paid a lump sum for the unused portion of his accumulated leave and current accrued leave including allowances; (3) persons obliged to waive their right to receive payment for accumulated leave when accepting Government employment shall be entitled to payment for their leave; and (4) that these benefits shall be extended to those who performed active service in the armed force after May 1, 1940.

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

7. FLOOD CONTROL. H.R. 4533, by Rep. Whitten, Miss., and H.R. 4534, by Rep. Abernathy, Miss., to amend certain provisions of the Flood Control Act (Public Law 228, 77th Cong.), so as to increase the amount paid to States from moneys received by the U.S. on account of certain leases. To Flood Control Committee. (p. 10367.)
8. MILITARY SERVICE. H. R. 4532, by Rep. Sikes, Fla., to provide for the discharge of, or release from active duty of certain personnel in the armed forces of the U.S. To Military Affairs Committee. (p. 10367.)
9. RIVERS AND HARBORS. H.J.Res. 267, by Rep. Pittenger, Minn., to provide for proceeding with certain river and harbor projects heretofore authorized to be prosecuted after the termination of the war. To Rivers and Harbors Committee. (p. 10367.)

#### ITEMS IN APPENDIX

10. FULL EMPLOYMENT. Rep. Patman, Tex., inserted Secretary Wallace's statement favoring H.R. 2202, the full-employment bill (pp. A4923-4).
11. EXPENDITURES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Gwynne, Iowa, favoring a reduction in Government expenditures and including a constituent's letter on the subject (p. A4929).
12. DAIRY FEED; MOLASSES. Rep. Hall, N.Y., inserted an Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants letter urging that a large portion of the molasses imported be made available for livestock feeding (p. A4930).
13. FOREIGN RELIEF. Rep. Sadowski, Mich., inserted a Mich. Council of Churches and Christian Education letter urging foreign relief through UNRRA (p. A4934).
14. PRICE CONTROL; WAGES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Robertson, Va., discussing Leon Henderson's statements on price controls and wages (pp. A4937-40).
15. CLOTHING; PRICE CONTROL. Extension of remarks of Rep. Kearney, N.Y., criticizing OPA's price policy and including a New York Times article on clothing price controls (pp. A4948-9).

#### COMMITTEE HEARINGS Released by G.P.O.

16. VETERANS. H. R. 3749, Amendments to the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. Senate Finance Committee.



powerful that no nation will dare disturb us, or our interests.

Gentlemen, for about two more congressional elections perhaps we may be able to talk that way. But we live in a world where the very fundamental forces of this universe have been loosed by the hands of man. We live in a world where, according to the testimony of every single scientist who knows anything about it, any nation with reasonable industrial capacity will be armed with atomic bombs within 5 to 10 years unless mankind awakens in the meantime to the dread prospect he faces. We live in a world therefore where the issue lies between the building of a world organization able to prevent an atomic war or else the devastation of every nation which presumes to maintain a military establishment large enough to challenge other nations. That is the danger at the very least. I have risen at this time only to say that if the Navy or any other instrumentality of the United States can be used for bringing peace to the world—I do not mean by force, but to help the world settle down where it will be possible for freedom and peace to exist and hence for real security to come to our country—for that great purpose, of course, everything is worthwhile. But I rise also to say that in these few years which lie ahead of us, unless there is that statesmanship which can restore the very faith in international cooperation about which the President spoke, the future is one in which the kind of armed might we speak about today will be of little effect.

Oh, it might help to win a war, but at the end of that war every nation will lie in ruins and its cities devastated. There has to be something more. By the very logic of science itself there has to be something more. For that something more I still look. It is a principle 2,000 years old—the principle of cooperation to save mankind. Suppose America should stand forth before the nations of the world and say that we propose there be established a world authority, which world authority should have the right to police all nations of the world and see that not a single one of those nations manufactures atomic weapons; suppose we said that any nation that did not agree to such a thing and to a full inspection of its nation, and control over its manufacture of atomic weapons, would simply stand alone outside the pale of civilized nations. That sort of leadership, Mr. Chairman, is the only thing, in my judgment, that can make this world safe for our children to live in. Nothing less can meet the needs of the times in which we live.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I had prepared an amendment to reduce the number of ships by 40 percent throughout section 1 of the resolution, but decided it would be futile.

When I began to survey what is involved in this resolution, even though it be nothing but a resolution, in conscience

it tends to bind each one of us. Probably all of us will be here, I hope, when some real legislation is offered on this subject.

But I am distressed beyond measure. I do not understand our situation here today. In about 3 or 4 days after the last nation has signed the paper which constitutes the United Nations Organization Charter, we find this great country of ours exercised and involved in preparing a very large Navy. The thing that disturbs me most is that we should turn our attention to this, right at this time, before any action is ever taken to try to bring about concord, good will, and peace among the nations of the earth by that operation. But we devote ourselves and we commit ourselves to arming ourselves and assure continued arming of ourselves. Oh, we may say that is just to keep the peace. Well, perhaps that is the reason a man carries a pistol in his pocket. He arrogates to himself infallibility of disposition and conduct and proposes to have other people to keep the peace. Well, we know we are possessed of such unusual attitude toward the world, but I am afraid the world will not accept that exactly as we would have it, but they would begin to wonder, What is the United States in such a hurry about, providing 500,000 sailors, 57,000 naval officers, at a probable annual cost of \$3,167,000,000?

What disturbs me is that we are turning our attention to this matter particularly at this crucial time, when we want the world to know that we believe in concord, in amity, in understanding, in the principle of good neighbors; that we propose to rest our case upon that until it shall have been manifested that it cannot succeed. I wish to read what a former Secretary of the Navy said yesterday regarding this matter:

There is no place in today's world for pessimists. All sensible men know that the goal of understanding and unity to secure the success of the United Nations cannot be reached in a day. But they do not doubt, judging by the changed attitude of the Senate, that it will be achieved.

People who clamor for compulsory military service, retaining overgrown armies and navies, and who say "there has always been wars and there always will be"—these unconsciously—

And I am glad he said unconsciously—are aiding the pessimists and endangering the attainment of a warless world.

That is what troubles me today. Let us put first things first.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word to ask the gentleman from Georgia a question.

On yesterday I made some point about this being a concurrent resolution rather than a bill or a joint resolution. The gentleman from Georgia, the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs was kind enough at that time to suggest that he would accept such an amendment if I would offer it today. I have investigated the matter from a parliamentary situation and find that the gentleman

was perfectly safe in making such concession because there is no possible way whereby such an amendment would lie. That could be accomplished only by unanimous consent and I shall not ask it.

Mr. VINSON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote on the committee amendment to the preamble.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment to the preamble.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COLE of New York: On page 2, line 3, after the words "United States", strike out the word "should" and insert "shall."

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Chairman, no explanation of this amendment is necessary. It simply makes more definite the intention of Congress when it passes this resolution.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, I have no objection to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

There was no objection.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend the remarks I made during general debate on the bill this afternoon.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HARE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration House Concurrent Resolution 80, pursuant to House Resolution 366, had directed him to report the same back to the House with sundry amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, on that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 347, nays 0, answered "present" 1, not voting 83, as follows:

[Roll No. 182]

YEAS—347

Abernethy	Bates, Mass.	Brooks
Allen, Ill.	Beckworth	Brown, Ga.
Allen, La.	Bender	Brown, Ohio
Anderson, Calif.	Bennet, N. Y.	Brumbaugh
Andrews, Ala.	Bennett, Mo.	Bryson
Angell	Biemiller	Buck
Arends	Bishop	Buffett
Arnold	Blackney	Bulwinkle
Auchincloss	Bland	Burch
Bailey	Bloom	Burgin
Baldwin, Md.	Bonner	Butler
Baldwin, N. Y.	Boren	Byrne, N. Y.
Barden	Bradley, Mich.	Byrnes, Wis.
Barrett, Wyo.	Bradley Pa.	Camp



## ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Folger

## NOT VOTING—83

Adams	Dingell	Morrow
Andersen,	Eaton	Morgan
H. Carl	Eberharter	Morrison
Andresen,	Feighan	Mott
August H.	Flood	Murphy
Andrews, N. Y.	Gibson	Norton
Barrett, Pa.	Gillie	O'Konski
Barry	Gore	Peterson, Ga.
Bates, Ky.	Granahan	Pfeifer
Bcall	Green	Pickett
Bell	Griffiths	Ploeser
Boiton	Hand	Powell
Boykin	Harness, Ind.	Randolph
Brehm	Hartley	Robison, Ky.
Buckley	Heffernan	Roe, Md.
Bunker	Hook	Roe, N. Y.
Campbell	Hope	Russell
Canfield	Jarman	Sabath
Cannon, Mo.	Johnson,	Shafer
Carlson	Lyndon B.	Simpson, Pa.
Clements	Keefe	Smith, Wis.
Cooley	Keogh	Snyder
Crosser	Kerr	Somers, N. Y.
Cunningham	Kilburn	Starkey
Curley	King	Thomason
Dawson	Landis	White
Delaney,	Lesinski	Winter
John J.	McGlinchey	Wolcott
Dickstein	Marcantonio	Worley

So the House concurrent resolution was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Additional general pairs:

Mr. Cannon of Missouri with Mr. Ploeser.  
 Mr. Morrison with Mr. Beall.  
 Mr. Starkey with Mr. Gillie.  
 Mr. Cooley with Mr. Brehm.  
 Mr. Worley with Mr. Griffith.  
 Mr. Peterson of Georgia with Mr. August H. Andresen.  
 Mr. Gore with Mr. Keefe.  
 Mr. McGlinchey with Mr. Andrews of New York.  
 Mrs. Norton with Mr. Hope.  
 Mr. Dingell with Mr. Eaton.  
 Mr. King with Mr. Harness of Indiana.  
 Mr. Bates of Kentucky with Mr. Carlson.  
 Mr. Somers of New York with Mr. Kilburn.  
 Mr. Pickett with Mr. Robison of Kentucky.  
 Mr. Bell with Mr. Shafer.  
 Mr. Eberharter with Mr. Wolcott.  
 Mr. Randolph with Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania.  
 Mr. Pfeifer with Mr. Canfield.  
 Mr. Jarman with Mr. Smith of Wisconsin.  
 Mr. Keogh with Mr. Hartley.  
 Mr. Curley with Mr. Adams.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment to the preamble.

The amendment to the preamble was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Military Affairs may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the bill (H. R. 3937) to repeal the War Labor Disputes Act and for other purposes; and that any Member who desires to do so may file minority views.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

## REREFERENCE OF BILL

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Commit-

tee on Flood Control may be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H. R. 4506) to authorize a preliminary examination and survey of the advisability of dredging the harbor at Saint Michaels, Talbot County, Maryland, and that the bill be rereferred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. This is a bill dealing with rivers and harbors, not flood control.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

## ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR UNRRA

Mr. COLMER, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 386, Rept. No. 1181) which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed:

*Resolved*, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. J. Res. 266) making an additional appropriation for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 3 hours to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the same back to the House with such amendments as shall have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommitt.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GORDON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an article on Poland, appearing in the New York Times, and also an editorial that appeared in the Chicago Tribune.

Mrs. LUCE (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts) was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD and include a radio address she made.

Mr. KELLY of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a Presidential citation to a constituent, Capt. Joseph J. McCarthy.

Mrs. DOUGLAS of California asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the Appendix and include an editorial from the Washington Post.

Mr. DE LACY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article from the New York Times.

Mr. GWYNNE of Iowa asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter.

Mr. CLEVENGER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a newspaper article.

Mr. JONKMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix and include an editorial.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentle-

Cannon, Fla.	Hedrick	Pittenger
Carnahan	Hendricks	Plumley
Case, N. J.	Henry	Poage
Case, S. Dak.	Herter	Price, Fla.
Celler	Heselton	Price, Ill.
Chapman	Hess	Priest
Chelf	Hill	Quinn, N. Y.
Chenoweth	Hinshaw	Rabaut
Chlperfield	Hobbs	Rabin
Church	Hoch	Rains
Clark	Hoeven	Ramey
Clason	Hoffman	Ramspeck
Clevenger	Hollfield	Rankin
Cochran	Holmes, Mass.	Rayfield
Coffee	Holmes, Wash.	Reece, Tenn.
Cole, Kans.	Horan	Reed, Ill.
Cole, Mo.	Howell	Reed, N. Y.
Cole, N. Y.	Huber	Rees, Kans.
Colmer	Hull	Resa
Combs	Izac	Rich
Cooper	Jackson	Richards
Corbett	Jenkins	Riley
Courtney	Jennings	Rivers
Cox	Jensen	Rizley
Cravens	Johnson, Calif.	Robertson,
Crawford	Johnson, Ill.	N. Dak.
Curtis	Johnson, Ind.	Robertson, Va.
D'Alesandro	Johnson,	Robinson, Utah
Daughton, Va.	Luther A.	Rockwell
Davis	Johnson, Okla.	Rodgers, Pa.
De Lacy	Jones	Rogers, Fla.
Delaney,	Jonkman	Rogers, Mass.
James J.	Judd	Rogers, N. Y.
D'Ewart	Kean	Rooney
Dirksen	Kearney	Rowan
Dolliver	Kee	Ryter
Domengeaux	Kefauver	Sadowski
Dondero	Kelley, Pa.	Sasscer
Doughton, N. C.	Kelly, Ill.	Savage
Douglas, Calif.	Kilday	Schwabe, Mo.
Douglas, Ill.	Kinzer	Schwabe, Okla.
Doyle	Kirwan	Scrivner
Drewry	Knutson	Sharp
Durham	Kopplemann	Sheppard
Dworshak	Kunkel	Sheridan
Earthman	LaFollette	Short
Elliott	Lane	Sikes
Ellis	Lanham	Simpson, Ill.
Ellsworth	Larcade	Slaughter
Elsaesser	Latham	Smith, Maine
Elston	Lea	Smith, Ohio
Engel, Mich.	LeCompte	Smith, Va.
Engle, Calif.	LeFevre	Sparkman
Ervin	Lemke	Spence
Fallon	Lewis	Springer
Fellows	Link	Stefan
Fenton	Luce	Stevenson
Fernandez	Ludlow	Stewart
Fisher	Lyle	Stigler
Flannagan	Lynch	Stockman
Fogarty	McConnell	Sullivan
Forand	McCormack	Summer, Ill.
Fuller	McCowan	Summers, Tex.
Fulton	McDonough	Sundstrom
Gallagher	McGehee	Taber
Gamble	McGregor	Talbot
Gardner	McKenzie	Talle
Gary	McMillan, S. C.	Tarver
Gathings	McMillen, Ill.	Taylor
Gavin	Madden	Thom
Gearhart	Mahon	Thomas, N. J.
Geelan	Maloney	Thomas, Tex.
Gerlach	Manasco	Tibbott
Gifford	Mansfield,	Tolan
Gillespie	Mont.	Torrens
Gillette	Mansfield, Tex.	Towe
Goodwin	Martin, Iowa	Traynor
Gordon	Martin, Mass.	Trimble
Gorski	Mason	Vinson
Gossett	May	Vooghis, Calif.
Graham	Michener	Votrs, Ohio
Granger	Miller, Calif.	Vursell
Grant, Ala.	Miller, Nebr.	Wadsworth
Grant, Ind.	Mills	Walter
Gregory	Monroney	Wasielewski
Gross	Mundt	Weaver
Gwinn, N. Y.	Murdock	Welch
Gwynne, Iowa	Murray, Tenn.	Weiss
Hagen	Murray, Wis.	Welch
Hale	Neely	West
Hall	Norrell	Whitten
Edwin Arthur	O'Brien, Ill.	Whittington
Hall,	O'Brien, Mich.	Wickersham
Leonard W.	O'Hara	Wigglesworth
Halleck	O'Neal	Wilson
Hancock	O'Toole	Winstead
Hare	Outland	Wolfenden, Pa.
Hartless, Ariz.	Pace	Wolverton, N. J.
Harris	Patman	Wood
Hart	Patrick	Woodhouse
Havener	Patterson	Woodruff, Mich.
Hays	Peterson, Fla.	Woodrum, Va.
Healy	Phillbin	Zimmerman
Hebert	Phillips	



man from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON] may extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include therein excerpts from the testimony of Leon Henderson before the Committee on Ways and Means touching the subject of wages and prices. The matter exceeds the limit established by the Joint Committee on Printing, and the Government Printing Office has submitted an estimate of \$156. Notwithstanding the cost I ask unanimous consent that the extension may be made.

The SPEAKER. Notwithstanding the cost, without objection, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an article.

Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances, in one to include a speech on China and the peace, before the King County Democratic Club of Seattle; and in the other to include the last will and testament of Dr. Robert Ley.

Mr. LAFOLLETTE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a radio address.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. OUTLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 30 minutes on Monday next following the legislative business of the day and the special orders heretofore entered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. DE LACY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 20 minutes on Thursday following the legislative business of the day and special orders heretofore entered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

#### CALL OF THE PRIVATE CALENDAR ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order on Monday next to call the Private Calendar subsequent to the call of the Consent Calendar.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

#### PROGRAM FOR WEEK OF NOVEMBER 5

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 30 seconds to make an announcement concerning the program for next week.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the disposition of the bill granting an additional appropriation for UNRRA will complete the business of this week,

whether the bill be finished tomorrow or Thursday.

There is no program for next week outside of the calling of the Consent Calendar and the Private Calendar on Monday.

#### SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] is recognized for 10 minutes.

#### RELEASE OF MEN AND WOMEN IN THE ARMED FORCES SHOULD BE SPEEDED UP

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, every Member of Congress is receiving a considerable amount of correspondence from men in the armed forces and their families expressing dissatisfaction concerning the delay with which men are being separated from the armed forces. Among other things I suggest at least three things: First, that the so-called point system be reexamined and revised; second, that transportation be increased by utilizing ships and planes not now being put to use but are lying idle; and, third, by increasing the capacity of separation centers and creating new ones where practicable.

Mr. Speaker, experience during the past few months has proved the point system devised by the Army and largely followed by the Navy and Marine Corps in too many instances has been unfair. I am informed, and Army officials advise, that the system was accomplished by taking a so-called Gallup poll of the members of the armed forces and their suggestions were worked out into the present point system. If this is correct then there must have been many large groups of servicemen not consulted. I do not believe there is any Member of this House who can name a serviceman who has reported that he was consulted with regard to the present point system. Incidentally, I have some correspondence with boys who served in prison camps in Germany on behalf of whom no consultation was made. They have no points to their credit for having served as prisoners of the enemy.

Mr. Speaker, our Government did a magnificent job transporting our men and supplies to the war theaters of Europe and the Pacific. It has not been so efficient with respect to the return of these men to the United States. I am not unmindful that men are being returned by the thousands from Europe and from the Pacific area but, Mr. Speaker, I contend that our transportation can be increased if the facilities at our command and under our control were better organized. It has been reported to Congress there are hundreds of merchant ships that are practically idle that could with little difficulty be converted for transportation purposes. The use of 500 of so-called surplus ships would increase the transportation of men by a good many thousand.

There are on hand at the present time more than 1,000 airplanes that are about to be declared surplus by the Army, that could be put into use to bring these men back from the theaters of war. Not all of them, perhaps, could make the long trips, but I am informed a number of

them are equipped to do it. It is my understanding that under prescribed rules the air command is expected to declare unused airplanes as surplus property and will turn them over to surplus-property agencies. Instead of following such a procedure why not authorize and direct the Army Transport Command to use these ships for redeployment of troops? And why not use the many ships operating under the War Shipping Administration, including transports, to proceed with the job of transporting troops? I have just observed that one Col. Charles Davidson, of the port of Manila, has made a statement that Liberty ships can be readied within 48 hours for transportation of troops from the Pacific area.

Mr. Speaker, it has been suggested by some sources that an increase in the number of returned soldiers and sailors will create a bottleneck at the separation centers. The answer to that is comparatively simple. We should extend and expand our separation centers so that there will be no unnecessary delay in discharges and releases.

Mr. Speaker, hundreds of thousands of men have been declared surplus and hundreds of thousands more are really not accomplishing any real good for their country. Many of them have been separated from their families for long periods of time. Having accomplished their tasks and having fulfilled their obligations, they ought to get to do it. Every ship and plane and other means of transportation available ought to be put into service and every facility needed for such purpose should be used for getting these boys home. We should be just as efficient in getting them back as we were in sending them over. Allowances must be made, of course, for men who are needed as occupation troops, but that group is small compared with the millions who are surplus and who are not required as a part of the army of occupation.

Mr. Speaker, statements have been made recently to the effect that we should not be too hasty in our release program and that it might be better for the country if it were slowed down a bit. My answer is this, if there is any reason why there should be a slow-down in the release of men and women in the armed forces the American people should know about it. Furthermore, Congress and the people of this country are entitled to have a more definite and a clearer picture with respect to the progress that is being made in our dealings with foreign nations. Hostilities are over now. Our enemies have surrendered. The American people are entitled to be advised and fully informed with respect to settlements and agreements that are being made with foreign nations. In previous years we heard a great deal with respect to a policy of "agreements openly arrived at". This is the time and the place to apply that policy.

Mr. Speaker, a good many bills have been introduced to require the discharge of men and women not needed in our armed forces. I shall be glad to support legislation that would move them along, but none of it has been submitted to the



floor of the House for consideration by the committee to which it has been assigned.

Mr. Speaker, in view of the importance of this problem, together with the fact that there is so much dissatisfaction regarding the question, I am requesting that the Military Affairs Committee of the House or a committee appointed by the Speaker, be charged with the responsibility of making an immediate and complete investigation with respect to the question of the releases of men from the armed forces with a view of bringing about a speedier and more effective program of releases of the men and women now serving in the armed forces.

Mr. Speaker, since the surrender of the Japanese I have used every effort at my command to try to get the Army and the Navy to speed up its machinery and get all of our service men and women not needed in the armed forces, back into civilian life at the earliest possible date. To return these men and women who have served our country faithfully and well to their homes and into civilian life should be our first and foremost obligation. We must see to it that this objective is reached at the earliest possible date.

(Mr. REES of Kansas asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

#### SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. ROBERTSON] is recognized for 30 minutes.

#### UNITED NATIONS RELIEF

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, inasmuch as the question of the hitherto authorized but not appropriated \$5,500,000 for United Nations relief will come to the floor this week, I propose to talk to the Members of the Congress passing on to them my observations, the result of a rather extended study of the affairs of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation in the countries which they serve in Europe.

I am glad to say that these investigations and studies were made by me without funds appropriated by the Congress, and in no way by funds given to me by the United Nations or any other government agency. My concern is purely one to pass on to the Members of the Congress my observations, recognizing at the outset that some will be in disagreement. At the same time I am glad to say that we diligently applied ourselves to the task of a study of this important question.

In the first place, I should like to say to this Congress that as a body we promised relief. It has long been a national policy of the United States to view with sympathy peoples in distress, regardless of the country in which they live. I think it can be rightfully said that the policy has won from all of the countries to whom we have heretofore given assistance, everlasting admiration.

Today in many sections of the Old World there are millions of people in dire distress, many of them actually facing starvation, and many of them are suffering from cold. According to official estimates, 180,000,000 of our allies

are already in the very vestibule of starvation, and each succeeding day brings the cold winter closer to their doorstep. This \$5,500,000 has been authorized by the Congress. Therefore, it was reasonable for those in authority to move ahead in full expectancy of its final appropriation. Most of the western European allies are able to pay. So aside from China, the relief goes to liberated eastern and southern European countries where the need is greatest.

In the countries of Greece and Italy, they have suffered this past year almost unprecedented droughts, thus accelerating the situation. Many of these countries are the lands over which battles raged. Thus we find almost total destruction of housing and the facilities necessary for the people to make a livelihood. Livestock has been driven off and killed.

I fully recognize that there is some disposition on the part of Congress to view with alarm further raids upon the Federal Treasury. I should like to be listed among the first who feel concern in that respect. But I must remind this Congress that there is a Christian obligation that rests on our doorstep. We must think of the future and we must think of these peoples now in distress. We must recognize that in the years to come we must deal with these people with their dwarfed souls and stunted bodies. They will be the future customers of America's product, and even though we face a condition of the Treasury in which is truly alarming, there are other places where reductions can be made. We cannot in the name of Christianity, following the traditions of our country and our Government, fail to lend a helping hand at this desperate hour.

I should not be so ridiculous as to say it becomes our mission to care for all the distressed peoples of Europe. It is totally impossible, first, because of our resources and, secondly, because of the shipping facilities and transportation within the countries. Whatever we propose to do for them in this first cold winter should be done with a definite understanding that they cannot expect it to be continuous.

Members of the Congress, I feel profoundly on this subject. We have a duty to perform. But we must make it very clear to these people that they have a responsibility to want to live. They cannot ask us to go on indefinitely. Our duty is crystal clear; we must, insofar as we are able, assist them to get through this troubled winter. Few have any place to sleep and to keep from exposure in the cold winter. The destruction of many sections of Europe passes all understanding.

At the same time, it must be impressed upon these people, whether innocent or otherwise, that they must assume the responsibility for their own rehabilitation at the earliest possible moment.

I fully realize the criticism that has been hurled against the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation, and I recognize that this criticism comes from men and women whose judgment stands high in this Congress. I have no disposition to enter into debate with them. I should like the record to show, however, that my task was devoted exclusively to the

study of this problem. We drove many miles into the devastated areas. We saw the burned and destroyed villages and talked with the inhabitants. We saw the destroyed countryside. We discussed the future life with the peasants. We saw the cities reduced to shambles. Greece has 1,417 towns 80 percent or more destroyed.

We visited the displaced persons' camp in different countries, particularly in Germany. We saw vast numbers of stateless people. We saw the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation rendering to this particular group the highest type of service, bringing to these people from the four corners of the European Continent cleanliness, decency, reasonable food, and sleeping comfort. These people were formerly handled by the Army. They are gradually being turned over to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation. In this particular capacity alone UNRRA will long remain a monument to which we, the American people, can point with pride.

We recognize that life cannot exist without our assistance. We saw the blown-up bridges, the destroyed transportation. Even with the best that we can do, it will be quite impossible to save the lives of many of the people with whom we talked. Many whom we saw no doubt will never see another winter.

So the question is serious—serious from every angle, but particularly from the truly American angle. We must rush to them from our surpluses the things that are essential. We cannot ignore that there is in Europe today quantities of merchandise that have been shipped there for the Army that will in a large measure represent a total loss because it will never be reshipped to the United States.

Let us not overlook the fact that in the organizing of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation, it was set up on the principle of an international organization. I had no part in that. Right or wrong, that is what has been done. There are many today who debate that it should have been kept exclusively American. I have no quarrel with that philosophy. The facts are we did not do it that way and the cold blasts of winter are close at hand. There is no time to change. Others have said that it should be the duty of the International Red Cross, and to that I make a similar answer. The Red Cross is not equipped to do this job without preparation.

I, in no sense, take the position that the organization of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is perfect. I recognize it was organized at the time of the greatest manpower shortage in the world, and I recognize that it has been exceedingly difficult to obtain administrative directors of high caliber. Yes; I yield to the argument that it has made many mistakes, but so have many other departments of Government. Any organization that operates on such magnitude is bound to make mistakes.

We have heard that vast numbers of trucks in the possession of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation were standing idle. They came into possession of this organization from the Army.



A survey of this situation reveals that most of them were unusable and badly in need of repairs. I am convinced that had they been workable they would have been put to work.

I visited every mission. I saw the personnel. I met them. They are of high caliber; the wild stories are positively untrue. I saw the effort being put forth to fit together peoples from the various countries of the world that make up the United Nations staffs. I found no defects in the work they are doing. In fact, I found every nation functioning in an excellent manner. I say this in spite of the fact that in many cases there were people employed in the same room and under the same roof from other countries on a wage standard vastly below that of those employed by the American Government.

In the missions I saw great numbers of fine men and women dedicating themselves to the task, living under conditions which are almost beyond comfort, and still devoted to their task, in the belief that they are giving to the world something that will help a distressed humanity. Their reward is not in dollars and cents but in the personal satisfaction that they can come to the rescue in an hour of great need.

Yes, there is a patriotism in these missions quite comparable with that which inspired our American soldiers and sailors and men who fought in the air. They fought to save the United States. These people less dramatically devote themselves to a cause to save humanity.

I fully appreciate the criticism that can be made against the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation in many sections of the country, and particularly the Balkans. I am willing to concede that perchance some of the goods going into these countries are being misappropriated for the use of their favored political parties. Perchance, this is a question that needs attention. I should be inclined to recognize that the United States place in these countries American representatives backed with authority to determine beyond the shadow of a doubt that no discrimination is practiced.

In Belgrade we questioned Mr. Tito closely for an hour and forty minutes on his treatment of people outside of his party. He stood steadfastly by the position that they were playing the game on international lines.

Here I should like to make my one definite criticism of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. I have no knowledge of its plan of organization, little knowledge of how it came into being, or who drafted the rules under which it operates. It is true, however, that it is the policy of the organization to supply the governments with the goods. They in turn are supposed to see that they go into proper channels. There are many wild stories about the misuse of these goods.

I have no proof, but I have deep concern. If the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation has made a great error, it is the fact that they have not remained a relief organization channeling food, supplies, and money through their own organization down to the community level. It is but reasonable to understand

that supplies of this character could be misappropriated by the governing forces, and directed in their political interest. I would recommend this reform if possible. How difficult would be this task, I do not know.

I assume at the outset, the organization accepted the fact that we are dealing in the spirit of justice among ourselves. Out of this particular spirit came the United Nations Charter. There is evidence that this is not being fulfilled in many instances. If possible and practical, without adding too greatly to administration, I say with definite emphasis, this correction should be made.

This does not necessarily apply to all countries. There is no reason why it could not work in all countries. There are practices in some countries that I personally view with some alarm.

The sums required are not for food alone. This money goes to buy clothing, medicine, farm machinery, and livestock. We are attempting to bring these countries to a point where they can again be self-sufficient. If we fail to do this, make no mistake about it, we shall be the losers. Our contributions may delay in some measure a reduction of our already too great national debt. It does mean that we help to reestablish for these people their independence, at least in some measure. If they enjoy that benefit then we shall be truly the beneficiary in the years to come.

War-torn Europe faces the worst winter in modern history. Western Germany produces only enough food to provide 1,200 calories a day. That is not enough to prevent disease or to permit men to work. Whether or not the purposes of the United Nations Charter succeed depends upon whether the people in these distressed areas return to normal living. They must go to work. Should they sink further into economic distress, that reaction will be felt in our country.

Poland faces a winter as bad as Germany. Forty percent of the land of Poland remained idle this year. It, like many other countries, has lost its draft animals as well as livestock. Austria likewise faces a desperate situation. The conditions of Italy perhaps are somewhat improved, as is true in Greece. However, Italy and Greece suffer tremendously from a crippled transportation system. Only by the most extreme effort on the part of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation will it be possible to give an average diet to many of the people of Europe of 2,200 calories a day.

Frequently the statement is made to me that the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration to which we ourselves are the largest contributor, has gotten out of our hands, and that it is too largely in the hands of the British. I am not denying the fact that we are the largest contributors. I shall attempt, however, at the conclusion of this statement to give you some suggestion of the proper ratio of the countries involved here. But I should like to say this to this Congress—that in our investigations we talked at great length with many in authority. Dealing momentarily with the question of those we call British, I should like to say to you that I should like to be able to obtain the same caliber of intelli-

gence in any business organization in America. I have met no finer people in the world than those who have taken their place in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation for Britain.

I happen to know that it has been with a great deal of difficulty that the governing forces of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation have been able to enlist the interests and talents of our business administrators or executives in this particular work. It is not a pleasant task.

Among the British engaged in this work are some of their greatest generals—one of them was closely associated with and had much to do with the planning and the landing of our forces on Normandy Beach. He speaks in the highest praise of General Eisenhower and is in my personal judgment a devoted friend. It is my suggestion, if there exists concern today on the part of the Congress about the worthiness of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation, that you dispatch a cablegram to General Eisenhower. Certainly you can rely upon him to wire you factually the information you desire and you can ascertain pretty well from him whether or not things are going at sixes and sevens.

I say to you the question of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation is a difficult task. Difficult because it is international. Difficult because of its magnitude. Difficult because of the character of its work. Difficult because you are dealing with the most difficult side of human existence.

Under no circumstances do I wish for one moment to stand here and address this Congress and give the impression that I stand sponsor for any phase of the Leftist movement. I am speaking to you today in the spirit of helpfulness of a distressed people. I say this to you in the belief that it is the practical thing for us to do. That we cannot fail to do less, and whatever we do will not be sufficient. I have no disposition to approve the principle of left of center. I want the record to show conclusively that I stand in the middle of the road in all the affairs of life. "The product of the means equals the product of the extremes."

I like extremes on neither side of the chart. Complacent, self-sufficiency on the right is dangerous because it is inclined to lack the human touch and become content in its smug surroundings. Those on the other side, represented largely by pressure groups, belligerent in their policies, follow every conceivable means to make charges against the country and the Government; hurling again and again great shocks against the superstructure of government, laboring unwisely under the belief that there does exist suspended in the heavens a great vat of wealth of which they are the rightful owners.

There may be places in human affairs where seniority has its place. In the affairs of men in our relationship in a national picture there should seldom be a time when seniority supplants merit.

I want to be known as one who stands defiantly for the things that are right. I want to be progressive enough to be fair, and I want to be conservative enough to be sound. In the exercises of these two



fundamental things of life, I do not feel in any sense that I infringe upon the duties of Christianity or the responsibilities of a civilization blessed and favored as no other nation has ever been. I am greatly concerned as to whether or not we can retain this position, if we leave the distressed peoples of struggling and devastated Europe to shift for themselves in this cold bleak winter now so close at hand. We promised relief. It is time to act.

Status of contribution—all countries—as of Oct. 29, 1945

[In United States dollar equivalents]

	Total contributions authorized or in process of authorization	Total contributions paid or available on request	Total contributions in process or due in 1945
Australia.....	\$38,400,000	\$38,400,000	0
Belgium.....	175,000	175,000	0
Bolivia.....	95,238	31,746	\$62,492
Brazil.....	30,000,000	10,000,000	20,000,000
Canada.....	69,369,369	69,369,369	0
Chile.....	2,153,312	0	2,153,312
China.....	875,000	875,000	0
Colombia.....	2,356,493	52,001	2,304,492
Costa Rica.....	400,000	0	400,000
Cuba.....	35,000	35,000	0
Czechoslovakia.....	175,000	175,000	0
Denmark.....	18,750	0	18,750
Dominican Republic.....	350,000	245,000	105,000
Ecuador.....	150,000	0	150,000
Egypt.....	4,255,833	70,000	4,185,833
El Salvador.....	128,750	5,000	123,750
Ethiopia.....	8,750	8,750	0
France.....	700,000	700,000	0
Greece.....	87,500	87,500	0
Guatemala.....	8,750	8,750	0
Haiti.....	48,750	48,750	0
Honduras.....	58,750	58,750	0
Iceland.....	717,975	717,975	0
India.....	24,042,072	24,042,072	0
Iran.....	325,100	0	325,100
Iraq.....	218,250	17,500	200,750
Liberia.....	8,750	8,750	0
Luxembourg.....	8,750	8,750	0
Mexico.....	3,601,500	1,148,000	2,453,500
Netherlands.....	262,500	262,500	0
New Zealand.....	8,476,000	8,476,000	0
Nicaragua.....	128,750	5,000	123,750
Norway.....	52,500	52,500	0
Panama.....	408,750	142,083	266,667
Paraguay.....	38,449	9,900	28,549
Peru.....	1,000,000	792,692	207,308
Philippines.....	8,750	8,750	0
Poland.....	175,000	100,000	75,000
Union of South Africa.....	18,135,000	5,137,500	12,997,500
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	1,750,000	1,000,000	750,000
United Kingdom.....	322,400,000	322,400,000	0
United States of America.....	1,350,000,000	800,000,000	550,000,000
Uruguay.....	520,000	505,000	15,000
Venezuela.....	1,017,500	350,833	666,667
Yugoslavia.....	122,500	70,000	52,500
Total.....	1,883,268,341	1,285,601,421	597,666,920

United States part, 71.7 percent.

Source: Bureau of Finance and Administration, Division of Management and Budget, Statistics and Reports Branch.

(Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. BREHM (at the request of Mr. MCGREGOR), indefinitely, on account of illness.

#### SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 684. An act for the relief of Ida M. Roney; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 765. An act concerning the establishment of meteorological observation stations in the

Arctic region of the Western Hemisphere, for the purpose of improving the weather forecasting service within the United States and on the civil international air transport routes from the United States; to the Committee on Agriculture.

S. 815. An act for the relief of Ogden and Dougherty, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1158. An act for the relief of Winter Bros. Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1425. An act to revive and reenact the act entitled "An act to authorize the county of Burt, State of Nebraska, to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Missouri River at or near Decatur, Nebr.," approved June 8, 1940; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. DE LACY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 9 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, October 31, 1945, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### COMMITTEE HEARINGS

##### COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

(Wednesday, October 31, 1945)

The Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments will hold a hearing at 10 a. m. Wednesday, October 31, 1945, in room 304, Old House Office Building, on H. R. 2202, the full employment bill.

##### COMMITTEE ON THE POST OFFICE AND POST ROADS

(Wednesday, October 31, 1945)

Subcommittee No. 7 of the Post Office and Post Roads Committee will hold a hearing on Wednesday, October 31, 1945, at 10 a. m., on the star-route bills (H. R. 2000 and H. R. 2524) to provide for the carrying of mail on star routes, and for other purposes.

##### COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

(Wednesday, October 31, 1945)

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds will hold a hearing on Wednesday, October 31, 1945, at 10:30 a. m., on the bill (H. R. 4276) to provide for the construction of public buildings, and for other purposes, in the Rivers and Harbors Committee room.

##### COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

(Thursday, November 1, 1945)

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will meet, in executive hearing, on Thursday, November 1, 1945, at 10 a. m., to consider the bill (H. R. 3861) to provide special rules for preventing collisions of vessels navigating the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway and certain rivers and inland waters emptying into the Gulf of Mexico, and for other purposes.

(Thursday, November 8, 1945)

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will meet, in executive hearing, on Thursday, November 8, 1945, at 10 a. m., to consider H. R. 2633 and H. R. 3802, bills for the refund of frustrated voyages.

##### COMMITTEE ON RIVERS AND HARBORS

(Tuesday, November 13, 1945)

The Committee on Rivers and Harbors will meet Tuesday, November 13, 1945, at

10:30 a. m., to begin hearings on the following stream-pollution abatement bills: H. R. 519, H. R. 587, and H. R. 4070.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

807. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1946 in the amount of \$9,060,059.36, together with drafts of proposed provisions pertaining to existing appropriations, for the Department of State (H. Doc. No. 367); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

808. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend the Service Extension Act of 1941, as amended, to extend reemployment benefits to former members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps who entered the Women's Army Corps; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

809. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend the act of June 18, 1929 (46 Stat. 21), as amended; to the Committee on the Census.

810. A letter from the Quartermaster General, United Spanish War Veterans, transmitting the proceedings of the stated convention of the Forty-seventh National Encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans, held in Denver, Colo., September 10-12, 1945 (H. Doc. No. 368); to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

811. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting report on records proposed for disposal by various Government agencies; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. CANNON of Missouri: Committee on Appropriations. House Joint Resolution 266. Joint resolution making an appropriation for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration; without amendment (Rept. No. 1166). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BONNER: Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. S. 131. An act to authorize the conveyance of the United States Fish Hatchery property at Butte Falls, Oreg., to the State of Oregon; without amendment (Rept. No. 1167). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BONNER: Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. H. R. 3748. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the recognition of the services of the civilian officials and employees, citizens of the United States, engaged in and about the construction of the Panama Canal," approved May 29, 1944; without amendment (Rept. No. 1168). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. JACKSON: Committee on Indian Affairs. H. R. 3058. A bill to authorize the use of certain lands of the United States for flowage in connection with providing additional storage space in the Pensacola Reservoir of the Grand River Dam project in Oklahoma, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1169). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.



Mr. COLMER: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 386. Resolution providing for the consideration of House Joint Resolution 266 making an additional appropriation for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration; without amendment (Rept. No. 1181). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. WHITTINGTON: Committee on Flood Control. H. R. 1902. A bill relating to the trial of the issue of just compensation in the case of condemnation of property for flood-control purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1182). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MAY: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 3937. A bill to repeal the War Labor Disputes Act and to abolish the National War Labor Board; with amendment (Rept. No. 1183). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1142. A bill for the relief of Carl Lewis; with amendment (Rept. No. 1170). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. STIGLER: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1481. A bill for the relief of R. W. Wood; with amendment (Rept. No. 1171). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MORRISON: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1667. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Clara M. Fortner; without amendment (Rept. No. 1172). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. KEOGH: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2267. A bill for the relief of Harriet Townsend Bottomley; with amendment (Rept. No. 1173). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. COLE of Kansas: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2430. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Eugenie U. Bolstad; with amendment (Rept. No. 1174). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MORRISON: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2483. A bill for the relief of the estate of Michael J. McDonough, deceased; with amendment (Rept. No. 1175). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. COMBS: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2487. A bill for the relief of Mrs. S. P. Burton; with amendment (Rept. No. 1176). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MORRISON: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2510. A bill for the relief of A. F. Fitzpatrick; with amendment (Rept. No. 1177). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MORRISON: Committee on Claims. H. R. 3018. A bill for the relief of R. Fred Baker and Crystal R. Stribling; with amendment (Rept. No. 1178). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MORRISON: Committee on Claims. H. R. 3073. A bill for the relief of Finck Cigar Co.; with amendment (Rept. No. 1179). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MORRISON: Committee on Claims. H. R. 3273. A bill for the relief of Eric Fischer and Else Fischer; with amendment (Rept.

No. 1180). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. LUDLOW:

H. R. 4530. A bill to provide for the erection of a memorial to American newspaper correspondents who lost their lives in World War II; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. PATTERSON:

H. R. 4531. A bill relating to the reentry of Chinese laborers and Chinese wives and children into the United States; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SIKES:

H. R. 4532. A bill to provide for the discharge of, or release from active duty of, certain personnel in the armed forces of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WHITTEN:

H. R. 4533. A bill to amend certain provisions of the Flood Control Act of August 18, 1941 (Public Law 228, 77th Cong.), so as to increase the amount paid to States from moneys received by the United States on account of certain leases; to the Committee on Flood Control.

By Mr. ABERNETHY:

H. R. 4534. A bill to amend certain provisions of the Flood Control Act of August 18, 1941 (Public Law 228, 77th Cong.), so as to increase the amount paid to States from moneys received by the United States on account of certain leases; to the Committee on Flood Control.

By Mr. JACKSON:

H. R. 4535. A bill to transfer certain property from the War Relocation Authority to the Colorado River Indian Tribes and the Office of Indian Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON:

H. R. 4536. A bill to provide for the admission on motion of certain members of the armed forces and merchant marine to practice law in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. PITTENGER:

H. J. Res. 267. Joint resolution to provide for proceeding with certain river and harbor projects heretofore authorized to be prosecuted after the termination of the war; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. AUCHINCLOSS:

H. R. 4537. A bill for the relief of Lillian Jacobs; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FARRINGTON:

H. R. 4538. A bill for the relief of Ready-Mix Concrete Co., Ltd., a Hawaiian corporation; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 4539. A bill for the relief of the estate of L. L. McCandless, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 4540. A bill for the relief of P. L. (Spud) Murphey, coowner and manager of Spud's Tailors, Laundry & Dry Cleaning Works; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 4541. A bill for the relief of Tong Fat Co., Ltd.; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 4542. A bill for the relief of Wah Chan Thom; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 4543. A bill for the relief of Leo F. Hannegan; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 4544. A bill for the relief of Matilda Yim You Hookano; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 4545. A bill for the relief of George Leslie Dobson; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 4546. A bill for the relief of James Y. T. Leong; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HENDRICKS:

H. R. 4547. A bill granting a pension to E. G. Vans Agnew; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois:

H. R. 4548. A bill for the relief of Michael O'Keefe; to the Committee on Claims.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

1284. By Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON: Petition of Dr. E. R. Alexander, head of department of agricultural education, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Tex., favoring H. R. 4384; to the Committee on Education.

1285. By Mr. KEARNEY: Petition containing the signatures of 1,540 workers at the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., condemning the Ball-Burton-Hatch bill—S. 1171; to the Committee on Education.

1286. Also, petition containing the signatures of 60 citizens of the Thirty-first Congressional District, State of New York, protesting against the enactment by the Congress of prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1287. By Mr. PLUMLEY: Memorial of Orleans Post, No. 23, American Legion Auxiliary, Orleans, Vt., in opposition to the establishment of national cemeteries in the various States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

1288. Also, memorial of Orleans Post, No. 23, American Legion, Orleans, Vt., in opposition to the establishment of national cemeteries in the various States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

1289. By Mr. WHITTINGTON: Petition of Rev. R. G. Lord, J. M. Quinn, and C. L. Rogers, committee, ministerial association, Methodist Church, Greenwood, Mississippi, district, for release of young ministers and candidates for the ministry from the armed forces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

1290. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Vermont State Industrial Union Council, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to endorsement of the Murray-Patman full employment bill; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1291. Also, petition of the executive committee of the New Orleans Bar Association, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to their endorsement of H. R. 2181 and S. 920, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1292. Also, petition of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to their endorsement of the campaign of the Hearst newspapers to save the U. S. S. *Enterprise* as a national monument; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.





## ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION, FISCAL YEAR 1946, FOR UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION AD- MINISTRATION

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OCTOBER 30, 1945.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the  
State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations,  
submitted the following

### REPORT

[To accompany H. J. Res 266]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 266) entitled "Joint resolution making an additional appropriation for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration" reports the measure with a favorable recommendation for its early consideration and passage by the House.

The resolution is based upon a Budget estimate contained in House Document 305 proposing an additional appropriation of \$550,000,000 for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and provides the full amount of the estimate.

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration was established pursuant to an agreement concluded by the United Nations and associated governments on November 9, 1943. The United States became a party to this agreement and the Congress accepted the terms thereof through the enactment of Public Law 267 (78th Cong.), which was approved on March 28, 1944. The UNRRA Council, which is the governing body of the Administration and on which each signatory government has a member, recommended that each member nation whose area had not been occupied by the enemy contribute to the operating expenses an amount equal to 1 percent of its national income for 1943. This was computed to be \$1,350,000,000 in the case of the United States and was authorized to be appropriated by Public Law 267 (78th Cong.). Countries whose territory had been

occupied by the enemy were requested to contribute only to the administrative expenses. The governments of all major countries involved accepted the proposal of the Council, and the status of all contributions and the amounts paid is stated in the following table, in which it will be noted that all of the larger contributors except the United States have already paid the full amount pledged:

*Status of contributions (operating and administrative)—all countries, as of Sept. 30, 1945*

[Values in United States dollar equivalents]

Country (1)	Total contributions authorized or in process of authorization (2)	Total contributions paid or available on request	
		Amount (3)	Percent (4)
Australia.....	\$38,400,000	\$38,400,000	100
Belgium*.....	175,000	175,000	100
Bolivia.....	95,000	32,000	33
Brazil.....	30,000,000	10,000,000	33
Canada.....	69,369,000	69,369,000	100
Chile.....	2,153,000	0	0
China*.....	875,000	875,000	100
Colombia.....	2,356,000	52,000	2
Costa Rica.....	400,000	0	0
Cuba.....	35,000	35,000	100
Czechoslovakia*.....	175,000	100,000	57
Denmark*.....	19,000	0	0
Dominican Republic.....	350,000	245,000	70
Ecuador.....	150,000	0	0
Egypt.....	4,256,000	70,000	2
El Salvador.....	129,000	5,000	4
Ethiopia*.....	9,000	9,000	100
France*.....	700,000	700,000	100
Greece*.....	87,000	87,000	100
Guatemala.....	9,000	9,000	100
Haiti.....	49,000	49,000	100
Honduras.....	59,000	59,000	100
Iceland.....	718,000	718,000	100
India.....	24,042,000	24,042,000	100
Iran.....	18,000	0	0
Iraq.....	18,000	18,000	100
Liberia.....	9,000	9,000	100
Luxemburg*.....	9,000	9,000	100
Mexico.....	3,602,000	1,148,000	32
Netherlands*.....	262,000	262,000	100
New Zealand.....	8,476,000	8,476,000	100
Nicaragua.....	129,000	5,000	4
Norway*.....	52,000	52,000	100
Panama.....	409,000	142,000	35
Paraguay.....	38,000	10,000	26
Peru.....	1,000,000	793,000	79
Philippines*.....	9,000	9,000	100
Poland*.....	175,000	100,000	57
Union of South Africa.....	18,135,000	4,130,000	23
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*.....	1,750,000	1,000,000	57
United Kingdom.....	322,400,000	322,400,000	100
United States of America.....	1,350,000,000	800,000,000	59
Uruguay.....	520,000	485,000	93
Venezuela.....	1,017,000	17,000	2
Yugoslavia*.....	122,000	70,000	57
Total.....	1,882,760,000	1,284,166,000	68

\*The Council recommended that member countries whose area had not been occupied by the enemy contribute 1 percent of their national income for 1943. Countries indicated by the asterisk are those whose area was occupied by the enemy and such countries have contributed only to the administrative expenses.

#### APPROPRIATIONS BY THE UNITED STATES

The UNRRA Participation Appropriation Act, 1945, made available to the President for meeting partially the obligations of the United States a total of \$800,000,000, of which \$450,000,000 was a direct appropriation and the remaining \$350,000,000 consisted of



authority to transfer to UNRRA supplies, services, or funds available under the Lend-Lease Act. Under this transfer authority supplies and services have been made available in the amount of \$150,000,000 and funds in the amount of \$200,000,000. Of the cash which has been made available to UNRRA from the United States contribution (\$650,000,000) all but \$20,000,000 had been committed on October 1, 1945.

Of the authorization of \$1,350,000,000, \$550,000,000 remains unappropriated or unprovided, and the President's request contemplates the liquidation of the entire authorization. The resolution does that. Any subsequent appropriation would require further authorizing legislation.

#### NEEDS TO BE MET AND URGENCY OF THE SITUATION

The dire need of the populations of the various countries which UNRRA serves is so well known as to require no elaboration in this report. Human misery from starvation, disease, lack of clothing, absence of shelter, and failure of fuel supplies prevails generally in the former occupied countries, and distressing conditions may be expected to continue for some months ahead. The need for early action to provide additional funds is acute.

The following is quoted from the President's message (H. Doc. 305):

Until VJ-day the needs of the military forces of the United Nations had first claim on the resources of the United States and other nations, and upon the shipping of the world. Until that time UNRRA was severely handicapped in its efforts to purchase and ship the needed supplies. Today the wartime obstacles to the speedy and effective completion of UNRRA's tasks no longer exist, and the rate of procurement and shipping is increasing rapidly. Present funds are nearly exhausted. The remainder of the funds authorized by Congress is necessary at once if UNRRA is to be able to continue to provide the supplies now available for purchase, and urgently needed for the forthcoming winter. UNRRA estimates that the bulk of the \$550,000,000 now requested will be obligated by the end of the calendar year for food, clothing, medical supplies, and agricultural and industrial rehabilitation necessities.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

The following table gives, by categories of supplies and expenses, the amounts allocated by UNRRA from the original appropriation and transfer authority of \$800,000,000, and the proposed allocation of the second and final increment of the authorized contribution of the United States:

	Allocations made	Allocations proposed
Clothing, textiles, and footwear.....	\$181,440,000	\$97,000,000
Food.....	147,045,000	235,000,000
Agricultural rehabilitation supplies.....	43,116,000	40,500,000
Industrial rehabilitation supplies.....	71,496,000	80,000,000
Medical and sanitation supplies.....	34,050,000	37,500,000
Relief and rehabilitation services.....	7,813,000	10,000,000
Ocean transportation.....	31,800,000	50,000,000
Miscellaneous commodities and accessorial expenses.....	47,937,000	-----
Administrative expenses, procurement agencies.....	3,303,000	-----
Administrative expenses, UNRRA.....	7,000,000	-----
Convertible currency (for procurement outside United States).....	75,000,000	-----
Overseas United States military surpluses.....	150,000,000	-----
Total.....	800,000,000	550,000,000

Following is a table of shipments to liberated areas through September 1945:

Country of destination	Gross long tons	Value
Albania.....	25, 383	\$8, 974, 000
Czechoslovakia.....	158, 386	73, 855, 000
Greece.....	1, 168, 883	189, 756, 000
Italy.....	192, 227	21, 051, 000
Poland.....	163, 307	89, 889, 000
Yugoslavia.....	455, 359	143, 638, 000
UNRRA operations.....	5, 155	2, 720, 000
China.....	259	622, 000
Total.....	2, 078, 959	530, 505, 000

This table is of shipments originating in the United States and does not include \$150,000,000 worth of military surpluses which were in Europe and have been taken over by UNRRA and debited against the original contribution of the United States.

Shipments have been greatly accelerated during recent weeks. The total at the end of September in money value exceeded the total at the end of August by \$102,000,000. This can only mean that aid from the United States will be at a standstill very soon unless additional funds are early made available.

#### UTILIZATION OF MILITARY SURPLUSES

In the future, as in the past, it will be the policy of UNRRA to purchase military surpluses wherever possible. One hundred and fifty million dollars' worth of such surpluses in Europe have already been transferred to UNRRA and charged to the original appropriation, and, in addition, UNRRA purchased \$56,000,000 worth of such surpluses in the United States for shipment abroad. These purchases were made prior to the time when large quantities of military supplies had been declared surplus. In expending the new appropriation of \$550,000,000 it is contemplated that UNRRA will purchase immediately approximately \$100,000,000 worth of K rations and other foods which are now surplus to the War Department's needs and which are on hand in the United States. The K rations, at least, would require reprocessing and repackaging before they could be sold on the domestic market so the sale to UNRRA provides a relief item which is completely satisfactory and available for immediate delivery, and, at the same time, relieves the Army of an otherwise difficult surplus disposal problem. In addition UNRRA will purchase in the United States \$5,000,000 worth of white potatoes and \$3,000,000 worth of sweetpotatoes—both of which are in surplus supply—and an estimated \$50,000,000 worth of miscellaneous supplies owned by the United States armed forces in the Far East. The Commodity Credit Corporation recently took over from the Army certain contracts for canned meat and vegetable products which will not be required on the domestic market and UNRRA expects to purchase these items from Commodity Credit at approximately \$40,000,000. The total, therefore, of surpluses to be purchased—that is, of items now known to be available—is roundly \$200,000,000. Most of these supplies would otherwise represent a considerable loss to the United States and could have a depressing effect on the domestic market, according

to the disposition made of them. UNRRA will purchase additional surpluses whenever and wherever such purchases can be made wisely and economically.

The committee approves this policy and desires to urge that UNRRA keep in close touch with the military authorities with view to utilizing surpluses wherever available both because it is the economical procedure for UNRRA and because such a practice will provide an outlet for surpluses which otherwise might have little marketability.

#### RAILROAD EQUIPMENT

One of the necessary but relatively expensive items which UNRRA has provided has been transportation of relief and rehabilitation supplies within the countries being aided. Roads and railroads have been largely destroyed in wide areas. In some instances railroad track repairs have been provided and rolling stock has been imported. The committee recognizes the need for meeting the transportation problem but believes the Director General should give careful consideration to any request for railway rolling stock or extensive railroad repairs. Railroad equipment is expensive, requires considerable time to build, and presents peculiar problems in shipping both in the amount and character of space required and in the loading and unloading of ships. For these reasons the provision of railroad equipment should be resorted to only when it appears to be essential to the furtherance of the relief program.

#### TITLE TO EQUIPMENT

Under agreements now in force between UNRRA and the countries to which aid is being rendered title to supplies and equipment passes to the recipient countries. In the case of heavy equipment—such as transport vehicles—the committee believes UNRRA should retain title so that any residual value after the period of relief necessity has passed may be recovered.

A further and equally important advantage that would accrue from retention of title is the degree of control which UNRRA would have over distribution of supplies within the countries aided. UNRRA would be in position to deal much more realistically with a difficult internal distribution problem if title to transport equipment rested in UNRRA.

The laws and international agreements under which UNRRA operates are broad enough in scope to permit the adoption of such a policy and the committee strongly suggests that the Director General and the United States representative on the Council give consideration to pursuing such a course.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

The committee has checked very closely on the expenditures for personal services in the headquarters offices which are located in Washington. Of a total of 1,136 persons currently employed in Washington approximately 300 receive salaries in excess of \$5,000 per annum. The total number and the number in higher-salaried grades appear to be excessive and the committee believes economies could and should be effected through reduction of this staff.



## TEXT OF THE RESOLUTION

In addition to the appropriating language proposed in the Budget estimate, which has been included in the resolution without change, the committee has added four limitations as follows:

(1) *Provided, That no relief or rehabilitation supplies procured out of funds heretofore or herein appropriated shall be shipped to any country except China after December 31, 1946, and in the case of China after March 31, 1947.*

The purpose of this amendment is to restrict the operations of UNRRA to the calendar year 1946 so far as Europe is concerned and 3 months later in the case of China. By the end of 1946 the liberated areas of Europe should be in position to meet their own relief problems. The program is getting under way somewhat later in China and a slightly longer period for termination will be required. The committee deems it highly desirable to establish well in advance a date for cessation of activity and therefore includes this limitation, which is in accord with a resolution passed by the UNRRA Council at its last meeting.

(2) *Provided further, That, insofar as possible and practicable, agricultural commodities determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be in surplus supply shall be utilized in filling United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration requisitions for food and agricultural commodities.*

There are considerable surpluses of certain commodities in the United States and in the interest of orderly distribution as well as protecting the domestic supply of needed commodities UNRRA should purchase wherever possible a commodity which is surplus to our own needs rather than deplete the supply of a commodity which is inadequate or which, by reason of UNRRA procurements, would become inadequate. It should be noted that the language of the limitation is so worded as to give ample discretion to the administrative officials and therefore would not hamper the activities of UNRRA.

(3 and 4) *No part of the appropriation herein shall be available subsequent to December 31, 1945, unless and until the President has received from the Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration a certification to the effect that the furnishing by such Administration of relief and rehabilitation supplies and services, in the case of any country, will be made only under agreements and other suitable arrangements providing:*

(1) *That all trade agreements and all barter agreements of such country with other nations, together with satisfactory information on all exports from, and imports into, such country, whether for governmental or private account, will be made available to United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.*

(2) *That such country shall supply accredited United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration personnel with all necessary facilities, credentials, documents, and safe conduct in carrying out the objectives of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration agreement, including all necessary inspections and investigations.*

It is not possible to make an intelligent determination of the need for relief or rehabilitation in any country unless there is available complete and accurate information as to the financial condition of the finances of that country. The provision here included is intended to enable UNRRA to procure such information before providing assistance and to determine the amount of such assistance in relation to the economic and financial situation of the country involved.

It is of the utmost importance that UNRRA personnel have complete freedom of ingress and egress not only into the countries involved but into the areas within such countries where relief and rehabilitation

supplies are being consumed. Otherwise there will be no adequate method of determining whether or not supplies are reaching their proper destinations and are being put to their intended use after delivery. Due to the disturbed conditions obtaining in Europe as a result of the war it is not possible for anyone to travel in many of the countries involved without proper credentials issued by local governmental authority, and it appears only reasonable to require that UNRRA personnel be given the highest degree of freedom in traveling to carry out their program and to inspect and investigate the operations supported by UNRRA.







Union Calendar No. 358

79TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. J. RES. 266

[Report No. 1166]

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 30, 1945

Mr. CANNON of Missouri introduced the following joint resolution; which  
was referred to the Committee on Appropriations

OCTOBER 30, 1945

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union  
and ordered to be printed

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## JOINT RESOLUTION

Making an additional appropriation for the United Nations Relief  
and Rehabilitation Administration.

- 1      *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
- 2      *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3      That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the
- 4      Treasury not otherwise appropriated, an additional amount
- 5      fiscal year 1946, to enable the President to carry out the
- 6      provisions of the Act of March 28, 1944 (Public Law 267),
- 7      to be available for expenditure in the manner specified in
- 8      the appropriation for this purpose in the United Nations
- 9      Relief and Rehabilitation Participation Appropriation Act,

1 1945, \$550,000,000: *Provided*, That no relief or rehabilita-  
2 tion supplies procured out of funds heretofore or herein appro-  
3 priated shall be shipped to any country except China after  
4 December 31, 1946, and in the case of China after March  
5 31, 1947: *Provided further*, That, insofar as possible and  
6 practicable, agricultural commodities determined by the  
7 Secretary of Agriculture to be in surplus supply shall be  
8 utilized in filling United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation  
9 Administration requisitions for food and agricultural com-  
10 modities.

11 No part of the appropriation herein shall be available  
12 subsequent to December 31, 1945, for the furnishing of relief  
13 or rehabilitation supplies or services to any country unless  
14 and until the President has received from the Director Gen-  
15 eral of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Admin-  
16 istration a certification to the effect that the furnishing by  
17 such Administration of relief and rehabilitation supplies and  
18 services, in the case of such country, will be made only  
19 under agreements between United Nations Relief and Re-  
20 habilitation Administration and such country or other suitable  
21 arrangements providing:

22 (1) That all trade agreements and all barter agree-  
23 ments of such country with other nations, together with  
24 satisfactory information on all exports from, and imports  
25 into, such country, whether for governmental or private

1 account, will be made available to United Nations Relief and  
2 Rehabilitation Administration.

3 (2) That such country shall supply accredited United  
4 Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration personnel  
5 with all necessary facilities, credentials, documents, and safe  
6 conduct in carrying out the objectives of the United Nations  
7 Relief and Rehabilitation Administration agreement, includ-  
8 ing all necessary inspections and investigations.

9 SEC. 2. This Act may be cited as the United Nations  
10 Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Participation Act,  
11 1946.



79<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

**H. J. RES. 266**

[Report No. 1166]

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**JOINT RESOLUTION**

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Making an appropriation for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

---

By Mr. CANNON of Missouri

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OCTOBER 30, 1945

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations

OCTOBER 30, 1945

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

## CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 266

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OCTOBER 30, 1945.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

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Mr. COLMER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following

### REPORT

[To accompany H. Res. 386]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 386, reports the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution do pass.







# House Calendar No. 243

79TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

## H. RES. 386

[Report No. 1181]

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### IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 30, 1945

Mr. COLMER, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution;  
which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

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## RESOLUTION

1       *Resolved*, That immediately upon the adoption of this  
2 resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve  
3 itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State  
4 of the Union for the consideration of the joint resolution  
5 (H. J. Res. 266) making an additional appropriation for  
6 the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administra-  
7 tion. That after general debate, which shall be confined to  
8 the joint resolution and shall continue not to exceed three  
9 hours to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman  
10 and the ranking minority member of the Committee on  
11 Appropriations, the joint resolution shall be read for amend-  
12 ment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the

1 reading of the joint resolution for amendment, the Committee  
2 shall rise and report the same back to the House with such  
3 amendments as shall have been adopted and the previous  
4 question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution  
5 and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening  
6 motion except one motion to recommit.

House Calendar No. 243

79<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

**H. RES. 386**

[Report No. 1181]

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## RESOLUTION

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Providing for the consideration of H. J. Res.  
266, a joint resolution making an additional  
appropriation for the United Nations Re-  
lief and Rehabilitation Administration.

---

By Mr. COLMER

---

OCTOBER 30, 1945

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be  
printed







DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
(Issued November 1, 1945, for actions of Wednesday, October 31, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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Appropriations.....1,10	Fisheries.....15	Purchasing.....5
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Feed.....2	Property, surplus.....4	Wages.....12,13

HIGHLIGHTS: House began debate on UNRRA appropriation measure. Rep. E.A. Hall, N.Y., urged use of molasses in making dairy feed. Rep. Granger urged passage of full-employment bill to aid farmers. Rep. Jonkman introduced measure to repeal Price Control Act.

HOUSE

1. UNRRA APPROPRIATIONS. Began debate on this bill, H.J. Res. 266 (pp. 10371-97). Minority Leader Martin, while stating that he intended to support this measure, requested that an inquiry be made into UNRRA administration, and other members discussed this with him (pp. 10377-8). Rep. Wigglesworth, Mass., listed and discussed amounts of shipments for UNRRA relief (pp. 10382-4). Rep. McMillen, Ill., stated, "we must furnish food, fuel, seed, fertilizer, and some machinery... It is just a humane matter" (pp. 10393-4). Rep. Smith, Ohio, criticized the Hot Springs conference and stated that "UNRRA was never intended to be a relief organization" and that "The fundamental objective of the Hot Springs conference was to lay the foundation for an international governmental body" (pp. 10394-7).
2. CATTLE FEED; MOLASSES. Rep. E. A. Hall, N.Y., spoke urging use of molasses in making dairy feed (p. 10371).
3. FULL-EMPLOYMENT LEGISLATION. Rep. Granger, Utah, urged consideration of farmers' situation during reconversion planning, stating, "The farmer has not forgotten that agriculture was the first to collapse after the last war," and urging action on the full-employment bill rather than "trifle with the possibility of vast unemployment, which, in turn, means lessening the purchasing power of our people, which means farm surpluses eventually translated into poverty and financial ruin" (pp. 10400-1).  
Reps. Rich, Pa., Cocaran, Mo., and Hoffman, Mich., discussed the work of the Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee on the full-employment question (pp. 10370-1).
4. SURPLUS PROPERTY; VETERANS. Rep. Rooney, N.Y., criticized surplus-property-disposal procedures and claimed that veterans "are being discriminated against" (p. 10370).

5. PURCHASING. Received from the Office of Contract Settlement the 5th quarterly report on "War Contract Terminations and Settlements." To Judiciary Committee. (p. 10404.)

SENATE

NOT IN SESSION. Next meeting Thurs., Nov. 1.

BILLS INTRODUCED

6. PRICE CONTROL. H.J.Res.268, by Rep. Jonkman, Mich., to repeal Public Law 421, 77th Cong., the Emergency Price Control Act. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 10404.) Remarks of author (p. A4961).
7. INFORMATION; INSIGNIA. H.R.4550, by Rep. Outland, Calif., to prohibit the unauthorized use of the name or insignia of the Future Farmers of America. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 10404.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

8. RURAL INDUSTRIALIZATION BILL. Rep. Hays, Ark., inserted a Fort Smith (Ark.) Southwest American editorial favoring this bill (p. A4964).
9. PRICE CONTROL. Extension of remarks of Rep. Buffett, Nebr., urging action to avoid inflation and including a Brookings Institution article, "Should Price Control be Retained" (pp. A4972-3).
10. APPROPRIATIONS. Rep. Jones, Ohio, inserted a Cleveland Plain Dealer article on legislative actions taken on the Federal-aid-airport and surplus-appropriation-rescissions bills (p. A4978).
11. FULL EMPLOYMENT. Speech in the House by Rep. Crawford, Mich., on the Economic Outlook's article, "The Fight for Full Employment" (pp. A4959-60).  
Rep. Patman, Tex., inserted Secretary Vinson's statement on the full-employment bill (pp. A4975-7).
12. PRICES; WAGES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Doyle, Calif., on the President's price and wage policy (pp. A4955-6).
13. WAGE INCREASES. Speech in the House by Rep. Douglas, Calif., favoring wage increases and including N.Y. Journal of Commerce material on the subject (p. A4958).
14. FOREIGN RELIEF. Rep. Luce, Conn., inserted a Life magazine editorial, "The Trouble with UNRRA" (pp. A4963-4).

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS for Nov. 1: S. Civil Service, Federal pay bill; S. Military Affairs and Commerce, science program; S. Appropriations, appropriation-rescissions bill (ex.); S. Finance, GI bill amendments (ex.); H. Appropriations, deficiency (ex.); H. Expenditures in the Executive Departments, full-employment bill; H. Interstate, freight-rate agreements between carriers(ex.); H. Judiciary, First War Powers Act(ex.); H. Labor, minimum-wage bills; H. Public Buildings and Grounds, public-building construction.

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ITEMS IN THE FEDERAL REGISTER Oct. 31, 1945

15. FISHERIES. Executive Order 9649, to provide for termination of the Office of Fishery Coordination (p. 13431).
16. BUTTER; SUBSIDIES. Office of Stabilization's directive to terminate the subsidy on butter and provide for an increase in price (p. 13452).



cause of the unjust criticism they received last night on the radio.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, if the committee sits this afternoon, the gentleman and I have been over there most of the time, can the gentleman make some arrangement to have some of the sponsors of the bill and some of the administration supporters, who are members of that committee, present?

Mr. COCHRAN. I think most of the members of the committee have been present, but I think we would get along a great deal faster if the gentleman from Michigan would not take up so much time.

Mr. HOFFMAN. If you do not want any inquiries made with reference to the merits of the bill, that is all right, but all you have done so far is to bring in the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] and the gentleman from California [Mr. OUTLAND] and let them make their statements, and you want us to swallow them. We do not want to do it. We choke on that stuff.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today, after the regular business and any other special orders, I be permitted to address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

#### COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I do not know whether the President failed to catch any fish down at Reelfoot Lake or whether someone trimmed him on one of the visits he made to the county fairs, but, in any event, evidently not feeling very well, he took occasion last night to scold two committees of this House because they have not jumped through the hoops he sent up. As far as the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments is concerned, we have been holding hearings, all right, and listening to the administration big shots.

I wish to call this fact to your attention: That bill which the President last night said was necessary to reconversion does not provide for a single thing, not one thing, which the President of the United States cannot do now if he wants to. So, instead of shoving the problem off on us, if he wants to give union politicians something for the purpose of making a political alliance, instead of devoting his time and energies to a solution of the strike situation, that is all right with me. Let him go ahead, but do not blame us about the delay and

confusion. He cannot send up anything he wants to and which he thinks is good in a special message.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CRAWFORD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter written by Mr. Wilson, of General Motors, to Mr. Reuther, of the CIO.

Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement by Secretary Vinson, made before the House Committee on Expenditures in support of the full employment bill.

Mr. GORDON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two articles that appeared in the New York Times.

Mr. GOSSETT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, eulogizing his home county for going over the top on the Victory loan in 15 minutes and for a celebration honoring the Lost Battalion.

#### THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DOES NOT OWE YOU A JOB

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks and include therein certain excerpts from Economic Outlook, the publication of the CIO.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[Mr. CRAWFORD addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

#### MOLASSES FOR CATTLE FEED

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, molasses can be used for mixing dairy feeds as well as for producing alcohol. During the war the Government purchased practically all the imported molasses for the purpose of manufacturing alcohol. This policy I understand is to continue through the balance of 1945 and 1946. I have appealed to the Secretary of Agriculture, our former colleague, Mr. Anderson, to step in and provide for the distribution of sufficient molasses to make enough dairy feed for all the cows in my district and up-State New York, because I have a very friendly feeling for the people of the big cities in the Northeast and want to see them have sufficient milk and dairy products this next year.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

#### RADIO STATIONS IN ICELAND

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, a bad situation has been called to my attention in the War Department. In Iceland they are building three radio transmitting stations at large cost with a lot of troops who ought to be home, even though the right to use these stations has been revoked. To furnish electricity to operate those three stations in Iceland they are building a 500-kilowatt power plant at the cost of half a million dollars. Why do they not bring those 200 men home from Iceland and Greenland?

#### ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR UNRRA

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 368 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 266) making an additional appropriation for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the joint resolution and shall continue not to exceed 3 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations, the joint resolution shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the joint resolution for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same back to the House with such amendments as shall have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

#### CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Obviously a quorum is not present.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 183]

Adams	Doughton, N. C.	O'Konski
Andersen,	Eberharter	Peterson, Fla.
H. Carl	Fellows	Peterson, Ga.
Andresen,	Fernandez	Ploeser
August H.	Flannagan	Plumley
Andrews, N. Y.	Gibson	Powell
Barrett, Pa.	Gillespie	Robison, Ky.
Barry	Gillie	Roe, Md.
Bates, Ky.	Gore	Russell
Boykin	Granahan	Sabath
Bradley, Mich.	Griffiths	Simpson, Pa.
Brehm	Hand	Snyder
Buckley	Harness, Ind.	Starkey
Bunker	Hope	Sunners, Tex.
Byrne, N. Y.	Jarman	Taylor
Campbell	Keefe	Thomas, Tex.
Cannon, Mo.	Kerr	Thomason
Carlson	Kilburn	Wadsworth
Case, N. J.	King	Weiss
Case, S. Dak.	Landis	West
Celler	Marrow	White
Cunningham	Morgan	Winter
Curley	Morrison	Wolcott
Dawson	Mott	Wolfenden, Pa.
Dickstein	Mundt	
Dingell	Norton	



The **SPEAKER**. On this roll call 349 Members have answered to their names, a quorum is present.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. **JONES**. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the **RECORD** and include an article appearing in the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

The **SPEAKER**. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

#### UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION—ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION

Mr. **COLMER**. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. **ALLEN**] 30 minutes.

Mr. **ALLEN** of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized.

Mr. **ALLEN** of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, this rule makes in order the consideration of House Joint Resolution 266 which provides additional appropriations for the United Nations Relief in the amount of \$550,000,000. The United States has already appropriated \$800,000,000 for relief from foreign nations, making a total of \$1,350,000,000 of the taxpayers' money, yet to be borrowed. This is an open rule providing for amendments and proposes 3 hours of general debate.

We, under agreement have committed ourselves to this stupendous sum. We must keep our contracts, but zealously guard ourselves against future one-sided agreements. Under UNRRA as you well know, the United States provides \$1,350,000,000 and Russia \$1,750,000. Yes; we are giving approximately a thousand times more than Russia, also a powerful nation.

Mr. Speaker, for many months, I have patiently awaited the time when this administration would at least temporarily forget about the problems of foreign nations and confine itself to the momentous job before Congress having to do with our own domestic policy.

Never in all the history of our country has there been such confusion in our land.

We hear much about the necessity of reconversion. Has this administration done anything about it?

We hear a great deal about bringing our heroic soldiers and sailors home. Will any dispute that there has been considerable unjustifiable delay?

We have heard from the New Deal publicity agents the laudable objectives of reorganization and consolidation of our governmental departments. Will any insist there are less civilians on the Federal pay roll than there was 6 months ago?

Mr. Speaker, there is not any intelligent American who will deny that this administration has attempted through time and money to solve the problems of foreign nations. However, most agree very little has been done to solve the problems of our own people. We are

faced with strikes, price control, lack of a concrete program for reconversion of industry which will give millions jobs and the never-ending necessity of selling more bonds to finance the Federal Government. Will any say that these problems of our own people have been even minutely solved? Will anyone declare that President Truman has even attempted to mitigate these emergencies? For 12 long years we have had emergency after emergency. Young men and women, now becoming of age have never lived a normal American life. Nothing but emergency after emergency.

It may be oversimplification to point out the absence of national programs looking to definite recommendations and definite actions on the part of President Truman, with respect to our own national affairs. I doubt if history could reveal and never in my long service in this House has the United States been governed in such a haphazard manner. The executive department has not enunciated any fixed course of action, in respect to our domestic policy. Our foreign policy is very complicated. Lend-lease, Palestine, UNRRA, China, Poland, the Balkans, are serious problems, which are not easy to comprehend. Many wonder, if these foreign problems are being handled wisely by this administration, when they well know nothing is being done about our domestic policy. Our country today, Mr. Speaker, with its vast resources of land, labor, finance, industry, commerce, and transportation, is suffering the results of being maladministered and governed by a cracker-barrelled administration playing cracker-barrelled politics close to the executive department. Day after day, I have closely studied the list of Presidential callers carried in the *Washington Post*. I would ask you if you ever noted an outstanding authority on agriculture, small business, industry, or finance included in that list? Could those listed callers possibly be helpful in the solving of our many problems? I am convinced that the White House will not solve them but we, the Congress, must do so. Are not our people looking to Washington for the solution that never comes? Are they not entitled to immediate relief instead of continuous bungling?

Mr. Speaker, how long will this administration continue to bungle? When will our people be able to return to a normal life? The time requires a statement of fact, by the President of the United States. Can we expect it? If not, the solution of our problems will come through an enlightened public opinion. The people are demanding an efficient and considerate administration. Let President Truman act. The Constitution of the United States provides that the President of the United States shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. Let him come out now, and give us some concrete and constructive recommendations to solve the many problems before us, not a few general statements, leaping or skipping from one subject to another, or veering irregularly from one problem to another. We heard his message last

evening—a message that was not clear, concise, factual, in plating the course of national interests, but filled with the hope that something, somehow, somewhere, will eventually happen.

I am going to follow the recommendations of this administration and vote for this resolution today, which intends to solve the problems of foreign people. Am I unreasonable when I vigorously urge that this administration bring forth some legislation designed to solve the problems of our own people?

Mr. Speaker, I yield 8 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. **KNUTSON**].

Mr. **KNUTSON**. Mr. Speaker, whatever doubts we may have entertained as to the position of the President and his administration, pertaining to labor disputes, were set at rest last evening by the President himself. This is definitely a labor government, and there can no longer be any doubt that the President proposes to give labor all that they ask for, and perhaps more.

It is, of course, the President's right to criticize the Congress and the committees of Congress, if he chooses to do so. However, we also have certain rights, one of which is to analyze what the President said.

When the President, some weeks ago, sent a message to Congress urging the passage of the bill to increase unemployment compensation benefits up to \$25 per week, and extend the period for drawing such benefits up to 26 weeks he was following his constitutional rights, if not sound economics.

Surely, the President must know that the operation of the unemployment compensation law, as it now stands, is being badly abused and that many, who should be working, are refusing jobs because they can make almost as much by remaining idle. The President should know that the law, as it now is operating, places a premium on loafing and to further liberalize it would merely prolong the loafing period.

The Ways and Means Committee, which he singled out for attack, heard a number of Government officials in support of the bill and if any criticism is due, it should be charged to the failure of the Ways and Means Committee to also hear the public, who will have to pay the bill.

If the President wants to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor and purchase his reelection at the expense of the public, the onus for doing so must rest upon him.

A majority of the committee, after having heard several Government witnesses, came to the conclusion that the bill which he plead for so fervently last evening would promote unemployment and unnecessarily prolong the period of recovery.

As for what he said with reference to the full employment bill, I will leave that to the members of the committee having the measure in charge.

When the President of the United States comes out and advocates an increase in pay all along the line and in the same breath refuses to allow such increases to be incorporated into the production cost, saying that to do so



would promote inflation, he is simply indulging in political gymnastics and if he carries that policy into effect it may result in a shut-down all along the line because the American people are not used to doing business for the fun of it.

In effect, the President, in his radio talk last evening, dealt the profit incentive a blow below the belt and I am sure that there are hundreds of thousands of members of organized labor who, deep down in their hearts, feel the same way about it.

No fair-minded individual will question the need for bringing about a proper balance between wages and cost of living. That is not debatable. But when he says that the employer and the small businessman must absorb the cost he is playing with fire and he should know it.

The President was not well advised in the preparation of his radio address of last evening. It was unsound economically, and inflammatory politically. Any high-school boy could have told him that an increase in wages must be added to the selling price of the finished product and to be paid for by the consumer.

The economy of the country is hanging in the balance today, thanks to the vacillating and do-nothing labor policy of this administration. Whatever efforts it has put forth to compose differences between labor and management have been ineffective and abortive. I contrast the labor record of the Truman administration with that of Governor Dewey, of New York, who recently settled a serious strike in New York City almost overnight. Governor Kelly, of Michigan, was equally successful in settling a strike of considerable magnitude some days back. I would suggest to President Truman that he take a leaf out of the books of Governor Dewey and Governor Kelly on how to settle strikes. He could do so with great profit to the country and to himself.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNUTSON. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. The labor trouble that the gentleman refers to in Michigan had to do with the electric power companies of that State. Things had reached a stage where it was apparent to everybody that if that situation were carried further than it had already gotten it would have tied up everything in the State. I think Governor Kelly is to be congratulated upon the celerity and the firmness with which he handled that situation.

Mr. KNUTSON. I am glad to have the gentleman's contribution.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNUTSON. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. CHURCH. The gentleman has spoken of the President's implied criticism of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments because of delay, allegedly. I am very eager, for the President and the public to know that his own Cabinet members have delayed coming to that committee until the last few days. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Vinson, delayed until today. The Secretary of Commerce, Mr.

Wallace, delayed coming to testify until yesterday. Other members of his Cabinet have delayed their coming. They themselves have delayed day after day in coming to the committee after invitations from the chairman of the committee to present themselves.

Mr. KNUTSON. I was told that by the chairman of the gentleman's committee only this morning. The delay is altogether due to the failure of administration officials to come up here and testify. That is true, all of which goes to prove that what the President said last night was nothing but pure, unadulterated sophistry.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNUTSON. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. I would like to inquire if the gentleman is expressing his own opinion or that of the Republican Party.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. KNUTSON. I would be glad to reply to the gentleman if he will get me more time.

Mr. BAILEY. I cannot give the gentleman any time, but I certainly would like to know that.

Mr. KNUTSON. I am sorry lack of time will not permit of my answering the gentleman's question. It would delight me to give him information he now so sadly lacks.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, this is indeed a sorry spectacle that we witness here on a day when we gather to serve the people of the world looking to the generosity of America through UNRRA, people in starvation, children in rags, the winter's cold even now upon some of them. Yet, we stand here and hear a political speech, politics in its worst form, on an occasion poorly selected. I would not like to stoop to that. I am surprised that the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota in his high-ranking position on the Committee on Ways and Means could find no better occasion on which to step into the role that he took this morning.

Mr. CHURCH rose.

Mr. RABAUT. I am not going to yield.

Yes, we are here to serve the purpose of getting this rule before us in the quickest time possible, and for the further purpose of being of assistance with the generous heart of America.

The other day I referred to UNRRA as a glorified, temporary Red Cross, the American Red Cross.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I will not yield.

Yet here we set it aside, the common mother of charity, beloved in this country, on a glorified scale for the relief of the people of the world and yet we set it aside for the purpose of delving into politics.

Last week we had in this hall an amendment on a recent bill, wherein we grabbed \$30,000,000 for the United States Employment Service, did not know where we got it, not a syllable of hear-

ings on it, not a word of testimony, and it had solid support across the aisle from the front to the back seats. Since that day we have had Mr. Altmeyer before us in the committee. He says under section 3 of the original act they were permitted to have the top figure of \$80,000,000. With this \$30,000,000, you are now up to a total of eighty-seven-million-and-some-odd dollars. So I was correct last week when I told the House they just grabbed it out of the air because now the figure is \$87,000,000 plus. So it was true. On top of that you have the returning veterans, whom we are anxious to serve. USES have the largest amount of work that has ever been before them due to the conversion program. The testimony before us is that the monthly job for September was eight times the average monthly job for the whole of last year. This morning the opposition talks about bungling. They talk about chaos. Who is creating chaos? Let the answer fall where it will.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. PATRICK].

Mr. PATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I do not blame the Republicans for playing politics when they want to. We all play politics. But who encouraged the scorched-earth policy over there, and encouraged little peoples of Europe when they broke their dams? We did. Who of the great human race of men with hearts and souls would today let them down? It is all right to play politics, but shame on you boys when you play politics with the whited bones of the dead and the shriveled skins of the hungry. Our European allies are putting us on the spot now when they declare we should release the full knowledge of the atomic bomb to the world, and they leave us in a diplomatic hole. So let us be careful that we do not again become regarded as the polecat of nations merely because of a little hometown politics.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has expired.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN].

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, it is to be regretted that often we forget the subject at hand and engage in political discussion when an important measure is before the House. I could not help but notice that the gentleman from Michigan, of whom I am very fond, attacked a Member of the minority because, in his discussion of the affairs of the day, he referred to the very timely subject of the President's address to the Nation last night and the President's criticism of the legislative branch of the Government. Seemingly, the gentleman from Michigan believed the gentleman from Minnesota was out of order in discussing that address, and accused him of talking politics. Then, immediately the gentleman from Michigan turned around and engaged in what I would term an old-fashioned political harangue. Seemingly, it depends upon whose ox is gored.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.



Mr. KNUTSON. Of course, the gentleman does not expect consistency on the part of any New Dealer?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I do not wish to engage in personalities.

Mr. KNUTSON. I am not engaging in personalities when I make that remark. I am merely making an observation.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Yes; I noted that there was an inconsistency in the gentleman from Michigan's position, and for that reason called it to the attention of the House.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. HALLECK. Might it not also be a pretty good time to suggest that while the purposes of UNRRA are approved, and while many of us on this side of the aisle expect to support it, we had better begin to understand that America can only feed the world if America is strong at home. We all know what happens to a family when the chief provider dies. So I am not so sure but what in this consideration it might be well if, incidental to it, we began to think about some of the things on the home front that must be accomplished if we are going to discharge our obligations to UNRRA and to the world, the thing about which the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] talked. I just wish that on occasion the gentleman would stand up with some of the rest of us to strengthen the country at home and make it possible for us to do something through UNRRA.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I wish to thank the gentleman from Indiana for his contribution. Certainly his remarks are very germane to this discussion.

Mr. HALLECK. I had not expected to take any time on this proposition, but I hope, while he has time, the gentleman will explain to us by what sort of world operation UNRRA, to which we are the principal contributor, pours its money and its goods, our money and our goods, into nations that we seek to help, when at the very time the goods and property, yes, the capacity, of some of those nations to rebuild for themselves, is being siphoned off by other nations out of demands made against them. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] might well pay attention to that.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Now, gentlemen, my time is running out and I cannot yield further.

This rule makes in order House Joint Resolution 266, which provides for the appropriation of an additional \$550,000,000 for the purposes of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. As we all recall, the original Enabling Act or authorization was for \$1,350,000,000 as the contribution for the United States' portion of the UNRRA operations. That obligation has been made. Eight hundred million dollars have thus far been paid by our Government on that obligation. There has been a great deal of criticism, and I believe rightly so, of the manner in which UNRRA has been administered. There has been much evidence of waste and extravagance; waste and extravagance which has been entirely unnecessary,

and has seriously interfered with carrying out the intent and purpose of the legislation. Certainly, money that is wasted, goods that have not been properly distributed, food that never reaches the hungry, do not help the cold and starving. The American people are not pleased with the situation, as they see it now, in UNRRA. They do not know what is going on. They realize, as most of us in Congress appreciate, that we have made an obligation to furnish an additional \$550,000,000 for UNRRA, and that we are in the position where we will have to make that contribution of more than a half billion dollars in order to keep our word good before the nations of the world. Yet we are not satisfied with that which has been going on. We do not know the full story. The people are not properly informed as to how the money, the food, and the supplies they have furnished under UNRRA, are being used or distributed. For that reason, at the proper place and at the proper time when this resolution is before the House for amendment, I intend to offer the following amendment:

*Provided, For the purpose of keeping the people of the United States fully and properly informed as to the need for and the use of the relief and aid being or to be furnished various countries and peoples by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, that none of the funds appropriated hereby, or none of the commodities, supplies, materials, or services purchased or obtained through the expenditures of funds provided herein, shall be furnished to or used in any country of which the controlling government interferes with or refuses full and free access to the news of any and all activities of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration by representatives of the press and radio of the United States; or maintains any barrier—technical, political, legal, or economic—to obtaining, dispatching, and disseminating the news, or discriminates in rates and charges for use of such news collecting and dispatching facilities, against the representatives of the press and radio of the United States; or censors, or attempts to censor, in time of peace, any news representatives of the press and radio of the United States may dispatch from such country.*

This amendment is rather plain. I believe every one of my listeners can understand the full meaning of it. It means simply that if a country is to receive our largesse that the proper accredited representatives of the press and radio of the United States must be given free access to the news, as to what is going on in connection with UNRRA, and must be permitted to dispatch that news to the people of the United States without discrimination of any kind, and that the communication facilities of each recipient country shall be made available for that purpose. Certainly no nation, no country, no government which is receiving this aid for the starving people, as we term them here, of that country or nation can possibly object to letting the American people know just how relief and aid is being distributed and used therein. Certainly there can be no objection to having the representatives of the American press and radio see for themselves and report back to the people of America as to how the money and food which they have supplied and given is being used or distributed in the coun-

tries which receive it; and for what purpose it is being used.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 additional minutes to the gentleman from Ohio.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Briefly.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Most of this money as shown by the hearings is going into three Communist countries, Poland, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia, and you have not the ghost of a chance of getting a newspaper correspondent in there to find out how this relief is being used.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Perhaps it may help; but again I want to say there can be no legitimate or honest objection to permitting the people of the United States to know how the money they are spending, or the food they are furnishing, is being used in these countries. I shall press for the adoption of this amendment and hope that I may have the united support of all Members of the House who believe in a free press and in the right of the American people to know the truth.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. BLOOM. Does the gentleman believe that if someone is starving, a mother or children, in any of these countries, we must say to this mother or to these children that we cannot give relief, although we are able to give it because your country is—

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I anticipate the gentleman's question, and I want to say to him that if there is any country on the face of the earth which would rather censor news, or would rather refuse to let the American people know what is going on in that country, than to have their own hungry people fed, then the responsibility rests with that government and with that nation, and not with us, or the people we represent. Surely the gentleman from New York cannot take the position it is either the duty or responsibility of the American people to furnish the great proportion of the money and supplies to feed the hungry and to relieve the suffering throughout the world, but that they shall not be permitted to learn or to know whether such funds or supplies are actually used for the purposes for which we furnish them. To my mind such a position is untenable. It cannot be sustained by any valid or logical argument.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield the remainder of the time on this side to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER].

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, the resolution which this rule makes in order is not a general appropriation measure; neither is it a general legislative measure. It is a hybrid. It contains an appropriation as well as legislation and therefore does not come within the provisions of the House rules obtaining in the consideration of general appropriation bills.

There will be 3 hours of general debate, at the conclusion of which time the res-



olution will be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. All germane amendments will be in order. The majority leader has indicated that general debate will be concluded today and that the resolution will be taken up for amendment tomorrow.

I have just listened to the amendment to be proposed by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Brown] which places limitations upon the expenditure of the money appropriated for UNRRA. In this circumstance, the amendment would be germane. I cannot conceive of anyone opposing the purpose of the Brown amendment and, if it is germane to the resolution, then it should be adopted, and I shall support it.

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration was established pursuant to an agreement concluded by the United Nations and associated governments on November 9, 1943. The United States became a party to this agreement and the Congress accepted the terms thereof through the enactment of Public Law 267, Seventy-eighth Congress, which was approved on March 28, 1944. The UNRRA Council, which is the governing body of the Administration and on which each signatory government has a member, recommended that each member nation whose area had not been occupied by the enemy contribute to the operating expenses an amount equal to 1 percent of its national income for 1943. This was computed to be \$1,350,000,000 in the case of the United States and was authorized to be appropriated by Public Law 267, Seventy-eighth Congress. Countries whose territory had been occupied by the enemy were requested to contribute only to the administrative expenses.

The UNRRA Participation Act, 1945, made available to the President for meeting partially the obligations of the United States a total of \$800,000,000, of which \$450,000,000 was a direct appropriation and the remaining \$350,000,000 consisted of authority to transfer to UNRRA supplies, services, or funds available under the Lend-Lease Act. Under this transfer authority, supplies and services have been made available in the amount of \$150,000,000 and funds in the amount of \$200,000,000. Of the cash which was made available to UNRRA from the United States contribution, over \$650,000,000, all but \$20,000,000 had been committed on October 21, 1945.

Therefore, \$550,000,000 of the original authorization of \$1,350,000,000 remains unappropriated and unprovided. This resolution makes this \$550,000,000 available to UNRRA to liquidate the original authorization. In short, that is in substance this proposed legislation.

Stating it another way, our country has, by law and contract, obligated itself in the amount of \$1,350,000,000 and if we are to comply with that law and contract then we are at least morally bound to pay the \$550,000,000 still due.

Mr. Speaker, there has undoubtedly been waste, inefficiency, extravagance, and improper management on the part of the administrators of UNRRA; yet these shortcomings should not preclude our country from fulfilling its obligation

and living up to its contract. A number of Members of Congress have visited Europe within the last few months. Some of them have made investigations and given special study to charges of what is happening so far as the administration of UNRRA in Europe is concerned. These Members do not agree as to the details. They do agree, however, as to the condition in which Europe finds itself as the winter approaches. They do agree that there is to be suffering, distress, and even starvation in some of those countries unless relief is received from the United States. Again, we are confronted with a condition and not with a theory. First, there is the legal obligation under the law and under our contract. Second, there is an obligation rising from typical American instincts of humanity. Now, the amount provided for in this resolution will not solve the problem, but it will help, and regardless of any irregularities in carrying out the terms of the UNRRA pact, I shall support the resolution.

A frank discussion and airing in this debate of UNRRA procedure will be most helpful to better administration in the future. Uncle Sam is not Santa Claus. Every dollar here appropriated comes from an empty Treasury, which means that more bonds must be sold to our people for the express purpose of relieving the suffering of humanity elsewhere. I agree with those who insist that unlimited spending is bound to ruin our country, and very careful scrutiny must be given to additional legislation before new contracts are entered into and new obligations created.

Mr. Speaker, self-preservation is the first law of nature. We cannot help our allies and our friends by pulling ourselves down to their level. We can be of assistance only by keeping strong economically, morally, and spiritually at home, and by example and financial aid, within our means.

I know of no group of our citizens which is opposed to this resolution. I do not say that there are no such groups or persons but I do say I have not heard from any of them. On the other hand, I have received many letters, resolutions, and petitions from residents of my district urging that I support this appropriation. I am glad to do this; but I want to give notice now that the United States cannot continue indefinitely to finance the result of the world. UNRRA was intended to furnish relief only. It is not intended to furnish the finances whereby overrun and devastated countries are to be rehabilitated. Congress, in its wisdom, has provided other agencies through which any such help may be given.

Mr. Speaker, we all realize that within a few weeks there will be another resolution here urging more appropriation for UNRRA possibly another \$1,350,000,000. I do not believe that the Congress should commit itself at this time on any such proposal. An opportunity will be given, however, to Governor Lehman and his staff directing UNRRA to demonstrate that these million of dollars given by our people have been wisely and justly dispersed and where the necessities demanded.

When we recall that there are now 8,000 employees administering UNRRA, that there are 1,300 plus operating in the city of Washington alone, with 900 plus in London and hundreds more scattered throughout Europe, we cannot escape the conclusion that there should be more inquiry and more rigid limitations and regulations placed by the Congress upon this army of administrators. Too much money is going out of the Treasury of the United States and not reaching the needy in the form of food, clothing, heat, and the other things intended.

Mr. Speaker, generous Uncle Sam is contributing 72 percent of all the money implementing the UNRRA international agreement. We furnish most of the money even though this is deficit spending, and before additional appropriations are authorized, this whole operation must be carefully screened to the end that relief dollars reach the needy.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Speaker, there seems to be no controversy about the adoption of this rule. We have, therefore, not thought it necessary to make any arguments in its behalf. Everyone is agreed that the rule should be adopted.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 266) making an additional appropriation for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the joint resolution, House Joint Resolution 266.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the joint resolution was dispensed with.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, the committee submits to the House a bill to discharge not only our obligation to humanity but our commitments to the other Allied Nations of the world.

In doing so, may I also say that the recent criticism in the press to the effect that there has been any delay in the submission of this proposition to the House is without foundation.

The Committee on Appropriations has a very crowded schedule. We met on September 5 with the obligation of proceeding immediately to the reclaiming of all war appropriations which had not been committed. It was a long and tedious task and had to be completed without unnecessary delay. We had to retrieve the money while the money was still there to be retrieved. The result was that when this estimate was re-



ceived, perhaps 2 weeks after the House convened, we were in the midst of hearings on the rescission bill and could not delay or discontinue them and could not take up this bill until the rescission bill had been completed. But the UNRRA estimate had first priority on our agenda, and we have taken it up as the first major item following the disposition of the rescission bill.

In other words, it has been taken up at the earliest possible moment. It could not have been reached any sooner. We have given it priority over every other pending estimate before the committee.

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration was established pursuant to an agreement concluded by the United Nations and associate governments, 44 in all, on November 5, 1943. The United States became a party to this agreement and the Congress accepted the terms thereof through the enactment of Public Law 267, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved March 28, 1944.

There are those who contend that at this late date, regardless of any agreements we may have made with the nations of the world, that we should withdraw and refuse to participate further. That was the theory of Kaiser Wilhelm, of Germany, under which he repudiated his treaty of obligations and precipitated the First World War. He said, "What are treaties? They are mere scraps of paper." Adolf Hitler, in his *Mein Kampf*, said that international agreements are made to be kept only as long as it was to the interest of the contracting nations to keep them, and when it is no longer to the interest of the nation to comply with the terms of such agreements they were to be discarded without ceremony or compunction. I am certain there is no one today, and certainly no one in the American Congress, who would have the United States adopt a policy or philosophy of that character.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. We were solemnly assured at the time this was voted that it was not a treaty, and that was the reason it was not ratified by a vote of two-thirds of the Senate. This Congress cannot bind itself in the future by an authorization in this matter.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I cite to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois the report recently issued by the Republican conference. This is the Republican Congressional Food Study Committee report to the gentleman from Massachusetts, the Honorable JOSEPH W. MARTIN, Jr., Republican leader of the House of Representatives, October 29, 1945.

I read from page 2, under "Recommendations":

The \$550,000,000 remaining to complete the current contribution of the United States toward UNRRA's operating expenses should be made available immediately.

This is a national obligation. It is unthinkable that the United States should now default on the commitments it has made to UNRRA and which UNRRA in turn has made, in reliance upon us, to the people of the liberated countries of Europe.

I regret that the gentlewoman is out of step with this very authoritative committee appointed to make a specific study of this question.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. I am usually out of step when the Republican Party acts as a stalking horse for the New Deal.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I appreciate the statement read from the Republican Food Committee's report. I can realize the force of the fact that we have some commitment to continue UNRRA, but I think also we have an obligation to clear up, if we can, some of the inefficiency and mismanagement in the organization. I think the gentleman would agree with me as to that.

I would like to ask the gentleman several questions, if I may, along that line. First, I should like to know if it is not a fact that the administration of UNRRA comes chiefly from the London office.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. On the contrary, all nations participate. Of course, the British representatives participate along with those of every other constituent nation. The fact that there is no undue influence exerted in London is indicated by the statement made on the floor by the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. ROBERTSON] a couple of days ago.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Let us have some official data. I have asked a question.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Yes; and I am answering it. The gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. ROBERTSON] said here on the floor yesterday—

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Is not UNRRA operated out of London? Yes or no?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. What does the gentleman mean by "operated"?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I am talking about the whole set-up. Is the real physical part of UNRRA managed out of London or Washington? Which is it?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Out of Washington. The international headquarters are in Washington.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The Director is here, but where is the work done?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Administration is from Washington. Of course, the work in detail is carried on through numerous agencies and in various localities. Mr. ROBERTSON, of the gentleman's own party, said—

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The gentleman from Missouri knows, and we are entitled to a frank answer.

Now I should like to ask a second question.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Let me answer the gentleman's first question before he asks a second.

This is what the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. ROBERTSON], who has had extraordinary opportunities to see UNRRA in operation at first hand, said in a notable speech on the floor October 30, 1945:

Frequently the statement is made to me that the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration has got out of our hands and is too largely in the hands of the British. I should like to say to you that I should like to be able to obtain the same caliber of intelligence in any business organization in America. I have met no finer people in the world than those who have taken their place in UNRRA for Britain.

He could not have said that if they had attempted to monopolize or otherwise usurp control of UNRRA's work. I hope every Member of the House will read Mr. ROBERTSON's speech. It is one of the finest tributes to UNRRA and its efficient administration I have read, and it is by a man who has just returned from abroad and knows whereof he speaks from first-hand observation.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I am not quarreling with what the gentleman said. I would like for the sake of the RECORD and to establish the facts, to read the names of the top 12 representatives who really manage the affairs of UNRRA. I would like to do so for the information of the Members. Will the gentleman from Missouri yield to me for that purpose?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I shall be glad to answer any questions the gentleman has, but if he wishes to make a speech he can do that on his own time. You have as much time on that side as we have on this side.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I want to read the personnel so that the gentleman can answer whether this is correct or not.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I do not know what the gentleman is reading. I am not familiar with it. I shall be glad to answer any questions that he might like to ask, but I suggest that if he wishes to make a speech he secure the floor on his own time and include anything that he wishes to include.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I am sorry that the gentleman from Missouri takes that position. As one who is going to vote for this legislation because I realize the dreadful existing situation. I do want to clear up in my mind some of the things that need correction.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I will answer any question that the gentleman asks, but if the gentleman wishes to insert anything in the RECORD, I suggest that he do so on his own time, when he can include it in full. All the time is taken on this side.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The whole objective of my inquiries and resolutions is to see every dollar possible go to those starving millions of people abroad. I am trying to stimulate greater efficiency through my questions.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I am glad to say that is being done and being done very efficiently. Naturally, there is criticism of UNRRA. There has been criticism of everything and everybody connected with the war. That is inevitable. That is to be expected. And some of the criticism may have been justified. It would be extraordinary if that were not true. UNRRA has doubtlessly made mistakes. Undoubtedly, in its early days when its numerous and complicated problems were new and when experienced



personnel was difficult to obtain, before a systematic routine had been adjusted, there were errors of judgment and, no doubt, there was waste.

But UNRRA was not unique in that respect. Every other wartime agency had the same experience, including every agency operated by American officers or civilians without exception. And I am convinced that there is no other organization or agency recruited under such circumstances which could have taken this stupendous task and handled it 100 percent perfect.

The important thing now is not whether or not it has made mistakes. Any similar organization would have made mistakes—and did make mistakes. The question is whether those mistakes have been corrected. Again, I want to quote the testimony of a distinguished gentleman from the other side of the aisle. Permit me to read from the speech of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HERTER], who likewise has recently returned from Europe where he made a particular study of UNRRA. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HERTER] says:

On the whole, I certify that the arrangement is working well and that many of the valid and serious criticisms which were directed at UNRRA 6 months ago are no longer valid.

That is a statement by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HERTER], who testified after he had personally visited UNRRA offices and missions that UNRRA is today doing an efficient job? I trust that the testimony of these two distinguished members of the party of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN] satisfactorily answers his question.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I would like to ask the gentleman several other questions, if I may.

First, as to the black markets that have been found in UNRRA, resulting from pilfering from UNRRA. Did the gentleman's committee find any evidence of that?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We went very carefully into that matter. There was evidence to the effect that there had been black markets in UNRRA. As we know, there have been black markets throughout Europe, in all organizations and jurisdictions, not excepting the United States Army. The most extensive black markets in the world have flourished on goods from the commissaries of the United States armies, officered as they were by the most efficient leadership to be found in the Nation. Again, UNRRA was no exception to the rule. It would be unreasonable to suppose or to expect it would be.

But again I call that attention of my distinguished friend from Massachusetts to the fact that it has been corrected. And this notwithstanding the fact that this afternoon's Washington Star carried a report of a huge black market unearthed yesterday in Tokyo in stolen military supplies valued at millions of dollars. How does the gentleman expect a hastily recruited organization like UNRRA to escape the black market when

the efficient leadership of the United States Army has been unable to avoid it? But UNRRA is eliminating it, whereas the American army of occupation is just uncovering the most extensive markets yet discovered.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I am glad to have that assurance. Morris Edhman, who is a member of the British Parliament, recently stated there had been at least 20-percent waste in the pilfering of goods that went into the black market in Greece alone.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is the mere statement of one partisan speaking in the House of Commons, just as a partisan might rise here and make any unsupported criticism. I do not doubt there was a black market in Greece, just as there was in every other military and civilian organization in that unhappy country.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Was there not a Federal investigation of the black market in France? Has that report been submitted to your committee?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Is the gentleman referring to the French black market in the United States Army?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I am referring to UNRRA.

Mr. O'NEAL. UNRRA has not been in France, or was not at the time the report was made. There are 1,136 employees in the Washington office. Of those 1,136, there are 983 of them Americans and only 16 Britishers.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I was talking about the London office, where the actual work is done. I realize that this bureau downtown is about four times overmanned. There are a lot of people down there who should be eliminated, but I am now talking about the people who are actually doing the work in London.

Mr. O'NEAL. If the gentleman can back up his assertion, I would like to have him back it up. The fact is that the countries of the world are working together, and all of them are satisfied as to this set-up, because they have put their money into it, and they are not complaining about it.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Of course, the gentleman knows that we are putting up at least 72 percent of the money.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is just the point. We have not put it up. Every other major nation has already paid in its full contribution. The United States is the only nation which has not paid in its full share. The purpose of this bill is to appropriate the rest of the money due from the United States. And when we do put it up we will put up no more than our equitable share—the amount we have agreed.

Mr. RABAUT. And with reference to this talk concerning the black market, I think it should be brought out that whatever black market did exist, there has been no personnel connected with UNRRA attached to any of that black-market operation.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I would like to ask one more question.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I shall be delighted to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. With reference to the displaced persons abroad, I understand that work is practically concluded.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The larger part of it has been concluded. It is not entirely completed.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. But the personnel is not being dropped. As a leader of the economy bloc in the House, I call attention to the report that has reached me to the effect there are about 1,000 people over there who are not needed, but they are still on the pay roll. I know that has not been called to the attention of the gentleman from Missouri, or he would have corrected it, and I hope now he can correct the situation.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We are assured by representatives of UNRRA, who are in a position to speak from knowledge, that their personnel is being daily readjusted, and is under constant scrutiny and supervision, and that every effort was being made to maintain a compact and effective organization. If the gentleman has anything to the contrary he should let the House have the advantage of it.

Mr. BUFFETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. BUFFETT. The gentleman has made very substantial reference to a document of the Republican Food Study Committee. I believe the RECORD should show that that document is not an official document of the committee. It was never considered by the committee as a group or ratified by the Republican Food Study Committee; so it does not represent a document in that sense which has been passed on by that group on this side of the House.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It is a special committee officially appointed by the Republican delegation in the House of Representatives. It was made up without exception, of unusually able men, veterans here in the House; and they did an excellent piece of work. While it is my misfortune not to be able to completely agree with all their conclusions, I certainly do agree with their findings on this particular point, and inasmuch as it was submitted officially to the head of the minority party in the House, it speaks for itself.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. CHURCH. I am just wondering if during the hearings the chairman sent for any of those persons who were in the London office of UNRRA or any of UNRRA's offices abroad to get their testimony? Those people resigned because they felt there were a lot of things going on they did not like by way of waste and such. I want to say to the gentleman that I expect to vote for the bill, but just like the gentleman from Massachusetts, I feel there are many things that should be cleaned up in the administration of



UNRRA. Did any of these persons who resigned because they could not stand the way things were going on testify before your committee?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I am glad that matter has been raised because it has been widely circulated by columnists over the radio that these men resigned because the American delegation was not permitted to have a free hand because it protested against practices of a subversive nature. That is not true. The only semblance of truth in these reports, according to testimony submitted to our committee, is that they did resign. Mr. Hendrickson of the Department of Agriculture was over there himself, met them and conferred with them, as well as Mr. Lehman, former Governor of New York, now head of UNRRA. Both Mr. Hendrickson and Governor Lehman testified that these men never at any time stated that they had resigned for any such reason. So these statements in the newspapers are not true with respect to the one essential fact to which the gentleman refers.

Mr. CHURCH. Will the gentleman answer whether or not his committee did have any of these men before it?

Mr. BLOOM. Answering the gentleman from Illinois, may I not say, Mr. Chairman, that I intend introducing a resolution this week for the additional amount of money the President recommended for UNRRA; and I can assure every Member of this House that in the consideration of this resolution the hearings will be open hearings and anyone who wants to appear before the Committee on Foreign Affairs at that time, on either side, no matter whom he represents, may, and we shall be very glad to hear his testimony—and not in executive or secret session, either. So anyone with information against UNRRA or in favor of UNRRA may be heard, and if you will let the clerk of the committee know, we will be glad to send them notice in time for them to appear.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Does not the gentleman think it would be very good public policy for UNRRA to be very careful in acquiring commodities that are in the nonfood category, like tobacco, in carrying on its operations and that it should devote as much as possible of its funds to food which goes to the hungry children of these countries?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman realizes that the primary objective of UNRRA is not exclusively immediate relief, although that, of course, is essential and incidental. The primary purpose of UNRRA is to supply food, clothing, medicines, and equipment with a view to helping those people help themselves, to put themselves on their feet. The prime objective is regeneration and rehabilitation.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Is it not a fact that some contributing countries instead of allocating funds for UNRRA have allocated tobacco, for instance, in-

stead of food? Is there not a tendency in our own country to try to use UNRRA as a dumping ground for certain tobaccos? I am not opposed to anyone using tobacco, but I think the average person would go without tobacco to feed his own children and I think most real Americans would go without it, if they have used it for a quarter of a century, to feed somebody else's children. We should give consideration to that because if we do not we are going to get out on a limb which will not be very popular with the people of this country. We are asking them to contribute \$10 apiece to put in a pot at this time. Does the gentleman agree with that statement?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman and I are in complete agreement on the subject and I am glad to say that these stories that have been so industriously circulated to the effect that tobacco and liquor and other commodities of that character have been bought with UNRRA funds are without foundation except insofar as UNRRA itself has requested them. For example, there were disseminated all over the country stories to the effect that elaborate dinners were given at which wine and other liquors flowed freely and that all of this was paid for out of UNRRA funds. Governor Lehman testified before our committee that there was no foundation for such statements. He said it was true that he gave dinners to foreign diplomats and to foreign representatives of UNRRA because they are a necessary adjunct to international negotiations. He said that he did give these dinners at which liquor was available to all who wished it, but that every cent required for the payment of such dinners and all liquors served came out of his own individual pocket.

Too much cannot be said in commendation of this great man who has made large personal sacrifices in order to accept the position as head of this complicated and exacting international organization. He is serving without salary; a man who served for years as Governor of New York; one of the most distinguished, one of the ablest, and one of the most experienced and efficient men in America. He is entitled to \$15,000 a year as salary as Director General of UNRRA. He has not accepted one penny of it. He has contributed his time and his service and his money to this great philanthropic agency.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I did not say anything about anybody's dinner, I will say to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. I am trying to be constructive.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman is always constructive and always helpful.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. So that the gentleman from Missouri will understand, I do not pick my facts out of the air. I say that in support of this legislation for the welfare of UNRRA as well as for the welfare of the starving people of this world, that we should not be led off on any tangents and become the dumping ground for the War Department, for example, because they have too many cigarettes, or any other depart-

ment of Government, and that we should keep our eye on the ball and feed the hungry people of the world.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The participating nations may supply their quota in commodities as long as those commodities call within the categories of needed goods established by UNRRA. But UNRRA accepts nothing that is not up to standard and does not conform to the requirements. Contributing countries must either furnish goods needed for the rehabilitation of the distressed countries or they must pay the cash.

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. I followed the discussion of the gentleman very carefully, and I just want to bring this matter to his attention. There has been considerable information to the effect that in certain areas labels are taken off the packages that are sent through by UNRRA, particularly in the Russian dominated part of Europe, the eastern as well as in the southern part of Europe, and that these parcels are then passed around to give the appearance that the Soviet Government is the benefactor for these unfortunate peoples. Does the gentleman not think it would be wise to have incorporated in this legislation a provision that none of this money should be used for political purposes?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I can assure the gentleman that we have inquired very carefully into the use of UNRRA funds, and none of them are used for political purposes. The Committee on Foreign Affairs will, within the next few days, commence open hearings on the subject and if there is any indication of conditions to which the gentleman refers they will be investigated further if he will call the matter to the attention of any member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. THOM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. THOM. I have read most of the record of the hearings, and I want to make the observation that Governor Lehman showed an astounding knowledge of the workings of this institution. It was a surprise to me that he had at his finger tips the wide knowledge that he has of the workings of this institution.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. And a deep and humanitarian interest in its success.

The UNRRA Council, which is made up of one member of each contributing nation, soon after its organization the Council recommended that each member nation whose area had not been occupied by the enemy should contribute to its operating expenses in an amount equal to 1 percent of its national income for 1943. This was agreed to and the recommendation was accepted and approved by the United States Congress. Under that agreement the United States Congress by Public Law 267, Seventy-eighth Congress, further authorized to be appropriated the amount computed



as due from the United States at \$1,350,000,000. Of that \$1,350,000,000, the sum of \$800,000,000 has been appropriated. The remaining \$550,000,000 of the authorization has not yet been provided. The pending joint resolution appropriates the remaining amount authorized by act of Congress.

The Axis forces extended their despotic domination over 35 countries, largely in central Europe, and over half a billion people. Wherever the devastating footsteps of their armies moved, civilization and all the institutions that men hold dear withered and died. The elemental requirements of life itself vanished. And in the barren wake of their ruthless columns we find today a destitution beyond anything experienced in modern times.

In Italy, for example, infants are wrapped in rags or old newspapers. Only 47 out of every 100 born reach their first birthday. The entire population is on a subnormal diet. Unless we come to their aid at this hour, and the hour is growing late, millions must die this winter for lack of food and clothing.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Texas, a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, who is particularly familiar with the situation.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Confirming what the gentleman has just said about the shortage of food in Italy and France, the wife of the American consul at Nice, which is in southern France, told me at a luncheon when I was there that she had recently gone into Italy, which is near that part of France, and bought some eggs at what she thought was a bargain price, and she had to pay \$6 a dozen for them. I said, "Why don't you buy a hen and raise some eggs?" She said they had seen only one hen lately, and the price was \$40. I think that shows that the poor people have a pretty hard chance of getting any food.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I am very appreciative of the time the gentleman has already given me. I would not intrude at this moment except to clear up a point about which there was some discussion previously, not with the gentleman from Missouri but with the gentleman from Kentucky, who, I am sorry to say, has temporarily left the floor.

Information given me shows that from July 6, 1945, to about August 10, 1945, the criminal investigation department of the United States Army had four investigators at the UNRRA mobilization and training center at Granville, France. It was revealed, I am informed, there were huge black-market operations on the part of the base staff personnel. It is reported, at that time, at least 127 trucks were missing, and probably more, together with huge supplies of food and clothing. This report, I understand, has been made to Washington. As far as I

can find out, this report is not available either to the committee or to anyone else. Those are facts that have come to me.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I do not know how responsible the report of the gentleman is, but if every word of it is true it is nothing new. We concede and we have known that black markets were to be found not only in UNRRA but in the American Army and in every other organization of this kind abroad. When a nation is starving, the suppression of the black market is practically impossible. But Governor Lehman testified personally that both UNRRA and the United States Army were investigating the situation at Granville and had taken disciplinary action. In other words the situation has been effectively remedied. However, where people are without sufficient food black markets constantly develop.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. It ought not to be. People ought to have ordinary honesty and decency in the work of helping distressed human beings.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Even in this country, where we have such plenty as we have never known before, there were black markets all over the United States.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. But the gentleman does not condone it, does he?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Certainly not. And I do not condone tuberculosis. But both black markets and tuberculosis develop when there is mass starvation. The very existence of many of the patrons of these black markets depend on their being able to buy surreptitiously. UNRRA has done a commendable work in eliminating the black market and substituting rationed food sufficient to sustain life.

Mr. DIRKSEN. May I say to my distinguished chairman that the black-market goods were pilfered from UNRRA's trucks, for instance.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Yes; that was true of the markets which bootlegged UNRRA supplies and was true on even a larger scale with supplies pilfered from United States Army trucks. If the United States Army with its magnificent organization was unable to cope with this constant pressure of hunger from all sides and protect its trucks, how could UNRRA with infinitely less authority and personnel expect to register a 100-percent record in protecting its trucks? Anybody that expects UNRRA to out-organize and outpolice the United States Army is expecting the impossible. They made a magnificent record under the circumstances.

Mr. DIRKSEN. If the gentleman from Missouri will permit me to continue, the point I want to make is that the goods were pilfered and found their way into the black market. You could see them in almost every market place, for instance, at Athens and elsewhere. They were sold at such high prices under the pegged exchange that the distressed people got no benefit out of them whatsoever. You would have to be a millionaire under the conditions of their ex-

change to buy a Westmont ham or fancy Alaska red salmon and things of that sort. They were so very freely on display there.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Yes; that was true of the supplies supplied by the American Army. The very same situation obtained. Here is what Governor Lehman says of it:

Both UNRRA and the United States Army have been much concerned over charges regarding diversion of UNRRA and Army supplies at the staging center at Granville, and both organizations have cooperated through extensive investigations which are not yet complete. To date, disciplinary action has been taken by the summary dismissal of one supervisory official, and another official has resigned. We are awaiting complete reports of the investigation in order to determine whether other action shall be taken.

This is the very investigation to which the gentleman from Massachusetts refers.

From the reports which have been made to us to date, it can be stated that whereas there was unquestionably some pilferage of supplies, the figures quoted by Mr. Pearson are much exaggerated.

Mr. OHARA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. OHARA. The gentleman confesses that there have been some rather extensive black-market operations in the functioning of UNRRA. Do I understand from what the gentleman has just read that there has been only one dismissal as a result of the rather extensive black-market operations?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Every official who was found to be any way connected with any improper diversion of supplies has been summarily dismissed. Some of them have come back and told stories about why they were dismissed, which did not jibe with the facts. Naturally, they did not want to come home and tell the truth.

Mr. OHARA. Have there not been any criminal prosecutions with reference to that type of operation?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. UNRRA took all of the recourse it had at its command. They dismissed them and sent them home.

Mr. Chairman, may I say this is not a partisan measure. It is a humanitarian measure. It is an American measure. It is a patriotic measure. There is nothing to be gained politically in any event on this side of the aisle in the passage of this resolution, and I cannot see that there is anything to be gained politically on the other side of the aisle in not passing the resolution. It is purely a matter of discharging our international and humanitarian obligations. UNRRA is not an American agency. It is an international institution. We are merely one of the contracting members. But it has the universal support and approval of every great interest in America. I could read to you a number of letters testifying to that interest, but in the brief time remaining I shall read only two. Here is a letter I received from the American Federation of Labor:



AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

October 18, 1945.

HON. CLARENCE CANNON,

Chairman, Committee on Appropriations.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The American Federation of Labor urges Congress to appropriate the funds needed by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration for the following reasons:

Europe and Asia must have help this winter to provide the minimum of food and clothing needed to prevent widespread starvation, disease, epidemics, and political revolts. Starving people go to extremes to get food, and unless we help to provide minimum needs, we risk revolution leading to fascism or communism. If we allow this to happen, we have indeed lost the goals our boys fought and died for.

UNRRA provides help only to those devastated countries which borrow money to finance their own purchases of food and other essentials, such as Greece, Italy, Poland, and Czechoslovakia. The administration of UNRRA is paid for by 47 United Nations and the 31 nations not invaded in the war, each contributes 1 percent of their 1943 national income to provide funds for relief supplies.

Congress has already authorized this contribution from the United States, which amounts to \$1,350,000,000, but \$550,000,000 of this authorized amount has not yet been appropriated. A second contribution to UNRRA equal to the first will be necessary to meet the needs of starving peoples next spring, the period of lowest ebb for these countries.

Food, clothing, seeds, and farm implements supplied by UNRRA are not a Santa Claus gift. They are the minimum with which war-devastated peoples can rehabilitate themselves sufficiently to sustain life.

If we do not help these people now, we have indeed lost the peace.

The literature enclosed herewith, on pages 5-7, gives details.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM GREEN,

President, American Federation of Labor.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I also include the following letter from the Secretary of State:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

October 31, 1945.

DEAR MR. CANNON: In my letter to you of October 22, 1945, I expressed the view that it would be unfortunate to include new and restrictive conditions in the pending UNRRA appropriation legislation. In this connection I would like to refer to one of the conditions which has been proposed in various forms relating to the freedom of properly accredited representatives of the press of the United Nations to enter areas receiving UNRRA assistance. I have already indicated to you that I did not believe this proposal, in any of its forms, should be accepted.

I want, particularly, to explain my views on this matter. The reason for my belief, as I am sure you know, has nothing to do with the intrinsic merit of the suggestion; I am thoroughly in favor of that.

I do not believe, however, that the bill appropriating the remaining funds already authorized for our participation in UNRRA is the appropriate device through which to seek the result we all desire.

It would be fortunate indeed if we could provide succor under ideal conditions of all kinds, but hunger and cold and tragedy will not wait upon perfection. We cannot put ourselves in the position of denying promised relief to millions of human beings because we have failed to secure our other objectives in advance.

It is my firm hope that all people may soon enjoy complete access to the news as well as freedom of speech and of belief and of as-

sembly, but I fear that the attachment of conditions in an appropriation bill may hurt rather than help us in our efforts to achieve these ends.

To carry on our foreign relations we have regular mechanisms of international intercourse. We are using these with vigor to implement our foreign policy. We have already met with a considerable degree of success in providing our correspondents access to the news, and I am convinced that the course we are following is the correct one. We must seek our ends by negotiation and agreement, not by ultimatum.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES F. BYRNES.

The letter of October 22, 1945, to which Secretary Byrnes refers is printed in the hearings. This letter is supplementary and is included in response to the frequent suggestion here this afternoon that we should adopt a provision forcing our newspapermen and the newspapermen of other nations upon any country which accepts food from UNRRA.

As will be noted the State Department deprecates such a suggestion. It would be in effect an encroachment upon the sovereignty of any nation upon which we attempted to impose it. It would be interpreted in no other light than an attempt to dictate to other nations their administration of their domestic affairs. It would result in unfriendly interests and governments injecting their representatives into the internal administration of countries whose starving subjects are crying to us for bread this fateful winter.

This is not a coercive organization. It is a free organization. It is an anti-war organization. Hunger breeds wars. This is a proposition to eliminate a cause for war. Let us not impede its progress by an attempt to interpose captious and inappropriate restriction.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time and yield at this time to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri has consumed 50 minutes.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, we have before us today the proposition to vote for an appropriation of \$550,000,000 for the continuation of UNRRA. It is brought before us with perhaps the most distressing situation that I have ever seen presented.

We had Mr. Lehman, Director General of the organization before us. He was not familiar with the authorizing act passed by Congress and its limitations. We had before us Mr. Clayton, an Assistant Secretary of State, and he had not read the authorizing act passed by the Congress.

We have presented to us today the statement that this is a treaty obligation. Let me say to you that it is not a treaty obligation. Let me say to you that when the Enabling Act was passed by the Congress it contained certain restrictions and limitations, and those I propose to read. You will find them on page 240 of the hearings:

SEC. 6. In adopting this joint resolution the Congress does so with the following reservations:

That in the case of the United States the appropriate constitutional body to determine the amount and character and time of the contributions of the United States is the Congress of the United States.

Sec. 7. In adopting this joint resolution, the Congress does so with the following reservations:

That it is understood that the provisions in paragraph 11 of Resolution 12 adopted at the first session of the Council, referred to in section 3 of this joint resolution and reading, "The task of rehabilitation must not be considered as the beginning of reconstruction—it is coterminous with relief," contemplates that rehabilitation means and is confined only to such activities as are necessary to relief.

Then section 8 reads:

In adopting this joint resolution the Congress does so with the following reservation:

That the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration shall not be authorized to enter into contracts or undertake or incur obligations beyond the limits of appropriations made under this authorization and by other countries and receipts from other sources.

It was absolutely impossible to get much of a picture of the operations of this organization. I asked for a statement of what was actually obligated out of the appropriations. I was unable to get it. Their auditor in his report in July stated:

As a consequence of the inadequacy of the Administration's accounting and auditing organization it was necessary to increase materially the anticipated volume of detail to be covered by our examination. Due to the circumstances above set forth we have not been able completely to satisfy ourselves that all transactions and liabilities resulting therefrom have been recorded on the books of the Administration. Our examination does not lead us to believe that there has been any wrongful diversion of the funds.

That is the kind of picture we were presented with. They have upon their rolls 92 publicity agents, publicity artists, to publicize UNRRA all over the world. Thirty-six of them are in the headquarters in Washington. A perfect, complete waste of money. Does anybody need to advertise that they have relief available for anybody else? Does anyone need to advertise in a country for folks to come and get bread? You all know that is not correct. I do not know whether that publicity set-up was the one responsible for the propaganda that went out from Washington denouncing the Congress for not acting more promptly upon UNRRA appropriations, but this is the picture.

With reference to congressional appropriations, a Budget estimate was not submitted to us until the 4th of October. Hearings commenced on the 11th and lasted to the 15th. The report was made on the 30th, and the bill called up for consideration on the 31st. I do not know what anybody could expect more than that. Every time anyone says anything, tells the truth about this picture and the situation it presents, he is accused of playing politics.

I am advised by people whom I know to be responsible that of the 1,100 employees in the Washington office not to exceed 500 are necessary. I am advised that the 939 employees in London represent a very considerable overstaffing. I am advised that they have set-ups in



Holland, Belgium, and have had in France, with nothing to do. I am advised that their set-ups in connection with the camps they operate, although the Army provides the food and relief articles, is grossly exaggerated and overdone. I believe a very substantial part of their publicity set-up is devoted to propaganda in this country to obtain funds and to obtain legislation, a more reprehensible operation. The articles they get out and the reports they have been submitting to the Congress are so vague and indefinite that it is absolutely impossible to understand anything about their operations from their reports.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. In the bill as reported is there any limitation or any statement in the report or any reduction in funds to eliminate these two hundred-odd publicity experts now on the UNRRA staff?

Mr. TABER. There is not. They should be off the boards. The idea of having to advertise relief is ridiculous.

Mr. Chairman, there are one or two other things to which I want to call attention. You know, it is terrible for anybody in the Congress to think of such a thing as adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing with reference to the figures that are submitted to the Congress by governmental or international organizations. But I have been indulging in that terrible kind of thing and, in my opinion, it is only fair to the Congress to give to it my conclusions. These are based either upon items that appear in the hearings or upon documents that have been submitted to me by UNRRA itself.

There was made available for relief operations by our country and by other countries previous to this item the sum of \$1,284,000,000. The total shipments through the month of September run to \$530,500,000, leaving \$753,500,000 yet to be shipped. Those first figures include the shipping cost of maybe \$100,000,000, as well as the cost of the materials that have been sent over there. The highest rate of shipment in any month was \$90,000,000 in the month of September.

If they went on at the same rate, the \$700,000,000 would carry them to the 1st of May. If they went on at a higher rate, the \$700,000,000 plus the \$550,000,000 would carry them a long way toward the 1st of July. In other words, the funds that you are supplying here, if you use the tables that they have submitted themselves and expect a measure of efficient performance in their operations along the line of what they have done in the past in proportion to their future estimates, it should carry them to the 1st of July at least.

There have been several other unsatisfactory results in their operations. In Yugoslavia, for instance, during the period that they have been in there, they have built up the Army since VE-day from 300,000 to 600,000. The way they have operated in Yugoslavia is something like this: There have been 26 agents of

UNRRA in Yugoslavia, and they speak 20 different languages, so that they have to have an interpreter to communicate with each other. That is just a sample of the efficiency of that management.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, the gentleman referred to funds and said that under the past scale of shipments there would be funds enough here to carry them to the 1st of July. What did the gentleman mean?

Mr. TABER. With the funds presently available they could carry on to the 1st of May with some increase in shipments, but with the \$550,000,000 that is here carried, there is no question in my mind but what they could carry on to the 1st of July 1946.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. That is what I wanted to be clear about.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself five additional minutes.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. As one Member who was in Europe this past summer to take a look at UNRRA, I call the gentleman's attention to one thing. The objective we all subscribe to, but it is the method of administration to which we object. May I ask the gentleman this question, if it is not true that when UNRRA supplies material across the boundary of a country, it becomes the property of that government, and usually the regime in power in that country either sells the supplies to the people or it goes through the natural channels of trade, and thereby builds its government up in the particular country in which the supplies go for relief. Why should they not go direct to the people?

Mr. TABER. I did not know that is so, but it should be stopped and stopped at once.

I do not want anyone to think that I am the least unmindful of the obligation of this country to help in taking care of and relieving distress. I feel just as strongly about it as anyone, but I do not feel that that kind of management that this outfit has had is the kind of thing that I can endorse. I cannot, and I would feel as if I were derelict in my duty as a Member of this House if I did not call attention to that situation.

I appreciate that in Italy, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Austria, perhaps, as well as Yugoslavia, there is a lot of distress. On the other hand, the funds that are made available here should not be used to build up military establishments. The funds that are made available here should not go for things that find their way into the black market. The funds that are made available here should be honestly and efficiently administered and we should not have an overplus of administrative personnel handling this thing and butting in as leeches upon the body politic. I think that this kind of business ought to be corrected, and hope that some measure will be found to see that it is corrected.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. O'HARA. May I ask the gentleman if there was not appropriated to the Army approximately \$1,000,000,000 which was used in the same program by the Army in connection with aid to these people?

Mr. TABER. Not to the same people. UNRRA operation is rather confined to Poland, Czechoslovakia, White Russia, Ukraine, Italy, Yugoslavia, and Greece. Those are the major nations. There are a lot of smaller ones.

Mr. O'HARA. Did not the Army contribute in these countries where our forces were also?

Mr. TABER. They did in Italy, but I do not think in the other countries that I have mentioned. In France the Army did. In Belgium and Holland they did. In Luxemburg they did, and they are doing so in Germany at the moment.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. I think one reason that this thing is such a flop is because they are going at it the wrong way. After the last war they had a good plan. Did the gentleman's committee go into any of the details of the plan used after the last war?

Mr. TABER. It was presented to us in a way, that is, certain of our Members had the information in front of us. But the trouble here has been the plan; it has been the administration of it and the desire to load the thing up with a great lot of people who did not measure up to the job.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. That is what I meant. That is one of the ways in which the plan is wrong.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. HAGEN].

Mr. HAGEN. Mr. Chairman, I asked for this time first from our side, but so many Republicans wanted to speak on this measure that it was advisable to get time from the other side.

At no expense to Congress nor the American taxpayers, I spent about 6 weeks in Greece, Yugoslavia, and other countries of Europe, and recently returned. I believe the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. ROBERTSON], the gentleman from California [Mr. KING], and I probably have spent more time looking into UNRRA and the relief, food, and health conditions of Europe than any other Members of this Congress, so I feel we can speak with perhaps some little authority; at least, we should know something about it. That is why I want to talk to you for just a few minutes about this problem today.

You will notice that those on our side are strongly for the appropriation for UNRRA. I want to read briefly a part of the statement that was given to our leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN], because I agree with it fully:

UNRRA should be permitted to finish the job in Europe.



In other words, we on our side, at least I hope most of us, are committed to do the job in Europe and see it through.

We believe, therefore, that UNRRA should be continued to do the relief job in Europe this winter—and that it should receive the wholehearted support of this Government and the people of the United States in improving its administrative and operating effectiveness and accomplishing its humane purposes.

The \$550,000,000 remaining to complete the current contribution of the United States toward UNRRA's operating expenses should be made available immediately.

The United States should contribute its proportionate share of any additional amount found reasonably necessary to fulfill amply UNRRA's obligations in Europe this winter.

So there you have the position of, I believe, the majority on the Republican side.

You notice, too, that the Republicans have been doing most of the asking of questions here today. I think it has been a good thing. They want to clarify this situation and, if it is badly administered—and we must admit in some few cases it might have been—we want to see it clarified and improved. I am sure we will all agree to that.

I will go briefly through some of the criticisms which have been made, because they are made only for the purpose of improving this program. For instance, it has been charged that the administrative expenditures of UNRRA are excessive and unnecessary. Do you realize that the cost of administering UNRRA is just a little bit more than 1 percent of the total expenditures? No other organization in the history of the world can look to that sort of a record so far as administrative expense is concerned. Out of \$800,000,000 spent so far they have spent for administrative purposes about \$10,300,000. Just slightly more than 1 percent of the total money has gone for administrative purposes. Any fund we have in America today cannot say it has spent relatively as little as that for administrative purposes.

Criticism has been made that we have too few Americans in the set-up in London, or that perhaps London should not be the base of operations that it is. On the other hand, many people say that we should have more of the offices in London, closer to the scene of operations. Nevertheless, we do have the top administrators here in Washington, and the world office is here in Washington. But I am willing to support any movement toward getting more American administrators into this organization. We contribute the largest share of this fund, and we should have a greater percentage of Americans in the administrative body of UNRRA. A year ago, when UNRRA was organized, it was very difficult to get top-notch officials and administrators.

In some few cases we did not get the best men available and who would be available now. UNRRA has been dismissing any incompetent personnel. They have taken on some new people recently who are exceedingly well qualified. For instance they have just obtained the services of General Morgan, of England, who was the right-hand man of General Eisenhower. He will be in

charge of the displaced-persons program in Europe. He is one of the outstanding men of this war. There are now a lot of good men available in this country. I believe UNRRA should look to the possibility of getting some of those men into its organization. I shall speak further under the 5-minute rule.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

(Mr. HAGEN (at the request of Mr. CANNON of Missouri) was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

(Mr. WIGGLESWORTH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I intend to support this appropriation. I intend not only to support the appropriation, but all reasonable provisions which may be brought forward with a view to assuring that funds appropriated for relief purposes by the people of this and other countries shall be in fact used for that purpose and for that purpose only.

I support this appropriation because I think we are confronted at this time by a condition and not a theory. I think we are confronted by devastation and by the effects of drought in certain countries said to have been more severe than any drought within the past half century. We are confronted by the arrival of winter. We are confronted by the testimony of those who should know, to the effect that millions of people on the other side of the water are probably going to suffer terribly in the course of the winter.

I support the appropriation because it is impossible to substitute any other agency which can contribute to the situation this winter. It is too late to make a change. I support the appropriation because I believe that if we shut off contemplated relief at this critical time we are very likely to contribute to a situation which we shall regret from a humanitarian standpoint, and which also from a purely selfish standpoint may prove to be against the best interests of this country.

I appreciate fully the tremendous sums which America has contributed in this and other connections. These sums include something under a billion dollars for relief through our Army; \$1,350,000,000 through UNRA, if this appropriation is approved; some \$3,500,000,000 through the Export-Import Bank, and some \$5,925,000,000, I believe, under the Bretton Woods organization; a total of \$11,775,000,000, in addition to lend-lease funds of which \$42,000,000,000 has been transferred to other nations, and \$1,879,000,000 remains in the pipe line for transfer.

I support this appropriation without commitments as to the further sum which is soon to be requested by UNRRA. I support it despite the apparent lack of information which those who should be most fully posted seem to possess. I support it despite the charges of incompetency, waste, and lack of supervision, and so on, which have been levied at the administration of UNRRA.

I hope that conditions which have prevailed in the administration of this agency in the past will be speedily remedied in the future.

Mr. Chairman, the maximum contribution for relief purposes for all member nations originally contemplated under UNRRA amounted to \$1,882,000,000. Of this total, \$1,284,000,000 have been made available, a balance of \$598,000,000 remaining to be paid if original proposal is fully complied with.

UNRRA states that all but seventeen or eighteen million dollars of the total made available was obligated as of September 30, 1945. It further states that all of the \$550,000,000 now under consideration will be obligated, if made available, by December 31, 1945, with relief supplies remaining in the pipe line for 2 months or so thereafter.

It would seem probable that available funds would last for a longer period, almost certainly throughout the winter. Total shipments, for example, through September 30 last, have amounted to only \$530,000,000 with a maximum of somewhat under \$100,000,000 in the month of September. Mathematically, therefore, available funds might last through April.

UNRRA states, however, that the rate of shipments must and can be increased very rapidly. It hopes for shipments of \$140,000,000 in October, \$250,000,000 in November, \$350,000,000 in December. The accuracy of these estimates remains to be seen.

Generally speaking, the relief work of UNRRA, since its inception on November 9, 1943, has been directed to seven countries: Albania, China, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Italy, Poland, Yugoslavia.

There is in contemplation further relief for China and Italy—expanded programs—Austria, Formosa, Korea, and the Ukraine and White Russia.

There are small programs also for UNRRA camps and for the Dodecanese and Philippine Islands.

The value of relief supplies actually shipped through September 30, 1945, and the estimated allocation of the \$1,284,000,000 which have been made available, is as follows:

Country	Shipments	Allocations
Albania.....	\$8,974,000	\$18,500,000
China.....	622,000	59,100,000
Czechoslovakia.....	73,855,000	172,200,000
Greece.....	189,756,000	305,800,000
Italy.....	21,051,000	43,700,000
Poland.....	89,889,000	258,800,000
Ukraine and White Russia.....		29,300,000
Yugoslavia.....	143,638,000	289,600,000
Total, with other expenses.....	530,505,000	1,284,200,000

The supplies shipped for relief purposes and for rehabilitation purposes, which must be coterminous with relief, are said to have amounted to about 2,000,000 tons. A break-down of the shipments shows the following percentages:

- First. Food, 43 percent.
- Second. Clothing, 18 percent.
- Third. Health and clinical, 7 percent.
- Fourth. Agricultural rehabilitation, 7 percent.
- Fifth. Industrial rehabilitation, 15 percent.



Sixth. Ocean transportation, and so forth, 10 percent.

Forty percent of UNRRA requirements, exclusive of food, are to be met out of surplus property.

In addition to relief work, UNRRA has aided in the problem of repatriating some 6,000,000 displaced persons. This work has been carried on through 450 assembly centers with from two to fifteen thousand persons in each center. Food and transportation are supplied by the Army. UNRRA supplies personnel to operate the centers and other incidental expenditures. It is estimated that something less than 1,000,000 displaced persons will remain on January 1 next, about 80 percent of these being former citizens of Poland, who cannot be repatriated at this time.

The difficulty in obtaining a clear picture, Mr. Chairman, has been greatly increased, in my judgment, by the inability or unwillingness of principal witnesses to testify on fundamental questions. One of the chief witnesses, as has already been indicated, stated that he had never read the enabling legislation putting this country into UNRRA; stated that neither he nor his predecessor had ever visited any one of the countries in which the relief operations of UNRRA are being carried on, and even off the record was either unable or unwilling to discuss the most fundamental questions.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Who was the witness to whom the gentleman refers?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I refer to the present American member of UNRRA, to whom the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] has also referred.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. I suggest the reason he could not answer the most fundamental questions is that most of this relief is being given in communistic countries where UNRRA does not know whether the people are getting the relief or not.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Well, the facts are as I have stated them, whatever the explanation.

I think that the hearings and reports that have come to the committee in charge of this bill emphasize the very great difficulty of administering relief through an international organization under present conditions. There is no doubt whatever in my mind that if Uncle Sam had agreed to take on 72 percent of this job, to do it himself, with his own money, and with his own personnel, we should have had more relief, and more efficiency, with the expenditure of much less money.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. DONDERO. And you would have had it administered through the American Red Cross.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Well, I am not particular as to the agency. I think the experience of our relief organizations

after the last war substantiates the statement I have just made.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Will the gentleman yield again?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Your hearings show that 2,000,000 tons of food have been shipped to date by UNRRA, and much of that consists not of food but of farm machinery. As a comparison, after the last war, during the same amount of time in which they were thinking about starting UNRRA, the organization under Mr. Hoover had distributed 30,000,000 tons of food, as compared with this 2,000,000 most of which is farm machinery.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Apropos of the remark offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO], let me say in one place where I visited in a recent overseas trip a Red Cross worker said to me, "Where is UNRRA?" He said, "We are doing the work here that we understood UNRRA was to do."

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield briefly.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Is it true that some of the food supplies have never left this country?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I think that is true to some extent. I suppose they have been handicapped by lack of available shipping.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The gentleman does not know how much actual relief has been extended?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I cannot answer that question.

I think, Mr. Chairman, that what has come to the attention of this committee raises a question as to the whole fundamental premise on which UNRRA was set up.

Here we have a relief problem controlled by the votes of 47 nations, both givers and receivers alike. It is my understanding that decisions of the UNRRA Council are subject to veto, either by military commands or by individual members of a central council of six.

The United States is putting up 72 percent of the money but has only a single vote in determining its use. Despite the fact that this country has been and continues to be the principal giver to UNRRA, it appears that it has very little to say as to proper assurance that the funds are properly spent, that they are not diverted for political or military purposes, that competent and loyal personnel are employed, that administrative expenses are held to a minimum or that activities of the agency are properly audited.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. O'HARA. Does the gentleman know that ex-Governor Lehman is a former British citizen, that the highly paid administrative officers are citizens of various other countries and yet we are advancing most of the money?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Ex-Governor Lehman, who happens to be the Director-General of the organization, is an American citizen. UNRRA, of course, is an international organization and not an American one.

Mr. Chairman, it has been publicly charged that distribution in both Poland and Czechoslovakia has been used for political purposes.

It has been publicly charged that UNRRA intruded itself into the political arena in behalf of the Lublin-Polish provisional government.

It has been publicly charged that while supplies were cleared for Poland, permission to send representatives into Poland to observe the distribution of these supplies was withheld.

It has been publicly charged that passports for UNRRA representatives to Poland and Czechoslovakia were held up for a period of over 6 months.

It has been asserted that food designed for relief in Yugoslavia has been used for military and political purposes, and that food intended for the relief of the people of Greece has been stolen from the trucks carrying it to the extent of anywhere from 20 to 35 percent.

When the Subcommittee on Postwar Economic Policy returned from the other side very recently, it recommended, among other things, according to the press, the administration of relief on nonpolitical lines which do not permit the siphoning off of supplies to another country requiring replacement by UNRRA or the United States.

Let me read you just a few statements by our colleague the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. GORDON] made in Detroit on October 11, after his return as a member of that committee. He said, among other things:

I regret to state that UNRRA failed to alleviate the terrible sufferings of the Polish Nation. \* \* \* The supplies UNRRA sends to Poland for the most part are stolen and find their way to the black market where they are sold at prices absolutely inaccessible to the population. A small part of UNRRA supplies is being distributed to the population, but this distribution is used very obviously for political purposes. \* \* \* American representatives have little or nothing to say about what goes on, although nearly all of UNRRA's funds, 72 percent of them, have been contributed by the United States. \* \* \* The most amazing fact remains, however, that UNRRA's activities in Poland became a political weapon and that the population is not being helped by this international organization.

These, Mr. Chairman, are typical of the charges which have come to members of the committee in charge of this bill from many sources. While the Director-General for the most part takes the position that he has no information to confirm the charges, it is extremely difficult for me to escape the conviction that where there is so much smoke there must be some fire.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. RIZLEY. The gentleman from Massachusetts has enumerated many things that have been publicly charged. I have heard it publicly charged that



these commodities were taken and resold instead of being distributed. Is that true?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I understand that commodities are sold wherever there is anybody to purchase them.

Mr. Chairman, I could talk at great length but my time is growing short.

The administrative set-up here in Washington has been referred to. It consists of 1,136 people. One of these is on the rolls at \$14,500; four are on the rolls at \$12,500 or better; five at \$10,500 or better; 15 at \$9,425 or better; 36 at \$8,400 or better; 43 at \$7,375 or better; 96 at \$6,350 or better; 70 at \$5,325 or better; 43 at \$4,750 or better, and so on.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] has referred to the publicity staff of 92 people, 19 of them in the District of Columbia, 36 drawing salaries of \$3,500 a year or better.

I cannot escape the conviction personally, that personnel is not only overpaid but that in many instances it has been both incompetent and of a type to be harmful rather than helpful.

The matter of improper auditing has also been referred to. If the Members will turn to page 23 of the hearings they will find an auditor's report signed by a reputable New York firm under date of July 9, 1945, in which will be found such phrases as "No effective system of internal audit and control," "Inadequate accounting and auditing organization," "Unsatisfactory state of accounting records," "Detailed records generally in state of confusion."

Mr. Chairman, I believe that some improvement has been made in the administration of this organization, but the case is so strong against the administration of UNRRA in the past that, in my opinion, this Congress is more than justified in adopting any reasonable provision designed to assure the proper expenditure of funds made available for relief purposes.

You will find included in the bill in its present form three provisions of this kind; one, placing a time limit when UNRRA shall be cut off; one referring to the furnishing of trade agreements, and export and import statistics periodically to UNRRA; and one, assuring to UNRRA personnel the opportunity of complete observation of operations in their respective countries.

You will find one other provision included in the committee report, referring to the retention of title in heavy equipment. Personally, I think this provision should be in the bill rather than in the report and it may be that other provisions should be included.

I call particular attention in this connection to the final page of the committee report where you will find a letter signed by Secretary Byrnes in which he details six provisions which he characterizes as "provisions which could be included without imposing burdens or responsibilities inappropriate to an international organization." Under leave to extend my remarks, I include the provisions at this point in the RECORD:

#### DRAFT

At the proper place in the provisions making appropriations for UNRRA insert:

"No part of the appropriation herein for carrying out the provisions of the joint reso-

lution of March 24, 1944, entitled 'Joint resolution to enable the United States to participate in the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Organization,' shall be available for that purpose for the relief and rehabilitation of a country subsequent to December 31, 1945, unless and until the President has received from the Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration a certification to the effect that the furnishing by such Administration of relief and rehabilitation supplies and services to the government of such country for the nationals of such country will be made only under agreements between the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and such country or other suitable arrangements providing—

"(1) That all trade agreements and all barter agreements of such country with other nations, together with satisfactory information on all exports from, and imports into, such country, whether for governmental or private account, will be made available to UNRRA.

"(2) That markings on supplies furnished by the Administration which indicate the national source of such supplies will not be changed.

"(3) That at regular periods such country will make available to UNRRA statements of its current financial position, which statements shall set forth in detail all receipts of such country from the sale and from the rental of supplies furnished by the Administration.

"(4) That the Administration, if it determines such a course to be desirable, will be permitted, during the period of its operations in such country, to retain title to all motor transport equipment supplied by the Administration, and will also be permitted to route such equipment and to direct the use of the fuel and lubricants supplied by the Administration.

"(5) That the press of such country will be permitted to publish all statements, relating to the operations of the Administration in such country, made by the administrative head of the Administration's mission in such country;

and, furthermore, that no part of the appropriation shall be used to provide any relief and rehabilitation supplies to be shipped to the receiving countries in Europe later than December 1, 1946, or to the receiving countries in the Far East later than March 1, 1947."

Each of these provisions should be carefully considered with the possibility of including them in the bill.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that reasonable provisions will be included in the bill so that we may have the maximum assurance of the proper expenditure of these funds. I hope that passage of the bill will lead to improved conditions in the administration of UNRRA. I hope, above all, that the \$550,000,000 which is carried in this bill will serve to alleviate what might otherwise prove to be terrible suffering in the coming winter.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. From what the gentleman states I assume he feels that from the standpoint of dollars this is the cheapest way at this particular time to handle the situation. In other words, that the situation over there in Europe is such that we might run into tremendous difficulties which would involve us terribly with other countries unless we make this contribution? Is that the gentleman's position in supporting this bill after listing all of these bad things he has stated?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Personally, I do not care to place myself or to urge that the Nation place itself in the position of cutting off relief at this critical moment, just when winter is coming on. I say that principally from a humanitarian standpoint. I say it also from the standpoint of the national interest, in view of the political anarchy which might well result if relief is denied at this time.

Mr. CRAWFORD. The gentleman has mentioned one other thing in which I am interested, and that is the prospective or the potential request that may follow for additional funds. I believe the gentleman said he would make no commitment as to what his position would be on that. Would the gentleman care to indicate to some of us not too familiar with this how much that request may be?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Generally speaking, it is double the original amount; in other words, each member would be asked to contribute the same amount that it has already contributed. It would involve another \$1,350,000,000 as far as this country is concerned.

Mr. CRAWFORD. That would be for what period?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. UNRRA plans contemplate that its operations shall cease as to all countries except China at the end of the calendar year 1946, and as to China 3 months later, or, say, April 1947. This additional request will presumably be asked for to take care of the estimated period between the termination of funds now to be made available and those dates.

Mr. CRAWFORD. That answers my question.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. O'HARA. I think the gentleman will concede, will he not, that based on the rate of shipments made by UNRRA they can operate until May of 1946 under funds already appropriated?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mathematically the gentleman from New York is absolutely correct. As of September 30, 1945, funds to the extent of \$1,284,000,000 had been made available. Shipments to the extent of \$530,000,000 had been made. If shipments are made at the same rate as heretofore UNRRA could carry on through April.

The answer made by UNRRA is that the rate of shipments must and can be very rapidly stepped up. It estimates 140,000,000 tons for October, 250,000,000 tons for November, and 350,000,000 tons for December.

The value of this estimate is of course open to question.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. D'ALESSANDRO].

(Mr. D'ALESSANDRO asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. D'ALESSANDRO. Mr. Chairman, we are told that the dire need of the populations of the various countries which UNRRA serves is well known. Human misery from starvation, disease, lack of clothing, absence of shelter, and lack of fuel supplies, prevails generally



in the former occupied countries, and distressing conditions will continue for months to come. The need for early action to provide additional funds is acute.

President Truman requested the liquidation of the entire authorization of \$1,350,000,000 of which \$550,000,000 remains unappropriated and unprovided.

Bearing in mind the precepts of our Heavenly Father to feed the hungry and to clothe the naked, I urge the House to adopt this resolution which would deliver ammunition of peace and prevent chaos in these war-torn countries.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. SAVAGE].

(Mr. SAVAGE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SAVAGE. Mr. Chairman, much has been said of Europe's urgent and immediate need for food, coal, and transportation facilities. I am glad to note the average American's willingness to help the peoples of Europe, although a minority will undoubtedly continue to raise noisy protests, crying that America must be fed first.

We know without any doubt that Americans are going to be fed first and that helping Europe this year and probably next is as much a matter of good business sense as it is our human duty. This Government and the people it represents want a peaceful future, with prosperity and security for all peoples. It is now an acknowledged fact that a famine in China has an effect on our own economy similar to breadlines in a major American city. We have learned through the bitter experience of worldwide depression and global war that the seeds of those catastrophes were sown in the economic collapse of Europe following the First World War.

This has been a war of liberation; a war against fascism and its evil threat to civilization. Our armies, together with the armies of our allies, have liberated a grateful Europe. But it will prove a miserable liberation indeed if we have simply smashed the gates of tyranny and oppression to let in final destruction by starvation, disease, and political strife.

We in the United States, in spite of our tragic losses in men and women of the armed forces and the merchant marine, know we have had by far the easiest part of the war in terms of human misery. We have begun reconversion to a peacetime economy with no cities leveled by bombings, no millions of displaced persons, no stacks of human cordwood awaiting the decency of burial. We know the fate of Europe's hungry millions if we do not act quickly.

I know that you have heard many times of the desperate need for food in Europe. You can obtain page after page of statistics on the low-calorie diets of the French, the Belgians, the Dutch, from the Department of Agriculture or the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Let me cite just one example of what this winter means to several European countries, already on

the verge of mass starvation. In the present period the per capita consumption of meat in the United States is 145 to 150 pounds per year. In the United Kingdom it is 94 pounds; France, 17.15 pounds; Netherlands, 28 pounds; Belgium, 14.5 pounds; and in Czechoslovakia, 19.8 pounds. If every citizen in the United States would give up 3 ounces of meat a week, two-thirds of Europe's need for meat could be met. This sacrifice on the part of the American people would still give us a per capita consumption of meat greater than before the war.

I think there is little doubt of our role in helping to ease this crisis in the lives of millions of people who knew the cruelty and mercilessness of the Nazi doctrine before we fully realized its intent of world conquest. The issue then, is not, is there need, or are we to help, but how and when. We must not delay any longer. President Truman has asked the appropriation of \$550,000,000 to continue the job begun by UNRRA. This we must grant without question, and at the same time assure that the money be used quickly for the purchase and transportation of supplies for Europe. If we do postpone this aid, or drown in the endless words of prolonged debate the hopes of millions, we will fail in our basic responsibility to help those who have fought our common battles, to regain their strength, health, and self-reliance.

President Truman made a pledge for the American people when he returned from the Potsdam Conference. He said:

If we let Europe go cold and hungry we may lose some of the foundations of order on which the hoped for world-wide peace must rest. We must help to the limits of our strength. And we will.

This pledge must be kept, but one man, the President of the United States, cannot keep it alone. It is up to the people of this Nation, through their elected representatives, to follow through.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 8 minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois [Mrs. Douglas].

Mrs. DOUGLAS of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, much of the criticism of UNRRA has concerned conditions over which UNRRA has no control. At the start of its life, UNRRA was necessarily the stepchild of the military. Its operations were held up until the Army gave it the green light to proceed and that meant that it only really began to function in April 1945, after the Greek civil war was ended. Since that time it has opened full programs in Greece, Albania, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia with a recent start in Poland and a limited program in Italy. In addition, it has collaborated with the military in the care of displaced persons and has undertaken certain specific functions, such as epidemic control and the distribution of clothing in other countries. It has not functioned more fully in western Europe because these nations with gold reserves preferred to make their own requisitions of supplies. They thought that in this way they would receive more favorable treatment than as one of the many recipients of UNRRA's supplies.

During the first months of its existence, two bottlenecks hampered UNRRA's activities. Those bottlenecks were shipping and supplies. Until VE-day, UNRRA could only get the leavings of the military and often there were few leavings. As an example of one of these bottlenecks, I quote the criticism of my distinguished colleague who visited Greece at the start of its program. He stressed the fact that in a land where transportation was disrupted, UNRRA was trying to function with broken-down trucks which it was not even pretending to repair. What he said was true. All UNRRA had was broken-down trucks. And why? Because the only trucks it was allowed to get were those which the Army did not want, and the only ones which they did not want were those that had broken or were breaking down. Similarly, while UNRRA had put in a requisition months before for spare parts and garage equipment, the requisition was never filled. This is an example of the shortages and bottlenecks which impeded efficient operations in the early months of UNRRA.

With the war over, conditions have changed. Shipping has eased and there are now surpluses. It is ironic that at this point a third limitation is making the continuation of UNRRA uncertain. That limitation is money. UNRRA is now out of funds. Its present supplies will last only till the end of November. If new funds are not voted promptly, the number of ships carrying supplies will fall below schedule by mid-November. There will be no food reaching Europe as cold winter settles in.

At best the winter of 1945-46 will be a grim one. Those who have seen the flattened cities of Europe, realize the housing shortage. Millions will try to survive in buildings which have lost their roofs and their windows. There will be little if any heat in most homes this winter. Moreover, the majority of peoples have worn out their clothes. Cities have been bombed out and the survivors possess only the rags which they wear on their bodies. Added then to the cold and lack of warm clothes and decent shoes, there will be hunger all over Europe. In fact, the peoples of the liberated countries have been hungry for a long time back. They have accumulated food needs, since their official rations before liberation were less than a thousand calories a day, to be supplemented if and when one could buy unrationed foods or foods from the black market. Liberation did not bring abundance. In fact, nowhere in Europe are people eating today what Americans would call adequate diets either in amounts or variety.

We Americans continue to be the best fed people in the world and we eat somewhere between three and four thousand calories a day. Basic rations in Italy are 1,200 calories, chiefly starch foods, supplemented by perhaps 400 calories of ration-free foods. The situation is similar in Greece and Czechoslovakia but probably worse in the Balkans and certainly worse in Austria and Poland. The results can be seen in the mounting figures of infant mortality and in those diseases which stem from malnutrition, such as tuberculosis and rickets.



So far UNRRA has prevented widespread starvation in Greece and in the Balkans. If its meager rations are cut off or delayed, starvation will grow, and so, perhaps, will social chaos. As General Eisenhower told us, "Without food, there can be no peace."

Certainly epidemics will sweep the devastated areas if UNRRA pauses in its work. Here we have one activity in which all of us must be concerned, even from a purely selfish point of view. We cannot hope to confine disease to devastated regions, for germs do not respect boundary lines.

So far it has been a miracle that no serious epidemic has broken out, like Spanish influenza, which followed the last war. UNRRA has played an important part in controlling pestilence. In China it is fighting cholera and in Europe it has done important work checking such plagues as typhus, with the miracle-working DDT. It has sprayed DDT by planes over malaria-breeding swamps in Italy and in Greece, where the enemy had mined and flooded fields. UNRRA's supplementary feeding programs have been the best preventive against the rising tide of tuberculosis which has made particular inroads among the displaced persons and the undernourished children of Europe.

Because of limited funds, as well as the wish to use responsible local people, UNRRA always works through local agencies. In Naples I saw an orphanage, run by nuns, where UNRRA supplies the food. In Rome and Naples I visited schools where UNRRA furnishes the noonday meal, and I called at distributing centers where supplementary rations are given to those with special food deficiencies. In Athens I inspected a pre-ventorium for youngsters threatened with tuberculosis. In all of these cities I called at warehouses where clothes from the Henry Kaiser drive are received. I also saw some large sewing projects, one of them staffed by women from a displaced persons camp, where these American clothes are repaired and sorted for distribution.

In Germany and Italy I visited many camps for displaced persons. UNRRA will shortly carry the chief responsibility for these people. It has always shared in this work. While the Army has provided food, transport, and security, UNRRA has met other needs. It has screened arrivals to weed out Nazis trying to escape Germany. It has made contact with the land to which the arrival wants to go and it has prevented the spread of disease with its health program of delousing, inoculations, baths, and often the first clean clothes the people have seen in months. It has cared for the sick and helpless. It has started nurseries and classes for children. Many youngsters have become warped through persecution and there is a real job to do in taming them.

An organization is no better than those who staff it. When UNRRA was launched there was a serious manpower shortage and too often UNRRA was handicapped in personnel, as in supplies. This handicap is also lifting since VJ-day and the staff has greatly improved. Being an international institution, the

personnel is also international. It has been charged—and I fear correctly at times—that some of the personnel has allowed UNRRA to be used for political purposes. All supporters of UNRRA want to safeguard it from any such misuse. I believe, however, that amendments at this time are not the proper remedy. In the first place, we have committed ourselves to the initial assessment and any amendments now might delay the urgent program.

Moreover, since UNRRA is an international organization, the method for changing or strengthening the rules should not be imposed unilaterally. We should instruct our representative to propose the substance of whatever amendment we desire, to the governing body of UNRRA. That is the form of procedure prescribed by this organization in which we hold membership. The central committee can make policy decisions on short notice. And we can be sure that our proposals will carry great weight. They always have. As an example, at the London conference this year there were two main issues and the United States was spokesmen in each case of the view which finally prevailed, as against the views of Russia, it so happened, or some nation in her zone of influence. The two issues were the extension of a full program to Italy and Austria and the continuing care of displaced persons who did not want to be returned to Poland, the Balkans, or Baltic region.

I believe there are reasons other than altruism why we must insure UNRRA's success. We won the war at great cost, but we can throw away the victory if we do not see that an orderly world emerges from the destruction. The war, thank God, was not fought in our land, but where it was fought there is ruin, hunger, and desperation. If we abandon these recently liberated peoples before their normal economies are functioning again, we deliver them in a sense to the leaders of violence and revolution.

There is one more reason why UNRRA should succeed. It is the first peacetime venture of the United Nations. If the members cannot cooperate on a temporary, humanitarian project, how can we hope to cooperate on more controversial and permanent plans? We must prove that the United Nations is not just a remote institution which concerns itself with international law and pronounced platitudes on peace. We can prove that the member nations see first things first and minister in practical ways to desperate people. Before men can cooperate politically they must have bread, shelter, clothes, and medical care. By meeting elemental needs, the United Nations can save the lives of millions, undermine the pull of violent nationalisms which emerge like fascism after every war, and, equally important, they can channelize to themselves the loyalties of men throughout the world.

(Mrs. DOUGLAS of Illinois asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Eighty-seven Members are present; not a quorum. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 184]

Adams	Fuller	Mundt
Andersen,	Gardner	Norton
H. Carl	Gibson	Peterson, Ga.
Andrews, N. Y.	Gillie	Ploeser
Arends	Gore	Plumley
Barrett, Pa.	Gorski	Rains
Bates, Ky.	Granahan	Robinson, Utah
Bell	Griffiths	Robison, Ky.
Boykin	Hand	Roe, Md.
Brehm	Harness, Ind.	Rogers, Fla.
Buckley	Hart	Russell
Bunker	Hébert	Sabath
Byrne, N. Y.	Heffernan	Simpson, Pa.
Campbell	Hill	Snyder
Cannon, Mo.	Hope	Starkey
Carlson	Jarman	Summers, Tex.
Celler	Jonkman	Tarver
Chelf	Kee	Taylor
Cunningham	Keefe	Thomas, Tex.
Curley	Kerr	Thomason
Dawson	Kilburn	Vursell
Dickstein	King	Weiss
Dingell	LaFollette	White
Drewry	Landis	Wilson
Durham	Larcade	Winstead
Eaton	Madden	Winter
Eberharter	Maloney	Wolcott
Elliott	Mansfield, Tex.	Wolfenden, Pa.
Elston	Morrow	Woodruff, Mich.
Flannagan	Morgan	
Fogarty	Morrison	
Folger	Mott	

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. COOPER] having assumed the chair, Mr. SPARKMAN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration House Joint Resolution 266, and finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be called, when 339 Members responded to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Committee will resume its sitting.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, before I address myself to some items in the pending joint resolution, I want to pay testimony to a Member of this House to whom I believe the Congress and the country owe a deep debt of gratitude. I refer to the gentleman from Massachusetts, the Honorable CHRISTIAN A. HERTER. On his own responsibility and by the request of UNRRA, he went overseas this summer and attended the London conference of UNRRA. He made an investigation of its various functions in different countries. He did not ask for the job, but he did assume the responsibility when it was tendered to him, and then returned and made what I esteem to be a human and a critical and a constructive report. He made that report to the House and also appeared before the Subcommittee on Appropriations. I think it was very illuminating, and I can think of no finer testimony to our colleague, the gentleman from Massachusetts, CHRIS HERTER, than that which appears on the very last page of these hearings. There is a memorandum by the Secretary of State which is addressed to the chairman of the House Appropriations Committee.



In that memorandum the Secretary of State looked with favor upon five of the great number of recommendations made by the gentleman from Massachusetts. I can think of no finer testimony and I can think of no greater service to the country and to the Congress. I do believe this House owes the gentleman from Massachusetts, CHRIS HERTER, a debt of gratitude for the job he did this summer in connection with the very thing which is before us at the present time.

I think it is an appropriate time to summarize what has been said and what the situation is at the moment. You may recall that UNRRA was approved in 1943. The first appropriation was made in 1944. We gave them \$450,000,000 cash. We authorized \$200,000,000 in lend-lease transfers and \$150,000,000 in transfers from the military. The total was \$800,000,000. There remained then out of the total authorization of \$1,350,000,000 the sum of \$550,000,000. That is the sum reported in the present bill. Frankly, I am going to vote for the bill. Yet I recognize we are confronted with something of a dilemma. Manifestly, one does not like to spend \$550,000,000 of the people's money when you know very well there has been so much inefficiency in this organization. It has a personnel in excess of 8,000 people. It has 1,136 people up here on Connecticut Avenue near Dupont Circle and in other buildings in Washington. It has 939 people in the London office. Out of the 14 key positions in the London office, only 1 is an American. Now the odd part of it is that it is our money in large part that is being expended.

Seventy-two cents out of every dollar appropriated or spent by UNRRA is American money. We put up about \$1,350,000,000 plus administrative expenses, and the rest of the countries put up the difference between that and \$1,876,000,000. So we pay 72 percent and 43 other nations pay the remaining 28 percent. In other words, we pay 2½ times as much as all of the other nations in the world. Furthermore, we are not a suppliant nation—thank God. We are willing to do it. I am confident that our people and the Congress want to do their full share to relieve distress. The only thing we ask is that it be an efficient operation; that is all. Certainly it has not been efficient. It has been top heavy in personnel. I indicated on another occasion, Governor Lehman sat in my office in June and told me from his own lips that there were 1,500 UNRRA personnel at Grande Ville, France, who were drawing pay, subsistence, and rations, and who were doing nothing. When I said, "Why is it?" he said, "We are not getting co-operation from the military." It is an unhappy condition in an organization that will camp 1,500 people in a little town in France and not know in advance whether they are going to get cooperation from the military authorities. That is a rather amazing thing. But I am not going to worry you with a long harangue here over the past inefficiencies of UNRRA.

I am willing to admit there has been an improvement. They have in the Washington office today a commander from the British Navy. He is an Australian by

birth. His name is Commander Jackson. He is a fine gentleman and a pretty good businessman. I think under his guidance and by his efforts there has been measurable improvement in the administrative techniques of UNRRA, but we still have a long way to go.

The question has been raised from time to time that perhaps this function ought to be transferred to some other more efficient agency, such as the Red Cross, for example. The story is simply this. This is November. In some of the countries that lie in northern latitudes in Europe, winter is about on the threshold. You cannot make the transition today to the military. You cannot make the transition to the American Red Cross. For then there would be a great deal of confusion at the very moment when distress, hunger, cold, and privation and destitution will be upon those countries. I think we recognize our human responsibilities under this program into which we entered so freely with the other countries of the world.

But does it mean we have to perpetuate inefficiency? Does it mean we have to perpetuate black market operations and pilferage? Does it mean we have to perpetuate waste and extravagance? There has been plenty of it. There has been mention made here today about black market operations. You could travel down in the market sections of Athens and in the stores you could find fancy Westmont hams packed by American packers. You could find tall cans of Alaska red salmon packed by American packers. How did they get there? It was pilfered in some cases; in other cases it was stolen by the ELAS, which is the actionist group in Greece, who would go into a town after the UNRRA trucks had been there and take their one-third or more, use what they needed, and then sell the balance in the black markets in Greece. All that is past, however. I only ask that it be efficient operation. To that end there has been written into the proposal that is before us today a number of limitations. You will find them on pages 2 and 3. In the first place, we put in a time limit to the effect that goods shall not be shipped after December 31, 1946, except in the case of China, where we made it March 31, 1947. We ought to know whether this is going to be an international WPA or not. Some of the folks who have an occupational complex in a good many of these countries, because their countries were occupied by alien armies for a long time, are willing to sit down in the boat and rest on the oars. What they need is to go in for a little self-help, with some aid and sustenance from us. But let us never permit them to get in the habit of mind where they shall look to the great occidental country in the Western Hemisphere for a continuous flow of relief goods. Do not forget that when Governor Lehman was before us he said, "I will be back pretty soon and I will ask for more money. I will ask for another \$1,300,000,000," which is the equivalent of the first authorization.

What we do now is important in being sure that there is an efficient administrative organism so that if more money is appropriated out of the Public Treasury

of this country it will go where it belongs, to the actual relief of the needy and distressed. So we put in a time limit for purposes of better control and direction of the relief operation. These dates will carry beyond the next harvest. The time limit is, therefore, adequate.

There is another reason why that limitation is there. We want to be sure that this does not become a great bottomless barrel for the diversion of relief and rehabilitation supplies for the sustenance of armies or political groups in Europe. I suggest you read on page 194 of the hearings a letter that was written to me by an officer in the United States Navy. He was on duty at Trieste. It was a good long letter and very current. It was dated October 3 and reached me about October 12. It is a very revealing business, and I suggest that you read it, because there he makes special point of the fact that there is no assurance that these supplies, intended for distressed, weary, and destitute people, are getting to them. His letter indicates how casual and indifferent many of the investigations and inspections were and there is abundant reason to believe that supplies intended for the needy have been diverted to other purposes.

I am not going to stand idly by and see one nickel's worth of supplies from this country go to sustain a single soldier in Tito's army. That is why we inserted still another limitation. You will find it on page 3, "Facilities, credentials, and documents ought to be provided for UNRRA personnel so that they can make inspections and investigations." They have got to know. How else can we determine that the purposes and objectives of UNRRA are being properly effectuated?

At this point let me digress for a moment to allude to an amendment which I am going to offer. I think we must go further than we have gone here. I think the sunlight of publicity has got to shine in on this thing. So, at the appropriate time, I am going to offer this amendment. It was suggested by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HERTER]. In a different form it was offered by me in the full committee yesterday, and it was defeated by a vote of 16 to 15. I do not believe it is telling tales out of school to say that that amendment was defeated by one vote. But I will offer it on the floor. It will be offered on page 3. It will be to the effect that these supplies will be contingent upon this condition, along with others:

That the President has indicated to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration that he deems satisfactory arrangements have been made for the properly accredited representatives of the American press to observe and report without censorship on the distribution and utilization of relief and rehabilitation supplies and services furnished for such country.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. KNUTSON. I have been told that in the Balkans and in Poland all relief must be made through Russian hands.

Mr. DIRKSEN. It is an open-and-shut matter. If the gentleman will just look at the hearings, that the chief of mis-



sion for Yugoslavia is a citizen of the Soviet Union; the chief of mission in Czechoslovakia is a citizen of the Soviet Union. At one time they had a chief by the name of Michael Mimshikov who was handling this matter in Poland. I think he was under fire. Since that time he left the job, perhaps by request, and now Polish relief is being administered by somebody else.

I am glad the gentleman from Minnesota brought up this point, however, because it does give a special point to the thing that I want to say. How are we to know that these supplies go to the needy people without observing them? How do we know that they are not going to be diverted for political or military reasons and purposes? The only way to be sure is, first, to get inspection, and, second, to let the light of day shine in. Somebody said that with the language that is in the bill at the present time you do not need any publicity. Let us examine it for a moment. Suppose an investigator goes to the chief of mission in Yugoslavia and says: "These goods in our opinion have been diverted for a purpose that was not intended." He may not be in sympathy with any disclosure of the kind and he may say: "Oh, that is perfectly all right." I contend that if the American people are going to put up 72 percent of the money then the American taxpayer is entitled to know how the money is expended and what happens to the goods, whether they reach the objective that is intended under the basic act and under this arrangement with 43 other nations.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. Does not the gentleman believe that until the people of Yugoslavia are given free and unfettered elections Tito and his cohorts will continue to control every item of relief that is sent into that country?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I think the query the gentleman raises is very fundamental, and I shall answer him. You have heard it said here today that we must do nothing to stand in the way of relieving distress, and I shall be the last to stand in the way; but, Mr. Chairman, I am not unmindful of the fact that there are about 300,000 or more American GI's who are slumbering in eternal sleep in all the corners of the earth who will not come back because they became sacrifices upon the altar of freedom. When we were groping around a few years ago to get our bearings suddenly there came this great challenging crusade that these youngsters were fighting in the cause of the "four freedoms." I have heard a thousand GI's mention it because it is the one thing that struck home to the consciousness when you asked them why they were engaged in this great struggle. And so we have been pleased to think we have been doing something in the interest of freedom in all the corners of the earth. Now, then, if that be true, why can we not be consistent in this thing and use every instrumentality and every weapon at our command, whether it is a bank loan or whether it is a credit or whether it is relief, for the purpose of carrying out and spelling out the basic

pattern for which so many young GI's have gone down to the dreamless dust and will never come back? I say to you it will be a horrible mockery if we leave the Balkans closed up. If these countries that are suppliants for relief upon our own thresholds are willing to take our bread and supplies but are not willing to permit American press representatives to come in and tell the story of this relief and rehabilitation operation, something is wrong. It is in line, I think, with the President's Navy Day address—you remember it, you remember his 12 points. He said the world is not perfect but we must go on in the direction of the objective of freedom.

Is it asking too much to insist that accredited representatives of the United States press be permitted to enter the countries to whom UNRRA supplies are shipped so that they may observe and without censorship or obstruction report to the American people what supplies have been received, the mechanics of distribution, whether it is an efficient operation, whether said supplies are in good order and meet the particular needs of such an area, whether the quality and nourishment value is all that it should be, whether such supplies are being effectively used, and to what extent the quantity of supplies meets the need which has been described to us?

Unless the authorities in recipient countries have something to hide and conceal from the American people, can you see any reason why there should be opposition to this kind of an arrangement?

The objections which have heretofore been raised are highly academic and legalistic. But this is, after all, a problem in common sense and common morals. If there is nothing to conceal from the country which so tangibly shows its appreciation of the relief problem by assuming 72 percent of the financial burden, then there can be no objection whatsoever to the amendment which I shall propose when the bill is read under the 5-minute rule.

Here, then, is a splendid chance; here is one of the great instrumentalities, one of the great weapons that we have at hand in order to spell out in a small way a little more of this whole fabric of freedom.

I am going to press that amendment upon your good and gracious attention in the hope you will agree that our press representatives may go in and tell the story. I do not ask that the whole lid be taken off and that they be permitted to pry into all the affairs of a country overseas and write anything they want; but I do believe that the American people are entitled to have their newspapermen go over there after the President has been satisfied they can enter, and send their uncensored dispatches back to the United States of America so that the 130,000,000 people who are footing most of the bill may find out what is being done with the money that this very Congress taxes out of them every day of the 365 days of the year.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. I agree with a great many things which the gentleman has said and inferred with respect to the conduct of Russia in certain countries of Europe, because I had the opportunity to observe that myself. Our country should try to do something to counteract the manipulations of the Russians. But would the gentleman punish, for instance, the poor people of Poland who have nothing to say or who have been helpless and defenseless against the Russians for the things Russia is doing to Poland?

Mr. DIRKSEN. The gentleman forgets that Poland has a type of government of its own, even though it is provisional.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. The gentleman knows that the people of Poland have had nothing to say, really, about the form of government they now have.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is an interesting confession, I may say, and I am glad to hear it.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. I am definite about that.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The fact of the matter is they have a provisional government of a kind. If they want to starve their own people, if they want to get along without fuel, without bread, without clothing, and run them into the very gutter of destitution this winter, that becomes their primary responsibility and not ours.

The heart of America is open, it is openhanded and generous, and we are willing to do this thing, but cooperation is a two-way street and somebody else besides us must be a little tolerant and forbearing. May I add this thought: The authorities in any distressed country who would rather see their people starve or go without fuel or clothing rather than permit the press to enter and freely report upon the operations of this international relief organization would not be above diverting such supplies for purposes that were not intended in the UNRRA agreement. Would anyone quarrel with that inference?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 17 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to address myself very briefly to proposed amendments to the UNRRA bill—particularly the so-called press amendments—and then I would like to read to the Committee of the Whole a letter I have received today from Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, the Director General of UNRRA, in which he expresses in a very direct and straight-forward way his apprehension over the probable harmful and disruptive effect that amendment would have in the administration of relief to the starving people of the Old World.

As I sense the situation, there is substantial unanimity of sentiment in this body in respect to the amount to be appropriated to UNRRA. All, or virtually all, of our Members on both sides of the aisle are ready to vote for the Budget estimate, \$550,000,000, which will exhaust the full amount of the legislative authorization. The only differences that will arise, apparently, will be over the



strings that will be tied to the administration of the relief funds.

I understand that various limiting amendments have been prepared or are in process of incubation. The most outstanding proposed amendment that has been made public in textual form, as far as I am aware, is one which provides that before any country can become the beneficiary of UNRRA relief funds it must be shown that such country shall and actually does permit the accredited representatives of the press of any member government to enter such country and to observe and report without censorship the operations of UNRRA, including the distribution and utilization of relief and rehabilitation supplies and services furnished under said UNRRA agreement." I assume that this amendment and probably others on the same subject will be offered in the House.

No one holds in higher esteem than I do the tremendously able gentleman who sponsored this amendment in the Appropriations Committee. I know that there is no kinder-hearted man in Congress than he is, and I wonder whether he has thought about the full implications of his proposal. Are we to decree in this legislation that a little child dying of malnutrition in Yugoslavia shall be denied milk by UNRRA because the Government of Yugoslavia is opposed to a free press? Having been brought up in the arms of the press, I yield to no one in my zeal for freedom of the press, but I cannot agree that there is any justification in denying food to starving people because their governments do not recognize and pay the same reverence to freedom of the press that we do. The starving Yugoslav children are not to blame because the press is not free in their country. They have had nothing to do with it, and they should not be penalized on account of it. All they know is that they are terribly hungry and they are crying for help. Let us not, I pray you, adopt restrictive amendments to this bill that will mean death to their hopes. If we adopt these amendments and the government of Yugoslavia—I use that country merely as an example—refuses to back down and admit representatives of the press, what then? In that event no food will go into Yugoslavia to relieve the starving; no clothing will go in to clothe the naked. Thousands upon thousands of people will perish simply because Yugoslavian officials do not recognize one of the institutions of freedom which we cherish—freedom of the press—although they have never enjoyed it and they hardly know the meaning of the term.

We should remember that this is a bill for the relief of human suffering. Our paramount duty is to get food to hungry mouths in as quick and direct a manner as possible. Let us not commit the unpardonable mistake of making our relief dependent upon the reform of political governing bodies. If we do that, millions of starving people whom we would like to help, will die before we can get around to them. Granting that the ruling officials of these stricken countries are as bad as they are said to be, our concern should be for the starving and naked people who right now

need our help more than they need anything else in all the world, and we should not make our relief contingent upon reforming political systems.

Many of these small countries are unfriendly with each other, due to age-old animosities. Under the proposed amendment a stricken nation could not obtain food from the United States until it agrees to open its boundaries to the representatives of the press of 44 nations, some of whom are more or less unfriendly, and permit them to come in and pry around. The stricken nation probably would not agree to this condition and meanwhile its poor starving people would suffer and die.

We have a right, of course, to apply any restrictions to the UNRRA appropriation that we desire to apply, for it is the money of the American people, and we Members of the Congress are trustees of the people in voting this beneficence and in determining the conditions on which it shall be granted. We do not actually have to vote any appropriation at all. But as citizens of a Christian land our sense of duty to our Maker, the Father of us all, is not going to permit us to sit idle while human beings suffer the awful pangs of hunger and starvation in other lands. If we are going to relieve these poor people let us do so ungrudgingly and in the most effective way. So what we do let us, I beseech you, do graciously, without any strings and restrictions that would defeat the great humanitarian purpose we are seeking to achieve.

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman was a witness before our subcommittee several days in succession. No witness who ever appeared before us was more frank and honest. He gave every evidence not only of a great heart but a great mind. His exposition of the splendid humanitarian conception known as UNRRA and its function in relieving the distress of the world was most illuminating and inspiring. He pointed out to us the gamut of possibilities of this great human agency, as well as the dangers that beset it, and among the dangers he specifically mentioned the possibility of such restrictive amendments being adopted by this House as will lead all of the other contributing countries to adopt similar restrictions on the use of their contributions, thus causing the entire organization to bog down in a morass of politics, to the final and complete frustration of all of the fine purposes of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

I shall now close my remarks by reading to the committee the letter I received today from Governor Lehman in response to my request for his opinion on the effect of restrictive amendments, notably the so-called press amendment. His letter is as follows:

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF  
AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION,  
Washington, D. C., October 30, 1945.  
Hon. LOUIS LUDLOW,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN LUDLOW: You have asked me to comment on certain amendments which have been proposed for incorporation in the appropriation legislation for UNRRA now before the House Appropria-

tions Committee. These amendments would make the use of the appropriated funds dependent upon a certification by the Director General of UNRRA that countries receiving UNRRA relief have agreed to certain conditions, including, for example, the admission of foreign-press representatives.

You know, I am sure, that I am heartily in favor of and have always fought for the fullest freedom of the press. The presence of correspondents in all the countries which UNRRA is aiding and the complete reporting by them of the progress of our programs would be welcomed by us. Without doubt, many of the misunderstandings of UNRRA's operations would have been avoided if this had been possible in the past.

I feel, however, that the method of attaining this and other objectives embodied in the proposed amendments is inappropriate. It is inconsistent with the conception that the policies which UNRRA is to apply in bringing relief to the devastated members of the United Nations are to be determined by the United Nations. The governing bodies of UNRRA, its council and central committee, have been meeting at intervals for 2 years, and have laid down in a series of resolutions, now numbering over 80, the policies to be followed by the Administration. These resolutions are adopted after full discussion in which all possible different national points of view can be considered. This, to my mind, is the appropriate procedure for determining UNRRA policy. The United States has taken the lead in the adoption of this international method of dealing with the relief problem, and it would be unfortunate if it were now the first to break away from it.

Of course, the United States has every right to determine whether it will participate in operations of UNRRA carried out in accordance with the instructions given to the Administration by its governing bodies. But the method proposed to be followed by these amendments could lead to disruption of the authority of those bodies by inviting other nations to attach all sorts of conditions to their contributions. As a result, the Administration would no longer be governed by an international organ, but by a series of bilateral arrangements with its various member governments. Also as a result, many of the conditions which would thus be imposed might well be inconsistent and so present insurmountable obstacles to the primary task of bringing aid to the victims of the war.

For these reasons I should consider it undesirable that the proposed amendments be adopted.

I may add that some of the amendments would impose upon UNRRA administrative burdens which it could not hope to carry and which might interfere with its primary relief task. UNRRA, for example, is not equipped to determine whether a press representative has been properly admitted to or excluded from one of its recipient countries. In view of the well-known differences of opinion as to what is the appropriate degree of freedom for reporting, UNRRA might well find itself spending a large part of its time investigating complaints regarding treatment of correspondents instead of on relief to the needy. For these reasons I said in the hearings before the House Committee on Appropriations:

"I should take the view that, since these are conditions imposed by the United States Government on its contribution, I would look to the Department of State, as representing the United States Government, to take responsibility for withholding funds for the relief of any country in the event of a breach of these conditions."

Speaking now simply as an American citizen, I believe that it would be unwise to use the American contribution to relief to attain certain American political objectives, however desirable. If relief fails to come to mil-



lions of destitute in Europe or the Far East because one or more of the conditions of the proposed amendments have not been met, America's good name will inevitably suffer. No matter how undesirable one may consider some recipient government's press policy to be, I do not think the American people would wish to use the threat of starvation to attempt to change it.

Sincerely yours,

HERBERT H. LEHMAN,  
*Director General.*

Speaking as one Member of Congress, I am going to stand by Governor Lehman in this matter. I am not going to vote to hamstring him when he is earnestly and conscientiously trying to do the biggest relief job in the history of the world.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SPRINGER].

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, this joint resolution, now before the House, which provides for the appropriation of the additional sum of \$550,000,000 for the portion allocated to our Nation for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, is causing me considerable worry and distress as we approach the time when the vote is taken. I am confident I am not alone in my misgivings upon this subject, because many other Members in this body are also distressed over the consideration of this subject. My distress is occasioned by reason of the fact that in the event this huge sum of money is appropriated to UNRRA, as proposed, that will make the staggering sum of \$1,350,000,000 that the United States of America has given for the purposes of UNRRA. We have participated to a large extent in World War II, in that we have provided a huge Army, and a great Navy, both of which have made noteworthy contributions to our signal victory. Not only that vast participation, which was accomplished at our own cost and expense, but we have contributed by and through Lease-Lend some \$42,000,000,000 or more, which was used to aid foreign nations to finance their war effort—and we contributed planes, tanks, and guns—we gave ammunition and food—we have been the gracious and the generous Nation among them all, even to a fault which will, in the end, react to our very great disadvantage. That is in the past. Now, we are asked, again, to make a further contribution to aid those countries.

Mr. Chairman, when we scan the report, now submitted with this joint resolution, we find that the United States of America will have contributed the vast sum of \$1,350,000,000 to UNRRA, if and when the sum provided in this measure is appropriated for that purpose, while the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will only contribute the sum of \$1,750,000. Russia is a very wealthy nation, yet we are making a contribution almost 800 times the amount Russia is giving for this particular purpose. England, also a great and powerful nation, is giving a sum total of \$322,400,000 for this purported relief work. As usual, our country is called upon, and those in power have made commitments to yield to that demand made by foreign countries, to give the lion's share of the relief assistance, as well as the aid which

was given for the prosecution of the war. We are made the dupes in this entire affair, and the tragic recollection is that those in this administration, and those in charge of our foreign affairs, are ready and willing to give anything and everything to some foreign country, and let our own people, our aged, or laborers, our businessmen and our farmers pay the bill, and then to shift for themselves as best they can. That is a policy to which I cannot subscribe. It is true that we have an obligation, and a sacred duty, to prevent starvation where that is possible; we want to meet that challenge, and we will meet it. Yet we have people in our own country who are in want, and we have starvation with us—we have in this great Nation distress of every kind—and I wonder how we can meet our own country-wide obligations, when the taxpayer is sapped of almost everything he has, to take care of a kindred situation in foreign countries. While our people are working at top speed, following the close of the war, and the people of foreign countries, in many nations, have sat down and they are awaiting relief from some other source, and that source is largely this Nation. As long as we give the hand-outs, just that long will those nations await the next distribution. It is time that those countries go to work and cease quarreling and preparing to fight another war.

Mr. Chairman, in this agency, UNRRA, it has been reported that practically the entire administration of it comes from London, England, where the offices are located that direct this relief. Many stirring reports have come respecting the maladministration of this agency. One report came to me, from one of those in the management of UNRRA in foreign countries, that the whole agency was not right—that it was not operated upon a sound basis—and that the entire set-up is no good. From this same source came the report that this agency should be entirely abolished and forgotten as quickly as possible. That report indicated that the money was squandered for needless purposes, and that it did not reach the people for whom it was intended. So many jobs have been created, and so many people have been placed upon the pay roll, that much of the money which should otherwise be available for the poor and the needy is recklessly used and foolishly employed. Black markets have sprung up, in many places, and that a large portion of the available food and supplies have found their way into those unauthorized and illegal places. The administration of this agency, and these funds, is very poor, and that can be confirmed from many and various sources. This money which we grant to this agency belongs to the people of this country. They have earned it by the sweat of the brow, and they have made the contribution to our Government—thinking, of course, that their money was correctly used and properly allocated for the needy and the poor. It is a sad commentary to visualize that such is not the case. But that waste, squandering, and misplacement of funds occur, and no one in the agency, and no one in our own Govern-

ment, appears to try to stop that debauchery of our money so contributed.

Mr. Chairman, the people of our own country are now wondering when the end will come to the waste, extravagance and squandering of their money. If such heavy drains as this one are to be continued in the future, then there is no possible chance for our country to recover, or to survive. With a debt, following this war, of some \$300,000,000,000 or more, and with further and greater demands made for more, and even more, money for the many and various projects presented, all of which will leave us in a state of financial collapse, while other nations will recover from their rather small obligations, which are much smaller than our own, and then we wonder what the end will be.

Today we are facing this issue. It is my hope that our Nation will survive—but there come the times when many despair, because the opportunity to go forward and survive are completely taken away. Yes; we will survive—but the pull will be a tough one, and every measure of this character is simply making it a harder and a tougher pull to make it.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HERTER].

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Chairman, at the outset I want to convey my humble thanks to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], who made very kind remarks about the report which I had the honor to make to this House on October 10 in connection with a visit that I paid to Europe, where I spent the greater part of my time investigating the actual operations of UNRRA. There was one thing in connection with what he said that I would like to correct. I went to Europe to attend a meeting of the third council of UNRRA at the suggestion of our former colleague, Mr. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture. I was appointed as a delegate to that meeting by the Department of State. When I returned I asked the Secretary of Agriculture if he wished me to make a formal report to him of my findings. He said: "No. Make your report to the House." It was for that reason that I reported very fully with respect to my findings on October 10, and I am not going to cover the ground again which I covered at that time. However, I do want to address myself for a few moments to certain of the amendments which have been adopted by the committee in the bill that is now before us and to certain of the amendments which will be offered tomorrow when the bill is open for amendment.

The one to which I want to address myself first is the one offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], which has to do with the press and reporting by the press on the distribution and the entire operation of relief.

That amendment was also referred to by the last speaker, who seemed to feel that it lay outside the proper scope of this bill; that there might be some embarrassment to member governments or to recipient governments if that amendment were adopted.

I think it is only fair to make the situation entirely clear with respect to the



effect of that amendment. In the first place, the amendment as offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] would put on the President of the United States the responsibility of certifying to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration that members of the American press could view freely the operations of this great relief organization. That responsibility the President of the United States and the State Department have already assumed with respect to the countries in which UNRRA is operating. I can certify to the fact that today in Poland, in Czechoslovakia, and in Yugoslavia the members of the American press are allowed to enter freely, and within the very limited facilities of transportation, are allowed to travel freely and report without censorship.

Who, then, would this amendment affect? It seems to me it is very little realized by the Members of the House that Russia has applied for relief. The Central Soviet Government in Moscow first applied for \$700,000,000 worth of relief. At a later date, when the Soviet Government realized that, in order to qualify as did other nations for this relief, it must submit a financial statement to show whether or not it was able to pay the cost of relief itself, and must likewise sign an agreement to allow a relief commission to enter the country, it changed its tactics. I am not now saying this in criticism of Russia in any way. Instead of applying for relief through the central government, the governments of White Russia and of the Ukraine, posing as independent nations, made application for relief. They had been admitted at San Francisco to the United Nations Organization in order to give Russia three votes at that Conference.

They were therefore recognized as separate governments and were admitted to the UNRRA organization. It has now been agreed that they should become recipients of some \$250,000,000 worth of relief. That relief is now being scheduled by the UNRRA organization. Some \$40,000,000 worth of foodstuffs have already been applied for to the Combined Food Board for those areas of Russia, and yet to my knowledge not a living human being from the UNRRA organization or from the American press has ever been within either of those two Soviet republics to ascertain what the need is or even to draw up the standard type of agreement which UNRRA always draws up with a recipient country. These two sections of Russia have undoubtedly suffered greatly as a result of German occupancy but as I said little is known about them. This amendment would in effect apply principally to these republics. Also it seems to me that in our over-all relationship with Russia this question of being able to observe what is happening from the point of view of the distribution of relief supplies on the part of the American people and the other allied nations of the UNRRA organization is of paramount importance. We are all suffering from doubts, suspicions, and misunderstandings in our relations with Russia. That is probably the greatest cloud that is hanging over the head of the world today; the cloud of

suspicion and distrust as between the two most powerful military nations of the world. To my mind any step we can take which will lift the curtain, which will let light in on the operations in Russia, and let them see that what we are doing is being done in good faith will restore confidence and make a very real contribution in the over-all picture.

Also, this amendment as I say does not put any burden on the relief organization as such, it does not require Governor Lehman or the relief organization to negotiate; it requires the President to do the negotiating which he through the Secretary of State has already successfully done in the case of Poland, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia thereby letting daylight into those countries, much to the benefit of all the nations concerned.

This amendment to my mind should definitely be passed and become a requirement of the continued or even the beginning of operations in those particular sections of Russia. With respect to the other amendments that have been offered, as has already been pointed out, at the very end of the printed hearings as they have been distributed, Mr. Byrnes, the Secretary of State, has offered a draft which contains a number of amendments which he feels would not be burdensome amendments on UNRRA. They are identical with those which I offered to the committee some 2 weeks ago; and while some of them have been incorporated in the bill itself there are one or two which I think would be helpful and they will be offered tomorrow when the bill is read for amendment.

The purpose of every one of these amendments is to be constructive. I came back from viewing the operations of this tremendous organization with a feeling that while there were many things open to criticism both in its past operations and in its present operations, nevertheless it was performing a task of such importance, of such magnitude, that we had no alternative either from a humanitarian point of view or from the point of view of our own self-interest but to continue to support it and then to lend whatever influence we have toward making it a better operating medium. The only purpose of these amendments is to perform the latter function. There is not any desire to obstruct; there is every desire to help with these amendments to carry out the fundamental purpose of UNRRA, namely, to distribute relief without regard to race, religion, or political affiliation.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FLOOD].

(Mr. FLOOD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of the proposed UNRRA legislation, and I will vote for this appropriation. It is important to remember that a sense of honor must remain paramount in the hearts and minds of the people of the leading nation in the world today—the citizens of the United States of America. It is important to realize that UNRRA is not an American organization.

It is rather, an international organization in which the United States of America participates with the other member nations. Most needs of the liberated countries can and will be met from indigenous resources, but only after they receive the relief and rehabilitation supplies needed from abroad to start the wheels of industry and agriculture turning again.

UNRRA has been subject to the same scurrilous attacks and vicious spreading of false rumors that was characteristic of the attack made by certain elements in the early days of lend-lease. Each of these rumors has been tracked down and found to be without merit. This fact versus fiction story unmasked the detractors of the great lend-lease program and now UNRRA finds it necessary to denounce the same traducers and give the lie to these wishers of evil and these doers of harm.

Among the many false charges made against UNRRA are those directed against its finances. The financial program under which UNRRA operates recommends that each uninvaded country contribute to UNRRA an amount equivalent to 1 percent of its national income for the year ending June 30, 1943. In addition, it recommends that all countries, including those invaded, contribute to the administrative expenses of UNRRA. As of June 30, 1945, UNRRA had made requests upon supplying Governments to deliver relief and rehabilitation and to provide shipping and other services amounting to \$773,009,000. To meet these obligations it had available contributions amounting to \$1,265,632,533, while an additional \$23,013,050 had been appropriated but had been deferred until 1946 and 1947.

Supply programs provide for the commitment of more than \$1,100,000,000 by the end of the third quarter, which will exhaust practically all of UNRRA's resources. To fulfill all these programs designed to aid the liberated countries to aid themselves, UNRRA will need the remaining \$550,000,000 of the United States contribution which was authorized by the joint resolution of March 28, 1944, but which has not yet been appropriated by the Congress. And so, the matter is before us at this time.

I am convinced that this appropriation bill will pass with an overwhelming vote, and I deplore that the Halls of Congress should be made the political forum for the beating of the drums, the sounding of the tocsins, and the airing of the brassy-voiced peanut politician who would use "the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune" for partisan political gain. Shame on the spokesmen of a party who would warm their hands over the political fires fed with the blood, sweat, and tears of suffering humanity throughout the world.

At this time, Mr. Chairman, I wish to pay tribute to a great American and brilliant administrator in the field of government, present chief of UNRRA, and distinguished former governor of the great State of New York, Herbert H. Lehman. Giving freely of his time, his money, and his health, and reaching deep into the well of his great depth of



feeling for humanity, this patriotic American and world citizen has headed the fine organization that is UNRRA in doing the work of Almighty God upon earth. And may I pay tribute to the zeal and spirit and the fine ability of the personnel of UNRRA with whom I have had considerable contacts. After weeding out the misfits and malcontents that are, of necessity, found in any great organization in its early days, the men and women of UNRRA today are a credit to their organization and to their country.

I have no patience for the abuse and criticism directed at the good people of the Washington office of UNRRA, who work day and night to carry out the purposes of the parent organization. And I think particular praise is merited today by the chiefs of the personnel section and their immediate associates for their tireless efforts to sift the chaff from the wheat in performing this tremendous task of recruiting the right people for the right job at the right time. I do not hesitate in saying that those who attack them could not even approximate their success.

Napoleon is supposed to have stated that an army marches on its stomach. Certainly the health, welfare, and happiness of a people hungry and destitute is in a precarious state. Hunger, destitution, sickness, and disease will breed unrest and the specter of communism. Hungry people are fertile fields for the philosophies of the anti-Christ and for those who would make God of the omnipotent state.

If you say to me, "Am I my brother's keeper?" I direct your attention to the condition of your brother steeped in the tragedy that cloaks the rest of the world today. The answer can only be "Yes."

This is not a political matter. There is no political gain for anyone. There confronts us a simple duty as human beings, and when confronted with this cause, my beloved country never fails to recognize and perform its duty.

I hold no brief for the dereliction of duty, for administrative errors or any other faults that have occurred during the formative days of UNRRA, but it ill becomes anyone fully aware that these faults have been corrected to trot them forth now when they serve no good and can act as no example for the future. It is shabby practice to profess belief in UNRRA and then slyly refer to mistakes which UNRRA itself was the first to admit and act at once to correct. Will there never be an end to this "tongue in cheek" support for great humanitarian principles? Will there never be an end to those who speak with a forked tongue at all times when the subject is international in its scope?

The United States of America is satisfied beyond all doubt of the fantastic suffering among our allies. The people of this country are firm in their desire that their Nation shall show again its full measure of devotion to the cause of humanity in assisting in the return of happiness and health to all those who were with us in the West and the East.

I close with the words of President Truman who had this to say in connection with American aid:

It is an American responsibility, not only to our friends but to ourselves, to see that this job is done and done quickly.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK].

(Mr. MURDOCK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, the proposed amendment which will be offered in due time by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], or some other gentleman, as one of the so-called free-press amendments, rather appealed to me at first. Having just listened to two gentlemen explain the effect and purpose of such amendment, I have been turning over in my mind the real value of such proposals, but having listened to the reading of the letter from Governor Lehman, presented by the gentleman from Indiana, I am fearful that it would be a mistake to force this condition of a so-called free press upon the distressed nations of the world as a price of our furnishing them relief. No one values a free press more than I do, and no one wants the full light of publicity turned upon all the doing of UNRRA in every nook and cranny of the world, where it operates, more than I do myself, but certainly Governor Lehman's explanation in that letter against it is a very convincing one. What is the alternative?

We are told that Governor Lehman and other officials of UNRRA admitted that there have been many mistakes made and some waste of this precious fund heretofore. Wasteful extravagance in the handling of relief funds and the affairs of UNRRA is far worse than a corresponding waste in military matters would be, unless in both cases the wastefulness robbed human life, and because of it, increased human suffering. This fund is a sacred fund. The handling of it is a sacred trust. The money of this fund is blood money, in more than one respect. It is blood money, taxed from the American people, furnished through their sweat and blood. It is blood money also if it is misused and diverted from the mission of mercy to relieve human suffering on which the donors have sent it.

Therefore, I insist that we have more than an expression of good intent on the part of those administering the fund. There must be a careful check. However, it would seem to me that that careful check ought to be by the authority of our Government. I would not rely upon the inspection of the agents of UNRRA, exclusively, but I would have a check and double check by qualified officials who would have no interest other than to safeguard the fund and see that it is used as a sacred trust. It may be that some nations would object to throwing wide their doors to our press correspondents, when this is forced upon them as a condition of receiving relief, but that could not apply to an inspection by authorized agents of our Government as to the expenditure and use of UNRRA funds. I agree that the American people ought to know how faithfully the work has been done in carrying out this great humanitarian mission of our Nation.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HAYS].

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Chairman, I regard this as one of the most important bills that the House will be called upon to consider in this session of the Congress. In my judgment, the people of the country are supporting this appropriation. We have no right, as guardians of public funds, to vote this large appropriation even though the need might appear to us to be very great, unless the taxpayers themselves in providing the revenue evidence their personal interest in the problem and their desire to relieve the suffering that exists in the world.

The idea of its dual purpose: First, to stabilize social conditions and thus serve our national interest through the elimination of discontent and consequent threats to peace; and, second, advancing the cause of humanitarianism in a world that, if full of suffering and destitution, has been well presented. We are indeed serving our own interests in rendering this aid, and the appropriation can be fully justified from that standpoint. I hope, however, that it will not have the principal emphasis. This action is significant because it represents our desire to help stricken people, not ourselves.

While we should avoid magnifying the size of this appropriation, we could not in fairness to the American people represent that no sacrifices are involved in the broad program of helping distressed humanity in the various undertakings both governmental and private in the present crisis. Five hundred and fifty million dollars is a lot of money, and this plus the millions being subscribed by voluntary organizations for relief work throughout the world should be an ample demonstration that the American people are still sensitive to hunger and want wherever they exist.

I have been impressed by the fine statement presented to the House on October 10 by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HERTER], who by reason of his experience in Mr. Hoover's food organization 25 years ago, is peculiarly equipped to advise the House regarding some of the practical phases of this program. I am sure the fact that the committee does not agree with all of his recommendations will not obscure the outstandingly constructive service he rendered in submitting a report of observations on his recent trip to areas where relief is being administered. I am glad to join my friend the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] in this tribute to our colleague even though I am not convinced as to the wisdom of the gentleman's amendment.

The responsible officials of UNRRA state that it is the purpose of the organization to "help people to help themselves"—that is the proper philosophy and unless we have faith in the capacity of those we are helping to again develop self-sustaining populations, the future would look very dismal indeed.

The food requirements of vast populations are staggering. If America were to double its food production and were to send all of the added supply abroad we still could not bring all of the distressed nations up to minimum nutritional



standards. The only hope is in the constructive assistance that enables them to bring out of their own soil as a result of their own efforts the food with which to sustain life and the other things that are elemental in human existence.

I hope that when action on this appropriation shall have been completed it will reflect not a grudging contribution to allay the restlessness of hungry people but rather that magnanimity which is in our best tradition. Unless our hearts are in this action it is scarcely more than a gesture, but if we can, by exerting ourselves, find a way to prove to those whom we aid that the gift reflects a deep concern for human welfare and a desire to conserve human life we will have acted in the true spirit of American leadership and resourcefulness.

The tendency, in a period like this when we have done so much for other peoples our greatest service being to save their freedom, is to retreat to problems of domestic concern. The problems at home are difficult, but we would betray our better natures if we neglected the world's greatest distress and failed to respond in the most unselfish spirit to the plea for aid. The response would be just what it ought to be if the people were fully advised as to the extent of suffering. In spite of the peace this is still an unhappy world, and only the very selfish can be indifferent to that fact.

It seems to me that it is the obligation of the Congress to tell the people that this appropriation of their money, money provided by the taxpayers often with hardship is in line with our interpretation of their desire to be constructively helpful and generous, even to the point of inconvenience and sacrifice, if necessary, to allay the suffering that is abroad in the world. The appropriation should be made as an emergency action without hesitation and without an attempt to bring it exclusively within the sphere of our own national well-being.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. McMILLEN].

Mr. McMILLEN of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I desire to state my reasons for supporting and voting for a further appropriation for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

I spent 6 weeks in July and August of this past summer in Bavaria, Germany, Italy, Greece, and Austria. I traveled with no committee and desired to make unfettered and personal observations of the conditions in these countries and to learn what the natives and others were thinking about. I hoped that the information obtained in this way would assist me in voting a little more intelligently on legislation in Congress having to do with our relationship with these countries.

After leaving Kaufbeuren, Germany, which is located in the American-occupied sector of Germany, I was given a military permit which provided transportation, escorts, and interpreters in making my investigation. Permission was granted to go wherever I wished,

stay as long as I desired, and make such inquiries as I saw fit without any restrictions whatsoever.

I intended to visit my son over the week end who was stationed at Kaufbeuren with the Eightieth Division of the Third Army, but remained there several days visiting screening camps, displaced-persons centers, and the natives of this locality. Through interpreters I talked to soldiers who were the remnants of the German Army in screening camps and furthermore visited a camp that was retaining 19 German generals, 1 admiral, and about 20 high political prisoners. I saw and talked to Poles, Ukrainians, and White Russians in displaced persons centers occupied by men, women, and children. I traveled from Brenner Pass to Naples, Italy, by automobile, then to Greece and Athens and finally back to Vienna.

I visited few historical monuments and was little entertained, using my time in observing the condition and mental attitude of these people. Knowledge was gained from American officers, the natives, and others with whom I talked. It was my purpose to get down to a lower level than an ordinary traveler for my study.

The people residing and remaining in these countries were hungry, dirty, and had to a considerable extent lost their common morals on account of the repercussions and devastations of war. I concluded that tens of thousands of men, women, and children would perish this winter from lack of food and fuel unless help in addition to their own resources was furnished to them.

I first was not allowed to go into Vienna but finally was granted permission and found that the conditions there were the most serious of any. At this time I was the only Congressman to have visited this city. This is an example of what I found. My son who was permitted to go to Vienna with me had two Viennese boys under his command in Bavaria whose parents lived in Vienna, and from whom they had heard nothing for several months. These boys gave us letters in the hope that we might deliver them to their parents. We did not find them in our first day of traveling around through the American and Russian sector of Vienna. The next morning while I was otherwise engaged my son searched and finally found the parents of one of the boys living on the third floor of a respectable looking apartment house. These people were intelligent and respectable citizens of Vienna. Their personal belongings and most of the furnishings of their apartment had been carried away by members of the Red army. They had no fagots for fuel and little food and because of their weakened condition were both unable to forage for themselves for more than was being rationed by the Russian authorities.

The average American consumes about 3,300 calories a day. The Geneva convention contemplates that prisoners of war should receive a minimum of 2,500 calories of food per day. The information was that these respected Viennese people were each receiving only 800

calories of food per day eaten cold for lack of fuel and this allowance prevailed in Vienna. The normal weight of the mother of this boy was 130 pounds. She then weighed only 75 pounds.

The father, a former colonel in the Hapsburg army, was likewise emaciated. Both were slowly dying. Unless this condition is changed in Vienna thousands will die in the winter now approaching. They had been looted of their food and livestock, jewelry, furniture, and machinery by the Red Army in leaving that country. The Russians justified this action as retribution for the same being done to them by these Austrians and the Germans in the drive of the German Army to near Moscow a couple of years previous. Similar conditions prevail in the other countries where I traveled.

I made no special study of UNRRA as it was being operated in a limited way in these countries but I continually heard adverse criticism from both Americans and natives. I have no brief for UNRRA. It has made too many inexcusable mistakes. There is however no other available organization now to carry on the necessary relief and rehabilitation for the cold months to come among these people. We must use this organization as best we can to rescue them from misery and death this winter. While it may be true that the overlords of these people may divert and misdirect a part of this relief and use it to establish a philosophy of government to which we do not subscribe, but the people should not be the victims of such circumstances. We should look at it from a humanitarian viewpoint and will respect ourselves more in doing so. We should spare some of our luxuries for the mere necessities that will save so many of these unfortunate people from death. In doing so, we will obtain the unforgettable friendship from those who are relieved.

If conditions were not so desperate I would agree that the provisos suggested by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HERTER] in his speech to the House a few days ago on amendments proposed as to liberty of press and financial statements, but the countries controlled by Russia will not be permitted to agree to such conditions. It is now too late and time does not permit for delay—we cannot rescue the ship but we can provide life belts for the passengers.

We must furnish food, fuel, and enough of our enormous number of 2½-ton trucks now over there for transporting supplies which can be made possible by proper appropriation. Also, reasonable help should be provided in securing seed, fertilizer, and some machinery in planting their crops next spring. I greatly doubt if further help should be provided. At least this is as far as we should go at this time. I am not interested at this moment in the industrial rehabilitation within the power of UNRRA, but only in those things necessary to keep the body and soul of these people together. It is just a humane matter.

It would be tragic indeed if a war to end injustice should culminate in visiting additional hardship upon these unfortunate victims. The world cannot



justly deny these people a right to live—a place on this earth where they can just live until the sun may shine a little brighter next spring.

If we are to fulfill our responsibilities as a great and prosperous democratic people, we must act before it is too late.

(Mr. McMILLEN of Illinois asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS].

(Mr. CURTIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, we live in a period of time when it seems to be the fashionable thing to do to lay all of our burdens on the Government. Things that individuals and societies and organizations ought to do are turned over to the Government. It seems to me that in addition to whatever aid UNRRA can deliver to the peoples of the world the way ought to be clear so that individuals, churches, and charitable organizations can send food, clothing, and medicines to these distressed people.

It has been my experience in recent weeks to receive many requests from citizens of the United States who want to send packages to their relatives in Europe, but are not permitted to do so. I realize that one of the great obstacles preventing a citizen of this country from sending a package of medicine and food to his relatives in Czechoslovakia, for instance, is the matter of transportation, but certainly if UNRRA or the military could provide the transportation it would lessen their burdens and relieve the Public Treasury. After all, it does not take any more transportation facilities to carry 100 pounds of material that is paid for by a source other than the Treasury of the United States than it does to transport that much material that the taxpayers have to pay for. Why should not a citizen of the United States be allowed to send help to his relatives in Czechoslovakia?

I think we are missing a great chance to spread good will around the world when individuals, our churches, and charitable organizations are denied an opportunity to feed the starving people of the world, and when they are denied an opportunity to send medicines, clothing, and food to these distressed people.

Mr. Chairman, before this money is turned over to UNRRA we ought to have an understanding that UNRRA and the military will use their facilities to deliver those articles of relief that are donated by citizens of the United States. It ought to be done.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CURTIS. I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. I think the gentleman has made a very fine contribution. I think most Members of the House have received letters from their constituency requesting assistance in sending some packages to their relatives, in many cases the relatives being American women married to foreigners, and so on, in Czechoslovakia and elsewhere. I think this supplemental help should be accepted by UNRRA.

Mr. CURTIS. Yes. They are people who are well able to help their parents or other relatives who are living in Europe. They would be glad to do it. They do not want the American taxpayer to have to do it. Yet they are denied an opportunity to send that help.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CURTIS. I am glad to yield.

Mr. HAYS. I understand that some of the church relief organizations, such as the Church of the Brethren, for example, which has a large rural constituency, is doing a very notable work in sending livestock for the foundation herds of some of these stricken countries. I know something of the work that has been done by the local congregation, for example, of the Church of the Brethren, through conversations with their leaders. I wonder if that should not be encouraged and if that is not in support of what the gentleman is saying.

Mr. CURTIS. I would like to have the gentleman inform me how that transportation is being arranged and to whom it is consigned and who sees that it gets there. I think it is a good thing. Of course, I have no quarrel with the gentleman.

Mr. HAYS. I can supply the full information on it. I think in view of the gentleman's comment that this is being restrained in some way that it should be supplied. I agree thoroughly with what the gentleman is saying about the need of this voluntary help.

Mr. CURTIS. There is no place where you can take a package and have it delivered to someone in Europe, even though you pay the transportation charges.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield two additional minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CURTIS. I am glad to yield.

Mr. RABAUT. For the gentleman's information, I refer him to page 64 of the hearings wherein I brought up the very subject to which he refers, because the St. Vincent de Paul Society of the Catholic Church, which is a charitable organization which has been in operation in this country for 100 years, this year, has been attempting to assist in its charitable works in Europe and were unable to get their supplies abroad. I brought up the question and I note in the fine print on page 64 where they show in what manner this may be done. The gentleman makes a very good point and I am very glad that he brought it up.

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CURTIS. I yield.

Mr. HERTER. In connection with the excellent point which the gentleman has brought up, I think you would be interested to know that many of the leading charitable societies in the country today are trying to work out a package system to give the very aid which the gentleman has in mind. They are planning, as presently considered, to purchase from the Army roughly \$33,000,000 worth of 10-in-1 rations which are beautifully packaged and which are

surplus and can be distributed by purchase here and through delivery to individuals at the other end and would be available in all sections of Europe.

Mr. CURTIS. Can the gentleman tell me what is being done to enable a person in this country to have something delivered to a specific person in Europe?

Mr. HERTER. These packages would be delivered to a specific person, but they would be standard packages. The difficulty of getting separate packages transported and then finding delivery service at the other end is very much more than is the case with a standard package.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of the time to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SMITH].

(Mr. SMITH of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, there is no question in my mind that the international organization known as UNRRA was never intended to be a relief organization. It so happens that I had the opportunity to spend some time at Hot Springs, Va., where I saw this organization spring into being. The conference at Hot Springs was not a food conference. Food was merely a mask to cover up the real purpose of the assemblage. The fundamental objective of the Hot Springs conference was to lay the foundation stones for an international governmental body.

UNRRA has been foisted upon the United States in the name of a benevolent governmental agency whose work was to be that of mercy. Instead it is, in my judgment, an international racket of the first water. I am measuring my words. I know what was done by America after the other war for the hungry and naked in the stricken areas. Let any one compare the two programs and decide for themselves. Later I shall make a comparison to show the small cost of operating the program of relief that was carried out after World War I with the cost of UNRRA. Suffice it, for the moment, to say that the difference is so great as to constitute a disgrace. Examine the figures and decide for yourself.

The personnel of the UNRRA organization undoubtedly receive the highest salaries ever paid to any governmental agency. I am inserting data showing the income of those employees. Look them over and decide for yourself whether my statement is correct.

#### SALARIES AND OTHER INCOME OF PERSONNEL OF UNRRA

Shortly after the measure setting up UNRRA was passed I succeeded in obtaining a schedule of the rates of pay of the personnel of UNRRA headquarters office. I had great difficulty in obtaining verification by Mr. Lehman's office of my figures. When I first approached that office on the matter of obtaining certain figures and verifying others I was frankly told that UNRRA was an international organization and in substance that it was in no way obliged to furnish Congressmen any information relating to it.



After a lot of maneuvering, and when UNRRA office realized that I was in possession of the salary schedule, I was finally successful in persuading Mr. Lehman's office to verify the pay schedule which had been furnished me.

But before going into these salaries I should like to call the attention of the committee to a situation which reveals that the salaries as listed by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration are not the real ones which they receive.

In Director General Lehman's September 1944 report, he states the following:

One of these special benefits is the provident fund, which is intended to solve the problem of interruption of pension rights caused by taking employment with the administration and to provide a form of severance compensation because of the temporary character of the administration's operations. This fund is made up of deductions of 5 percent from the salary of each employee plus an additional 7½ percent contributed by the administration, the total to be available to the employee upon leaving the administration with an honorable record after at least 6 months of service.

Thus it will be seen that the true salaries are 7½ percent higher than shown on the books of this agency.

For example, Director General Lehman's annual salary is not \$15,000, as the people have been led to believe, but \$15,000 plus 7½ percent of this amount, or \$16,125. Whether or not Mr. Lehman intends to take any of the salary allowed him, and I understand he has not taken any up to now, this does not affect the point under discussion, since it is the rate of pay fixed for the person holding the office of Director General which sets the standard. His assistant, whose salary is listed as \$14,000, actually receives \$15,050. I shall return to the 7½-percent bonus later.

Let us now look at a few samples of salary schedules of this agency, keeping in mind, however, that 7½ percent of each salary must be added to it to reflect the true amount received. Let me repeat that all of these items were made available finally with the greatest reluctance by the office of the Director General.

In the budget for UNRRA headquarters office there is one at \$15,000 per annum. This refers, of course, to the Director General, Mr. Lehman. One at \$14,000 per annum; 5 at \$12,000 per annum; 1 at \$11,500 per annum; 7 at \$10,000 per annum; 5 at \$9,000 per annum; 28 at \$8,000 per annum; and so forth.

Now under Budget for Balkan Missions there is 1 at \$9,500 per annum; 3 at \$9,000 per annum; 13 at \$8,000 per annum; 15 at \$7,000 per annum; 58 at \$6,000 per annum; and so forth.

In the budget personnel services, Bureau of Areas, there is 1 at \$12,000 per annum; 4 at \$8,000 per annum; 13 at \$7,000 per annum; 12 at \$6,000 per annum; 9 at \$5,000 per annum; and so forth.

In the budget personnel services, Bureau of Supply, there is 1 at \$12,000 per annum; 1 at \$11,500 per annum; 1 at \$9,000 per annum; 13 at \$8,000 per annum; 27 at \$7,000 per annum; and so forth.

Italian mission observers: 4 at \$7,000 per annum; 7 at \$6,000 per annum; 3 at \$5,000 per annum; and so forth.

Typical salaries paid by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration to its officials and employees: Public information officer, \$10,000; assistant, \$9,000; assistant, \$8,000; financial adviser, \$10,000; two assistants, \$6,000; general counsel, \$10,000; assistant, \$8,000; assistant, \$7,000; library and reports chief, \$7,000; historian, \$5,000; and so forth.

But the income of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration employees does not only comprise the amount of their salaries plus 7½ percent. In addition they receive liberal allowances when they are in countries other than their country of residence.

Referring again to Mr. Lehman's September 1944, report:

A system of per diem allowances has also been devised for employees of the Administration who are sent to countries other than their country of residence. Under this system allowances are paid to defray the difference between the average current out-of-pocket expense at the employee's post of duty and the comparable expense that would have been incurred in his country of residence or at the office from which he is assigned. In addition a modest allowance is paid to all such employees who are compelled to maintain a separate establishment for their families while they are away from their country of residence. The size of these allowances varies with the circumstances.

Nothing, however, is said in the report as to the amount of per diem allowance UNRRA employees in the field are to receive. The following shows what those allowances amount to:

Single persons stationed at Cairo, Egypt, receive an allowance not to exceed \$3.50 per day. Married persons stationed at Cairo, Egypt, receive an allowance not to exceed \$7.50 per day, including \$4 separation allowance. If food is provided free in Cairo, the above rates will be reduced \$3.50 per day. If lodging is provided in Cairo, free, the above rates will be reduced \$2.50 per day.

However, the maximum reduction for free food and lodging shall not exceed \$3.50 per day.

Single persons stationed at Mahdi, Egypt, are supplied with free food and lodging. Married persons stationed at Mahdi, Egypt, are supplied with free food and lodging plus \$4 per day separation allowance.

Single persons stationed at Cairo or Mahdi while away from post of duty on official business in Egypt or other countries in the Near East receive an allowance not to exceed \$9 per day. Married persons stationed at Cairo or Mahdi while away from post of duty on official business in Egypt or other countries in the Near East receive an allowance of not to exceed \$12 per day (including \$3 separation allowance). Such persons will not receive the per diem allowance attributable to their being stationed at Cairo or Mahdi while away from such station traveling on official business.

I should like to state that when I first inquired at the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation headquarters office about these allowances and stated the amounts it was flatly denied that any such amounts were received. It was only when they realized at that office that I was in possession of the regulations setting up these schedules of allowances that they admitted my figures were correct.

I am informed that these allowances are in many, if not most cases, sufficient to pay for lodging, meals, and so forth, so that no resort need to be had to the salaries for these purposes.

The 7½-percent bonus which UNRRA provides for its employees needs special treatment. As stated in the Director General's report for September 1944 the "provident fund" is made up of deductions of 5 percent from the salary of each employee plus an additional 7½ percent contributed by the Administration, the total to be available to the employee upon leaving the Administration with an honorable record after at least 6 months of service. I know of no authority or precedent that can justify this arrangement. Civil service personnel in the employ of the Federal Government are not provided with anything of this sort. They cannot draw out any part of the Government's contribution to the retirement fund except in the form of retirement benefits after the age of retirement and even then only if they have had 5 or more years of service.

Mr. Lehman says that this arrangement "is intended to solve the problem of interruption of pension rights caused by taking up employment with the Administration and to provide a form of severance compensation because of the temporary character of the Administration's operations."

The presumption is that UNRRA employees are taken out of essential Government employment and that they are expected to return to their former jobs when the work of this organization has been ended. Surely this is a false premise unless it is intended that the employees brought into the Government for the war emergency are to be retained there permanently, which, whether true or not, Mr. Lehman would hardly argue is the case. But even so, this line of reasoning has another flaw in it. If the employees of UNRRA, we are speaking only of citizens of the United States, are to be considered as permanent employees of the Federal Government, that they have only been temporarily separated from it, who is taking the place of those persons in the Federal Government? Is Mr. Lehman's proposition predicated on the assumption that the persons replacing those taken from the Federal Government to be employed by UNRRA are to have only a temporary employment status and that the UNRRA employees are to have their old jobs back in the Government? If so, how does he justify turning the temporary employees out of the Government without giving them the same consideration as is given UNRRA employees?

Or does Mr. Lehman's line of reasoning go so far as to presume that the personnel provided to take the place of Federal employees who have gone over to UNRRA are to be retained permanently in the employ of the Federal Government and that the UNRRA employees who were taken from the Federal pay roll are also to retain a permanent status of employment with the Federal Government? Or just what is Mr. Lehman's line of reasoning?

Furthermore, how many United States citizens in the employ of UNRRA were



taken from the Federal pay roll? Why should the taxpayers of the United States pay this bonus to the hundreds of foreigners employed in this organization?

There just is no justification for this 7½-percent provision. It seems to me that the persons responsible for setting up this arrangement, and Mr. Lehman must assume the principal responsibility because he is the Director General of UNRRA, simply saw an opportunity whereby they could by this devious procedure extract what looks to me like unearned income from the taxpayers for the benefit of a privileged group of employees.

Why was it necessary to set up a training center at the University of Maryland and at other points, London and Cairo, to teach UNRRA employees foreign languages, regional orientation, history, and background of international aid, to perform the simple task of handing out bread to the starving? What nonsense this might be considered to be, were it not so tragic. To dissipate and misuse funds voted for relief for these anomalous purposes is, in my opinion, nothing short of a crime.

Just from the angle of conserving our resources and to maintain the integrity and structure of our economy such misapplication of funds is not allowable.

The United States had a most successful experience in providing aid to war-stricken peoples following the other war.

Let me review briefly some of the high points relating to that experience. The data which I shall present were taken from Surface, American Food in the World War, and Reconstruction, and Mellendorf's History of the United States Food Administration.

It is my understanding that the United States Food Administrator served during the other war and armistice, without pay, except \$1 per year.

As head of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, the United States Food Administrator and Director General for Relief from 1914 to 1919 directed the shipment and distribution of more than 30,000,000 metric tons of grain, flour, sugar, forage, pork, milk, clothing, medical supplies, and other related items to our allies and the hungry and needy of the war-stricken countries of Europe. The total was valued at more than \$4,000,000,000.

On December 1, 1918, the total number of paid employees in the Washington office was 1,339, with a total annual salary rate of \$1,705,722, or an average annual salary of \$1,274.83.

The number of employees in the States eventually reached a total of about 9,000. The number of volunteers in the States reported about December 1, 1918, as 7,984. On this date there were in the States only 1,583 paid employees.

The total expenditures for food administration were \$7,862,669 over the 2-year period from August 1917 to July 1919. This included the cost of temporary buildings—still in use by the Government—and \$1,236,377 for printing and binding.

The amount paid for services of permanent and temporary employees in the Relief Administration from August 1917 to July 1919 was \$3,793,000.

It is seen from the above totals of salaries that the annual budget for the administration of UNRRA and before this agency had actually started operations was more than three times greater than the annual amount paid for salaries in connection with the United States Food Administration.

Further, the average annual salary rate for UNRRA employees at Washington headquarters, on the basis of the data shown above, is three times greater than was that of the United States Food Administration employees.

It should also be borne in mind that the value of supplies handled by the United States Food Administration was greatly in excess of \$4,000,000,000, while the total sum that is to be made available to UNRRA is only about \$2,200,000,000.

By no stretch of the imagination, in my judgment, can the claim be substantiated that UNRRA has any of the characteristics of an agency of mercy, or that it can possibly engender good will among the nations. The high salaries and income and the outright gift of 7½ percent which the organization provides for its members, condemns it as the cheapest kind of political racket, so far as I am concerned.

It should be abolished forthwith and not another cent appropriated for it. This is a task of mercy, not exploitation, and it should be undertaken by those who have demonstrated a genuine interest in this sphere.

There are in the United States many men who are fully capable of managing a real program of relief, who would be glad to take the job and do it gratis, as was done in World War I. And the right man could get all the volunteers he needs to help him in this work, as was also done in the other war. That kind, and only that kind, can perform the real task of mercy in ministering to the starving. That kind and only that kind can engender good will among all men.

To answer your question specifically, Mr. LUDLOW, I would say that we have the example of how this was done in the other war.

Let us set up an agency of that kind and do away with this grandiose bureaucratic program which is a disgrace, in my opinion, to nations throughout the world. That is the way I feel, honestly and earnestly.

I want to help these people. I happened to study on the Continent for nearly a year some time after the other war. I saw in the clinics the aftermath of undernourishment which came about as the result of that conflict. I saw those children growing up with rickets, where you could easily tell the cause of their affliction—undernourishment.

I studied the charts in the tuberculosis wards and saw how the infection and mortality rate rose as undernourishment increased.

I want your committee to understand that I want this work of mercy done, but I want it to be a work of mercy, and, as I said before, not a work of exploitation, and I cannot conceive of this being anything else but the latter.

UNRRA ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP SHOWING BASE RATES OF PAY OF OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES, PERSONNEL, ETC.—EMPLOYEES ASSIGNED ABROAD RECEIVE CERTAIN ADDITIONAL ALLOWANCES—THE DATA ARE SUBSTANTIALLY ACCURATE, SUFFICIENTLY SO, AT LEAST, FOR THE PURPOSE OF ILLUSTRATION

#### BUDGET FOR UNRRA HEADQUARTERS OFFICE

One at \$15,000 per annum.  
One at \$14,000 per annum.  
Five at \$12,000 per annum.  
One at \$11,500 per annum.  
Seven at \$10,000 per annum.  
Five at \$9,000 per annum.  
Twenty-eight at \$8,000 per annum.  
Fifty-two at \$7,000 per annum.  
Sixty-nine at \$6,000 per annum.  
Forty-five at \$5,000 per annum.  
Twenty-three at \$4,500 per annum.  
Sixteen at \$4,000 per annum.  
Thirty-five at \$3,600 per annum.  
Forty-eight at \$3,200 per annum.  
Forty-one at \$2,800 per annum.  
Forty at \$2,000 per annum.  
One hundred and nine at \$2,400 per annum.  
One hundred and nine at \$2,000 per annum.  
Twenty at \$1,800 per annum.  
Fifteen at \$1,620 per annum.  
Total, \$2,624,000.

#### BUDGET FOR BALKAN MISSIONS

One at \$9,500 per annum.  
Three at \$9,000 per annum.  
Thirteen at \$8,000 per annum.  
Fifteen at \$7,000 per annum.  
Fifty-eight at \$6,000 per annum.  
One hundred and thirty-five at \$5,000 per annum.  
Fifty-five at \$4,500 per annum.  
One hundred and eighteen at \$4,000 per annum.  
Ten at \$3,600 per annum.  
Nineteen at \$3,200 per annum.  
Fourteen at \$2,800 per annum.  
Forty-two at \$2,400 per annum.  
Total, \$2,226,800.

#### BUDGET PERSONNEL SERVICES, BUREAU OF AREAS

One at \$12,000 per annum.  
Four at \$8,000 per annum.  
Thirteen at \$7,000 per annum.  
Twelve at \$6,000 per annum.  
Nine at \$5,000 per annum.  
One at \$4,500 per annum.  
One at \$6,745 per annum.  
Two at \$5,662 per annum.  
Four at \$4,795 per annum.  
One at \$4,470 per annum.  
One at \$4,146 per annum.  
Six at \$3,600 per annum.  
Nine at \$3,200 per annum.  
Eight at \$2,800 per annum.  
Fourteen at \$2,400 per annum.  
Eleven at \$2,200 per annum.  
Two at \$2,000 per annum.  
Total, \$436,965.

#### BUDGET PERSONNEL SERVICES, BUREAU OF SUPPLY

One at \$12,000 per annum.  
One at \$11,500 per annum.  
One at \$9,000 per annum.  
Thirteen at \$8,000 per annum.  
Twenty-seven at \$7,000 per annum.  
Thirty-two at \$6,000 per annum.  
Twenty at \$5,000 per annum.  
Eight at \$4,500 per annum.  
Four at \$4,000 per annum.  
Six at \$3,600 per annum.  
Eleven at \$3,200 per annum.  
Fifteen at \$2,800 per annum.  
Forty-three at \$2,400 per annum.  
Twenty-seven at \$2,200 per annum.  
Three at \$2,000 per annum.  
One at \$1,620 per annum.  
Total, \$938,520.

Notable in this budget are the numerous small offices, or subdivisions, consisting of from 3 to 10 persons, usually 1 at eight or seven thousand, 1 at six or five thousand with a secretary; also high salaries paid to analysts for analysis of seeds, for analysis



of poultry, for analysis of containers. Salaries of five, six, and seven thousands.

#### ITALIAN MISSION OBSERVERS

Four at \$7,000 per annum.  
Seven at \$6,000 per annum.  
Three at \$5,000 per annum.  
One at \$2,800 per annum.  
One at \$2,400 per annum.  
Total, \$90,200.

Part of the Director General's staff consists of an office of public information staffed by—

One at \$10,000 per annum.  
One at \$7,200 per annum.  
Three at \$7,000 per annum.  
Two at \$6,300 per annum.  
One at \$6,000 per annum.  
One at \$5,300 per annum.  
One at \$3,900 per annum.  
One at \$3,600 per annum.  
One at \$2,500 per annum.  
Four at \$2,400 per annum.  
Two at \$2,260 per annum.

Including chief of visual media at \$7,000; chief of radio, \$7,000; chief of organized groups, \$7,000.

Total, \$86,220.

#### TYPICAL SALARIES PAID BY THE UNRRA TO ITS OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES

Public information officer, \$10,000.  
Assistant, \$9,000.  
Assistant, \$8,000.  
Financial adviser, \$10,000.  
Two assistants, \$6,000.  
General counsel, \$10,000.  
Assistant, \$8,000.  
Assistant, \$7,000.  
Library and reports chief, \$7,000.  
Historian, \$5,000.  
Welfare division director, \$10,000.  
Deputy, \$8,000.  
Chief of studies, \$7,000.  
Two special assistants, \$7,000.  
One associate, \$6,000.  
Treasurer, \$10,000.  
Assistant, \$8,000.  
Bureau of Finance—Disbursing officer, \$8,000.  
Budget officer, \$8,000.  
Budget analyst, \$6,000.  
Chief accountant, \$8,000.  
Auditor, \$8,000.  
Auditor-examiners, \$5,000.  
Chief administrative analyst, \$8,000.  
Senior administrative analyst, \$5,000.  
Personnel division director, \$9,000.  
Assistant director, \$8,000.  
Deputy director, \$7,000.  
Placement and personnel officers, \$7,000, \$6,000, and \$5,000 each.  
Administrative service director, \$8,000.  
Food division chief, \$8,000.  
Chiefs of four subdivisions, \$7,000 each.  
Clothing division chief, \$8,000.  
Two chiefs of subsections, \$7,000 each.  
Four subsection chiefs, clothing division, \$6,000 each.  
Industrial equipment chief, \$8,000.  
Assistant, \$7,000.  
Three assistants, \$6,000 each.  
Bureau of Areas, chief, \$12,000.  
Assistant, \$9,000.  
Three subsection chiefs, \$7,000 each.  
One subsection chief, \$6,000.  
One subsection chief, \$5,000.  
Recruiting representatives (six or seven of them) salaries range from \$6,745 to \$5,662 to \$4,795 each.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from California [Mr. DOYLE].

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of approval of this additional appropriation for United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation, for first, because it will be carrying out in good faith our commitment with the other UNRRA na-

tions. Second, this money is needed by our world neighbors in Europe to help prevent death and disease from starvation, hunger, and privation brought about by this world war. Third, it is the humanitarian thing to do; it is the American way to act. Fourth, it is doing by others as we would have them to do for us; it is the application of the only enduring rule of human conduct which will eventually prevent other world wars. Fifth, there is no other source from which this necessary food and clothing and warmth for this winter for these hundreds of thousands of starving men, women, and children, can come. Sixth, this act of making good on our agreed commitments with UNRRA partners will not only give relief; it will be a definite stepping stone to establishing these European neighbors of ours toward their own independent rehabilitation and will give them time and opportunity to plant and grow and produce at least the beginning of their own home grown agricultural products and foods.

Expression of opinion and desire from the Eighteenth Congressional District of my native State of California to me has been almost unanimous in approval of voting these additional and already pledged funds. I am glad it is so for it demonstrates that which I have always known, which is that the people of California are not greedy or selfish or unmindful of the needs and deserts of their European neighbors.

With reference to the proposed amendment from the minority side, limiting the terms and conditions under which this additional money should now be made available, I respectfully say that I have not heard the proponents of such amendments say how they expect the funds we will no doubt vote for this day and tomorrow be used this winter if their proposed amendment carries. I contemplate this Congress and Nation is firmly bound to carry out its original contract with the other UNRRA nations according to the terms of that original contract. That is of course if all the other partners and signatories to the original UNRRA contract refuse to consent and agree to the change which this amendment would impose. I frankly do not believe they would do so, and if they did not do so, then certainly we would be in a very embarrassing position for it would mean that our funds would then not be available. This would be tragic. It would result in starvation and death from hunger and exposure to thousands upon thousands of men, women, and children. This is unthinkable. What do the gentlemen who proposed this amendment now answer as to this question which I now raise? Can the terms and conditions of the original UNRRA agreement between the UNRRA nations be changed, by but one of those of the original partners thereto? I submit that if the original UNRRA agreement and commitment itself does not provide for a change in those expressed terms by only one of the parties thereto, then this proposed amendment would not only be useless to enact, but it would result in no less than international misunderstanding, misapprehension, and loss of goodwill; besides death from hunger. I am opposed to the amendment unless the proponents can satisfy that

this material change in the original UNRRA agreement proposed by this amendment, can become effective without the approval of all the other UNRRA nations. But, gentlemen, there is no time for delay. Winter is upon these hungry, and starving and naked men, women, and children in the nations receiving UNRRA funds. Will we let any of them starve to death while we are now seeking to impose a condition precedent to the original UNRRA agreement? I can not believe the proponents of this amendment have thought clearly through on their proposal. For if they have, as to this point, they can promptly and clearly answer and satisfy this House. If they cannot I submit this amendment to be unanimously defeated.

(Mr. DOYLE asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time. I ask that the first section of the bill be read.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. TABER. Will this resolution be read by paragraph as is the case with appropriation bills, or by sections?

The CHAIRMAN. Inasmuch as it is not a general appropriation bill the resolution will be read by sections.

Mr. TABER. I really think we had better postpone the reading of the bill until tomorrow.

Mr. LUDLOW. That is perfectly agreeable to me.

Mr. TABER. There is only one section to which amendments may be offered. It will not save any time to read it tonight.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. It is understood, however, that all general debate has been finished.

Mr. TABER. Yes; general debate has been concluded.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. SPARKMAN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union reported that that Committee having had under consideration House Joint Resolution 266, making an additional appropriation for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, had come to no resolution thereon.

#### GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who have spoken on the bill today may extend their own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] may have permission to include certain letters in



the remarks he made today in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentlewoman from Connecticut [Mrs. LUCE] may extend her remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from Life magazine.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made today in the Committee of the Whole and include certain excerpts from the hearings.

Mr. SCHWABE of Missouri asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include therein a presentation at the White House of honorary membership in the Missouri Alumni Association to the President of the United States.

Mr. WOLVERTON of New Jersey asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. DIRKSEN asked and was given permission to include certain excerpts in the remarks he made in the Committee of the Whole today.

Mr. HAGEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an announcement by OWI.

Mr. HAYS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix on two subjects, in one of them to include a radio interview with the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN] and the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. WICKERSHAM].

Mr. WHITE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KUNKEL] may address the House for 30 minutes tomorrow after the legislative business of the day and the special orders heretofore entered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROWAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 15 minutes tomorrow after the disposition of the legislative business of the day and the special orders heretofore entered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

HOOR OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

INCREASED PENSIONS FOR SINGLE AMPUTATIONS DUE TO MILITARY SERVICE

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to include in my remarks a bill I have introduced today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a bill to amend Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, to provide more liberal rates of increased pension for single amputations due to service, and for other purposes. This is somewhat similar to another bill that has been introduced but this is more liberal. The bill reads as follows:

A bill to amend Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, to provide more liberal rates of increased pension for single amputations due to service, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That subparagraph (k) of paragraph II, part I, Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(k) If the disabled person, as the result of service-incurred disability, has suffered the anatomical loss or loss of use of one foot, or one hand, or blindness of one eye, having only light perception, the rate of pension provided in part I, paragraph II, subparagraphs (a) to (j), shall be increased by \$55 per month; and in the event of anatomical loss or loss of use of one foot, or one hand, or blindness of one eye, having only light perception, in addition to the requirement for any of the rates specified in subparagraphs (l) to (n), inclusive, of part I, paragraph II, as amended, the rate of pension shall be increased by \$35 per month for each such loss or loss of use, but in no event to exceed \$300 per month."

SEC. 2. Subparagraph (k) of paragraph II, part II, Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(k) If the disabled person, as the result of service-incurred disability, has suffered the anatomical loss or loss of use of one foot, or one hand, or blindness of one eye, having only light perception, the rate of pension provided in part II, paragraph II, subparagraphs (a) to (j), shall be increased by \$41.25 per month; and in the event of anatomical loss or loss of use of one foot, or one hand, or blindness of one eye, having only light perception, in addition to the requirement for any of the rates specified in subparagraphs (l) to (n), inclusive, of part II, paragraph II, as amended, the rate of pension shall be increased by \$26.25 per month for each such loss or loss of use but in no event to exceed \$225 per month."

By the enactment of Public Law 182, Seventy-ninth Congress, September 20, 1945, we provided more adequate pensions for the service-connected disabilities, commonly referred to as double amputees and blind cases. Other similar disabilities were included with a provision for adjustment to higher rates in more seriously disabled cases. These increases, however, left a group primarily consisting of single-amputation cases

without any increase of pension. These are cases rated up to total disability for loss or loss of use of one foot, or one hand, or blindness of one eye, having only light perception, which receive pension based upon the degree of disability up to 100 percent, plus the \$35 per month additional pension. Many have high single amputations or lower amputations, or loss of or loss of use of one eye, making it extremely difficult for them to become adjusted, physically and mentally.

I am introducing a bill which will correct this inequality by increasing the additional monthly pension from \$35 to \$55 for those cases, but not changing the \$35 additional pension for the cases covered by the increases under Public Law 182. The latter cases have received increases in their basic rates above total disability together with the additional monthly allowance of \$35 being added where there is loss or loss of use of one foot, or one hand, or blindness in one eye having only light perception, in addition to the requirement for any one of the higher rates above total disability.

Enactment of the bill will meet an urgent need, encourage these combat casualties, and remove an injustice in the cases described.

(Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] is recognized for 25 minutes.

THE CONSTITUTION—THE ONLY AMERICAN ISSUE

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, the world is turmoil. Our allies of yesterday are our competitors of today and may become our enemies of tomorrow. Management and labor, through their contentions, are shutting the door on their own future. Race is being alined against race; group against group. A hundred and thirty million Americans are looking for that security which is their birthright. The eyes of hundreds of millions of Europeans are on us—the eyes of men who dare to hope in spite of slavery and the concentration camp—because, as it is written in the fifth verse of the fourteenth chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew:

Ye are the light of the world. A city that is set on a hill cannot be hid.

America is, indeed, the "light of the world." Its people are the inheritors and the stewards of the Constitution of the United States.

In the preamble of the Constitution it is declared:

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

For 156 years, this document has been the citadel of the American people; the haven for the enslaved and the op-

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DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
(Issued November 2, 1945, for actions of Thursday, November 1, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed UNRRA appropriation measure. House committee reported without amendment the Pace bill to include farm labor in parity formula. Senate began debate on reorganization bill and agreed to conference report on the tax bill. Senate conferees appointed on bill repealing land-grant freight rates and establishing a veterans farm-purchase program.

HOUSE

1. UNRRA APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed, 339-17, with amendments H.J. Res. 266, providing for additional UNRRA appropriations (pp. 10435-62). Agreed, 188-168, to the Dirksen-Brown amendment to require that any nation benefiting from UNRRA funds must provide U.S. correspondents free access to news about UNRRA (pp. 10440-57, 10461).

On a point of order by Rep. Cannon, Mo., Rep. Rankin's (Miss.) substitute amendment to provide that the Red Cross shall administer the foreign-relief program, was overruled (pp. 10439-40).

Rejected, 61-114, Rep. Pace's (Ga.) amendment to limit to \$10,000,000 the amount available for procurement of domestic raw wool from U.S. stockpiles and to \$20,000,000 the amount available for procurement of domestic raw cotton owned by CCC (pp. 10458-9).

Rep. Smith, Wis., urged investigation of UNRRA program (p. 10466).

2. PARITY; FARM LABOR. Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H.R. 754, to amend the AAA Act so as to include the cost of all farm labor in determining the parity price of agricultural commodities (H. Rept. 1185) (p. 10476).
3. FEDERAL-AID AIRPORT BILL. Conferees were appointed on S. 2, the Federal-aid airport bill (p. 10463). Senate conferees appointed Oct. 26.
4. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES. Received from the Budget Bureau proposed legislation to authorize certain administrative expenses in the Government service. To Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee. (p. 10476.)
5. PRICES; WAGES; FARM INCOME. Rep. DeLacy, Wash., commended the President's speech

on wages and prices, discussed the wage situation, and criticized the "North-west lumber barons" (pp. 10467-9).

6. FOREIGN RELIEF. Rep. Biemiller, Wis., urged foreign relief for Greece (pp. 10472-3).
7. ADMINISTRATION PERSONNEL. The Committee report on H.J.Res. 266 (see Digest 190), making additional appropriations for UNRRA, includes the following statement: "The committee has checked very closely on the expenditures for personal services in the headquarters offices which are located in Washington. Of a total of 1,136 persons currently employed in Washington approximately 300 receive salaries in excess of \$5,000 per annum. The total number and the number in higher-salaried grades appears to be excessive and the committee believes economies could and should be effected through reduction of this staff."
8. ADJOURNED until Mon., Nov. 5 (p. 10476).

#### SENATE

9. GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION. Began debate on S. 1120, the reorganization bill (pp. 10422-4, 10426-33). Sen. Murdock, Utah, made an explanatory statement of the bill's provisions and discussed with others the question of its constitutionality relative to the delegation of powers.
10. TRANSPORTATION; LAND-GRANT FREIGHT-RATES. Conferees were appointed for a further conference on H.R. 694, to discontinue land-grant freight-rates and to establish a veterans' farm purchase program (p. 10410). House conferees appointed Oct. 29.
11. TAX BILL. Agreed to conference report on H.R. 4309, the new tax bill (pp. 10416-22). This bill will now be sent to the President.
12. HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION BILL. The Education and Labor Committee reported with amendment during recess (Oct. 30) S. 191, to authorize grants to the States for surveying their hospitals and public health centers and for planning construction of additional facilities and to assist in such construction (S.Rept. 674) (p. 10407).
13. EMPLOYEE DETAILS. Received the October 1945 report relating to persons employed by committees who are not full-time employees of the Senate or any committee thereof (including 2 Department employees with the Wartime Health and Education Committee) (pp. 10407-8).
14. NOMINATION. Received the nomination of Wm. McChesney Martin, Jr., to be a member of the Export-Import Bank Board of Directors (p. 10433).
15. STRATEGIC MATERIALS; MINERALS. Sen. Murdock, Utah, inserted Sen. McCarran's corrective statement relative to accumulations of certain minerals (p. 10433).
16. CONTRACT TERMINATIONS. Received the fifth quarterly progress report of the Office of Contract Settlement on "War Contract Terminations and Settlements." To Military Affairs Committee. (p. 10405.)



Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, this bill was unanimously reported favorably by the Subcommittee on Bankruptcy, and also has been unanimously approved by the full Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill simply extends the duration of the power under the composition phase of bankruptcy so as to enable railroads that are not insolvent to avail themselves of the composition privilege, as has been done, notably by the Baltimore & Ohio, without the interruption of traffic for even one trip. The use of this power under this bill has resulted in preventing bankruptcies and in saving millions of dollars which would have gone to pay receivers, trustees, attorneys, and other costs of bankruptcy.

The act to be extended by the pending bill expires today. There is no opposition. The distinguished majority leader, the distinguished minority leader, the distinguished gentlemen on both sides of our committee, particularly our own member the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER], who is senior Republican member of the Bankruptcy Subcommittee, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SPRINGER], and all of the others are of one accord in asking that this be done. The reason it is brought up specially now is that it expires at midnight tonight, and we must act before the regular call of the Consent Calendar.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, the bill was reported unanimously by the Judiciary Committee?

Mr. HOBBS. Yes, sir; that is correct.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc., That the act of July 1, 1898, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," as amended, is hereby further amended by striking out article X of chapter XV and inserting in lieu thereof the following:*

"ARTICLE X—TERMINATION OF JURISDICTION

"SEC. 755. The jurisdiction conferred upon any court by this chapter shall not be exercised by such court after November 1, 1950, except in respect of any proceeding initiated by filing a petition under section 710 hereof on or before November 1, 1950."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter from the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix and include the remarks recently made by Hon. Tom C. Clark, Attorney General of the United States, on Sunday last, at Hyde Park.

Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD by including therein a dedicatory address by Harris J. Booras at Hyde Park last Sunday.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks, and include some excerpts from a letter and a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently no quorum is present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 185]

Allen, Ill.	Gerlach	Morrison
Andersen,	Gibson	Mott
H. Carl	Gillie	Norton
Andrews, N. Y.	Granger	Peterson, Ga.
Barrett, Pa.	Hall,	Ploeser
Barry	Edwin Arthur	Powell
Bates, Ky.	Hancock	Ramey
Bell	Hand	Rich
Bender	Harness, Ind.	Robson, Ky.
Bland	Hartley	Roe, Md.
Boykin	Havener	Russell
Brehm	Hébert	Sabath
Buckley	Hollfield	Short
Bunker	Hope	Sikes
Campbell	Jackson	Simpson, Pa.
Carlson	Jarman	Slaughter
Chelf	Keefe	Snyder
Clements	Kefauver	Somers, N. Y.
Courtney	Kerr	Stigler
Cunningham	Kilburn	Stockman
Curley	King	Sumner, Ill.
Dawson	Kinzer	Sumners, Tex.
Dickstein	Landis	Thomason
Dingell	Lesinski	Vinson
Domeneaux	McDonough	Wadsworth
Drewry	McGlinchey	Weiss
Eaton	Mansfield, Tex.	White
Eberharter	May	Winter
Fisher	Merrow	Wolcott
Flannagan	Morgan	Wolfenden, Pa.

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 343 Members have answered to their names, a quorum is present.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION—ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the resolution (H. J. Res. 266) making an additional appropriation for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration; and pending that motion I ask unanimous consent that during the debate I be authorized to insert in the RECORD two editorials, one from the New York Times and one from the Washington Star.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the resolution, House Joint Resolution 266, with Mr. SPARKMAN in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the House joint resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved, etc., That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, an additional amount fiscal year 1946, to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the act of March 28, 1944 (Public Law 267), to be available for expenditure in the manner specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Participation Appropriation Act, 1945, \$550,000,000: Provided, That no relief or rehabilitation supplies procured out of funds heretofore or herein appropriated shall be shipped to any country except China after December 31, 1946, and in the case of China after March 31, 1947: Provided further, That, insofar as possible and practicable, agricultural commodities determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be in surplus supply shall be utilized in filling United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration requisitions for food and agricultural commodities.*

No part of the appropriation herein shall be available subsequent to December 31, 1945, for the furnishing of relief or rehabilitation supplies or services to any country unless and until the President has received from the Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration a certification to the effect that the furnishing by such Administration of relief and rehabilitation supplies and services, in the case of such country, will be made only under agreements between United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and such country or other suitable arrangements providing:

(1) That all trade agreements and all barter agreements of such country with other nations, together with satisfactory information on all exports from, and imports into, such country, whether for governmental or private account, will be made available to United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

(2) That such country shall supply accredited United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration personnel with all necessary facilities, credentials, documents, and safe conduct in carrying out the objectives of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration agreement, including all necessary inspections and investigations.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, in connection with the letter from the Secretary of State, relative to the various amendments proposing limitations which have been suggested, which appears in the RECORD this morning at page 10380, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk may read the following editorial from the New York Times.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Clerk will read.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

THE FREE PRESS AMENDMENT

Republican leaders of the House of Representatives have given their approval to a free press amendment which they propose to attach to the bill appropriating additional funds for UNRRA. This amendment would prohibit the use of United States funds for war relief in any country whose government infringes upon freedom of information or expression, or places any barriers—technical, political, legal, or economic—against the free exchange of information among the peoples of the world.

We welcome the interest of the House Republicans in a good cause, but believe that in several respects their present proposal is mistaken. In the first place, action



to meet hunger and pestilence cannot wait; on humane grounds the relief problem is so acute, and the case for prompt and generous aid is so strong, that the Republicans have chosen a wrong spot to launch their crusade. They would be better advised to attack a "free press" amendment to legislation dealing with the subject of long-term loans for purposes of reconstruction and expansion. But even here their proposal seems to us to be too sweeping. For in its present form it would bar United States aid to governments which did either one of two things or both: (1) Denied freedom of speech to their own people within their own borders or (2) prohibited American correspondents from having free access to news for publication in this country.

We cannot properly use our financial power to attempt to compel other countries to establish freedom of speech and press for their own people; for, highly desirable as this would be, judged by our own standards, we would be using our power here to interfere with the domestic affairs of other nations. But we can quite properly insist upon freedom of access to news for our own purposes—and we would, in fact, be well advised to do so. For if billions of dollars of American credit are to be used for reconstruction loans to other countries, the American public which provides such credit is surely entitled to acquire all the information it wishes to have and needs to have about the conditions prevailing in those countries. This is, in fact, the only way in which loans of this kind can be made with real responsibility.

We suggest that the House Republicans take a second look at their amendment and consider whether there is not a better place and way to put it forward.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I also ask that the accompanying excerpt from the Washington Post of October 23, on the same subject, be read by the Clerk.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Clerk will read.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read, as follows:

We should like very much, of course, to have American newspapermen unleashed in countries where their movements are now restricted; and we hope that the State Department will continue to press for this right. But we doubt the wisdom of obtaining it through the threat of withholding food from the hungry. Freedom for American press representatives is a political matter, however desirable; and the attachment of it as a condition upon an act of charity smacks of playing international politics with relief.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, these two editorials are taken from notable newspapers, the first from the New York Times, frequently spoken of as the greatest newspaper in the world, and the second from the Washington Post, the editorial page of which has a recognized standing throughout the Nation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, if amendments of this character were adopted, the distribution of relief by UNRRA in the Philippine Islands would be prohibited because

General MacArthur still considers it necessary to maintain restrictions upon the local press which would bring Philippine relief within the purview of such amendments. I do not think anyone would want to go that far. In other words, this bill, which is for the regeneration and the rehabilitation of the destitute and starving peoples of occupied Europe, would be made an instrument of political reform.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has again expired.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, during a recent trip that the War Department subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee made to inspect our military bases throughout various parts of the world, I was given an assignment by that subcommittee to go into the educational program of the I and E Division of the European theater. I went into that program and I made a report to my subcommittee and to the chairman of the full committee which I wish at this time to give to the House of Representatives.

This report is as follows:

#### REPORT TO WAR SUBCOMMITTEE, APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

Before I begin this report I would like to take a brief paragraph to pay my compliments to Lt. Col. W. W. Bodine, Jr., of the Theater Visitors' Bureau, in Paris, and his whole complement of officers, for the splendid manner in which they handled the bureau. Their problems are made very trying at times by the influx of unannounced committees, Army personnel and distinguished people from almost all nations. Yet in every instance they handle their problems with dispatch and with courtesy. I want to express my thanks to them for the splendid manner in which they assisted me in my work. I would like also to give special credit to Maj. Loran Clark, who was assigned by the Visitors' Bureau to assist me in my work in inspecting the educational program of I and E. Major Clark is a resourceful, courteous, and untiring worker. He has been of great assistance.

For the benefit of those who may not have had the opportunity of studying the education program of the I and E Division, I may say that the program is broken down roughly into five types of schools. These I shall give in the order of what I feel to be their importance to the soldiers.

First, is the training within civilian agencies. This is the program in which the student enrolls in existing universities and colleges in the country in which he is located and there is taught in English, regardless of what country he is in.

Second, is the Army university centers at Biarritz, on the Bay of Biscay in France, and Shrivenham, 70 miles west of London in England, in which the soldier receives the regular college course under the instruction of educators including both civilian and military faculty.

Third, The Warton American Technical School, at Warton, England, offers 35 courses from aircraft maintenance to interior decorating.

Fourth, USAFI (United States Army Forces Institute), which is merely a correspondence school under Army command, is subdivided roughly into: (1) correspondence courses offered by Army instructors; (2) liaison between the soldier and colleges offering correspondence courses in the States; and (3) self-education.

Fifth, is the command schools. In this program every command of battalion strength or above has its own school with

a 2 weeks' course in subjects of interest to the enlisted men.

#### INSPECTION AND DISCUSSION

TWCA: The Training Within Civilian Agencies Section of the Education Branch of Information and Education Division offers learning opportunities in 148 subjects, ranging from Fine Arts to Infestation Control. This instruction is given through existing facilities at 24 French schools and universities, such as the Sorbonne in Paris, the University of Grenoble, the University of Dijon, etc. The enrollment within French institutions is 1,410. Ninety-one British institutions have enrolled 4,584 soldiers in such institutions as the Royal Academy of Medicine, the Royal Scottish Academy of Music, Oxford, Cambridge, etc. Eleven Swiss colleges were prepared to accept 1,750 students in November for 3 months' courses but I understand that this program was later canceled. Regardless of the country in which the schools are located, all instruction is given in English.

Biarritz: Biarritz American University is located in southern France where college level summer semester courses are given in 317 subjects. This university has been established in the resort town, using the facilities and villas that otherwise would be vacant. The climate and general surroundings are ideal for the pursuit of academic learning. This university was opened August 20, 1945, with an enrollment of 4,000 soldiers. However, 20 percent were returned to their units as high point men during the 2 months' course. One student was returned to his unit for misconduct within the university. The balance completed the course. The faculty is composed of 133 civilian and 138 military instructors, of which 48 percent of the total hold doctor's degrees, 38 percent master's degrees, and they represent 144 different colleges in 40 States. Two hundred forty-three of the faculty have had recent connections of faculty level with civilian institutions. They are current in their field and have a great enthusiasm for the job at hand. The one thing that was very noticeable at Biarritz was that the school had only been recently opened and there was a critical shortage of textbooks, chemical supplies, and furnishings of various sorts. Part of this was due to the fact that the university had only been recently opened and part due to transportation difficulties. Some professors were instructing with the notebook system because texts and other material which they had relied upon had not yet arrived.

Shrivenham: Shrivenham American University is located 70 miles west of London, England, in a permanent military base erected in 1935. The plant facilities are excellent. This school has a capacity comparable to Biarritz, offers the same scope of subjects and also has the same high caliber instruction. Here more equipment in all lines was found because Shrivenham had been in service longer than Biarritz.

Warton: The Warton American Technical School, located at Warton, England, offers 35 courses, from aircraft maintenance to interior decorating. The school opened September 17, 1945, with an enrollment of 2,500 students for a period of 8 weeks' instruction. Succeeding sessions of the school will permit 4,000 students to attend. The faculty is composed of 208 civilians and 269 military instructors. This establishment would cost \$10,000,000 to duplicate in the United States. All materials, including machine-shop equipment, radio repair, and aircraft were obtained within the theater. These materials had served their primary purpose and are virtually salvage.

USAFI (U. S. Army Forces Institute): This section of the education branch has been in operation for 2 years, offering 3 services. A \$2 fee is charged for enrollment and once the soldier has enrolled any



number of courses may be taken. One hundred and sixty thousand students have applied for one or more correspondence courses during the past 2 years. However, for the month of August of this year the enrollment reached 27,000 and it has been averaging 1,000 per day since then. Correspondence courses are offered in any subject that in any way lends itself to this method of instruction. The second most important part of this program is liaison between civilian schools and universities and the soldier so that he may enroll direct with the institution of his choosing and take their established correspondence or extension courses. USAFI will pay up to half the charge for courses of this nature but not exceeding \$20. The third service is a self-teaching program in which there are no tests, grades, or credits given unless specifically requested by the student. When tests are requested an examination is sent to a commissioned officer who is named by the student. Papers are then forwarded to USAFI headquarters for grading. All instruction as outlined in the above paragraphs will be recognized by existing American educational institutions and industry. The value, however, may not be adjudged the same by all institutions, but each student participating will receive a certificate giving the details of the course studied, hours of instruction, and grade.

Command schools: The theater commander directed that each unit of battalion strength (normally 1,000) or larger would establish instruction in subjects of interest to the enlisted personnel. The Six Hundred and Fourth Camouflage Engineers' Battalion, which was visited, offered courses in 10 subjects, ranging from languages to auto mechanics. In this battalion of 354 men, 244 had taken 1 or more 2-week courses of 20 hours per week. The faculty was drawn from the personnel of the battalion; both enlisted men and officers instruct on an equal footing and with equal capabilities. The school is located in the battalion area, which is composed of several commercial buildings that were abandoned prior to the war. Materials for instruction are taken from the salvage depots or are a part of the battalion basic equipment or are drawn from other material units on memorandum receipts. There are 626 command schools in operation within the theater, having a total current enrollment of 100,144, offering 306 different courses.

#### DISCUSSION

While visiting at Warton Trade School I made a particular point to question some of the students in every branch of the training program there. The final question was, "Do you expect to follow this work when you get back into civilian life?"

And the answer invariably was "Yes."

All of those interviewed were eager to have an opportunity to reenroll for further instruction. There was a complete absence of military formations; reveille was dropped because the sincerity of the students made it unnecessary; and all students, whether officers or enlisted men, were considered on a par. The students at the university level were serious and frankly amazed at their ease in swinging back to the habits of academic life. The general opinion was, "This is the best thing the Army has ever done for me." I found this same attitude at the command schools and the Army university centers at Biarritz and Shrivenham, and, in fact, in all branches of the training. A poll of the students at Biarritz American University revealed the following statistics:

Seventy-eight percent said they liked the university very well.

Nineteen percent liked it fairly well.

Two percent definitely said they did not like it.

The remaining 1 percent were undecided.

Eighty-two percent said they would register for a second term if given the opportunity.

Eight percent said they would not register for another term.

The balance were undecided.

Ninety-six percent were going to recommend the university to their buddies.

Less than one-half percent said they would tell them to stay away.

Seventy-four percent felt they were learning more than they had in their former (pre-Army) schools or colleges.

Ninety-two percent are getting along very well in their school work.

Eighty-four percent said the teaching skill of the instructors was as good as or better than their former schools or colleges.

Polis at all of the schools reflect the same attitude on the part of the students.

Instruction: The civilian instructors in all schools represent the highest caliber of men in their field. The civilian academic adviser at Biarritz is Dean J. D. Russell, of the University of Chicago, who is secretary of the Commission on Colleges and Universities of the North Central American Colleges and Secondary Schools. He has stated that one of his reasons for participating in this program was to safeguard the value of the credits that may be transferred back to the colleges in the United States. It is his opinion that the nine credits received for the college-level summer-semester courses will probably be cut back to seven credits, which is normally given for a 2 months' course. However, he states, "Colleges are increasingly giving credit on the basis of what is in the boy's head, rather than what is on paper. We have told the boys to come here for the learning experience and forget about the credits, and if you run into a registrar who will only take what is on paper and not consider your ability, shop around until you find one who has a little more progressive outlook."

The civilian faculties of all schools have been impressed with the maturity of the soldiers compared with students in the States of like ages, their seriousness and desire for learning. These civilian instructors feel that they have been given a great opportunity by being allowed to meet the soldier-student in Europe, in that they will be better prepared to meet him in their colleges when he returns to the States. It appears there is an advantage in having mixed faculties of civilians and military personnel. The civilian instructors feel that if only civilians were on the teaching staff that they would be set aside from the Army picture, rather than being drawn into it as they are today.

The commanding general of the Biarritz American University summed up the feeling of his staff when he said: "These boys are perfectly normal—they are not neurotics. The writings at home about the way the colleges will have to deal with the returning soldiers and his difficulties in adjustment have been, from our experience here, 98 percent wrong." This statement was also confirmed by the civilian faculty. Without exception the military personnel who have been associated with the education program feel that its continuation is of utmost importance. The general attitude was that it would be necessary to keep a large number of troops on the Continent to demonstrate the power of the occupational forces by their great numbers; yet there would be actually a limited amount of work for the troops to do. It can be argued that if 5 percent of the occupational forces were given educational opportunities while in Europe that the force can be reduced by 5 percent. However, that is not a true reflection of the facts. The personnel that would be away from duty for 2 months studying would in fact be troops that were ready and available within the theater for any duty they were required to perform. From the line of reasoning that the force can be reduced by the percentage

that would be in school, it might be argued that the entire military strength of the country can be reduced by the percentage of those soldiers who are on leave at any given period.

The relation between the Army and the civilians of the area in which the school has been located has been more cordial than in any other locations.

The staffs of all schools have been in favor of civilian instructors. Although there are both enlisted men and officers instructing in all schools along with the civilians, no preference has been made by virtue of grade. Ability has been recognized. There is no conflict between officer students with enlisted instructors or vice versa. The one point of friction is where an enlisted man is doing the same level of instruction, or in some cases a higher level than a civilian or high-ranking officer who is drawing a considerably higher wage. However, it must be stressed that the only basis of disagreement is in regard to remuneration received for the work performed. It appears that the students will go to civilian instructors for counsel and guidance in preference to the military, and in most cases the civilian instructor will be fresher in his subject and reflect greater enthusiasm.

It was impossible to interview the GI who was not in the schools but I made a special point to contact everyone that I could, on the streets or wherever he may be, and ask him about the educational program. The one and only kick that I received from any soldier was that he had tried to get in and could not. This, of course, was owing to the fact that only a small percentage of the Army forces are allocated to the school program and those responsible for the program have tried to arrange as large a turnover as possible so that as many as possible could take advantage of the schooling. Every soldier with whom I talked felt that it was a good program and should be continued. This opinion on the part of the soldier cannot be considered prejudiced, because never at any time did I disclose my identity or my purpose in asking the question.

#### CONCLUSIONS

After my inspections and discussions with the civilian and military faculty, the students enrolled, the GI's, and the following officers: Gen. Walter B. (Bedell) Smith, Brig. Gen. Paul W. Thompson, Chief, Information and Education Division, TSFET, Brig. Gen. Claude M. Thiele, Commandant, Shrivenham American University, Brig. Gen. Samuel L. McCroskey, Commandant, Biarritz American University, Brig. Gen. Cyrus H. Searcy, Commandant, Warton American Technical School, Col. Edwin P. Lock, Jr., Chief of Education branch, Col. John L. Chamberlain, Chief, TWCA, Education Branch, Lt. Col. Irvin M. Rice, Chief of Command Schools, Education Branch, Lt. Col. Theodore A. Siedie, Chief, USAFI, Col. Louis P. Leone, Chief of UK Base, Maj. William H. Toumey, executive officer, Public Relations Section, Information and Education, I can sum up my conclusions as follows:

First, I agree with the general who said that the writings at home about the soldiers and how they would have to be adjusted when they returned are 98 percent wrong. In fact, I feel, after having observed these students and talked with them, that the adjustment must be made on the part of the people at home and not the soldier. The soldier now is a mature man. He knows what he wants and he is going after it.

Second, Every officer involved is highly cognizant of the fact that we have a great responsibility to our soldier in a foreign theater, whether he is there temporarily or whether he shall remain in the occupation forces. They are no doubt well aware of the Hunt report, made by Col. I. L. Hunt, who studied the 1918-20 occupation, now in the Library



of Congress, in which he was very condemnatory from the point of view that nothing was planned from the soldiers of the occupation forces, that is, relatively speaking. These officers are not interested in this program because of some benefit they may get, because they prefer to return home. They are interested in the standard of our Army and what provisions we shall make for our soldiers.

Third. The Army, from the enlisted men to the top rank, feels that this program is well worthwhile, and while it is possible to curtail it, not only the Army but the Congress should give sufficient attention to the educational facilities made available to our Army.

Fourth. I was somewhat prejudiced when I began the inspection because I thought that perhaps a soldier may enroll in one of these courses to take a vacation or get a change in atmosphere and that perhaps the schooling was secondary. All such skepticism has completely dissolved after having seen the students at work and talked with them and after having talked to those responsible officials connected with this program.

Fifth. That there is a good deal of complaint coming from the men who have not been able to enroll in the schools and this is solely because of the fact that it is impossible to accommodate all of those who have applied. This complaint cannot be eliminated under the present circumstances because the selection of the student is left to his commanding officer. This complaint at a later date may be eliminated by setting up a system of competitive examinations, giving the soldier his chance, whereby he either enters or eliminates himself.

Sixth. I have always been vitally interested in the education of the young people of this Nation and in the past few years I have been vitally interested in the educational standards of the armed forces of this Nation. After having had this wonderful opportunity to study the educational program of the I. & E. Division, I have come to the conclusion that the elimination of this program by either the Army or Congress would be nothing more nor less than gross stupidity. The Army of the future must be not only a highly technical Army but an Army of men who are well educated and quick thinkers. The Army in the past has not attracted the type of soldier that is necessary for the Army of the future. Educational qualifications have been low. Aren't we more interested in having a skilled Army than in providing bed and board for those who take refuge in the Army? Never again can we afford to revert to such an Army.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the presumption that as a matter of national policy a varied and comprehensive education program should and will continue to exist for the occupational forces, I make the following recommendations:

First. Based on an occupation force of 250,000 men, which is 120,000 less than our committee was informed would be the actual force, but which appears to be a more current estimate, I recommend that the program for training within civilian agencies, that is, within existing educational institutions in Europe, shall be continued.

Second. That one Army university be maintained, preferably at Biarritz or Shri-venham, whichever is found to be the most beneficial and less expensive.

The reason I recommend Biarritz or Shri-venham is because in discussion with the authorities and in my own opinion I came to the conclusion that a man in school should be out of the occupation zone and when he returns to his command would be refreshed and have a different viewpoint. In other words, his morale would be lifted.

Third. One Army vocational training school to remain at Warton, England, for the reasons that they have an excellent plant

which would cost \$10,000,000 to install with new equipment but which has cost a very small fraction of that sum owing to the fact that it is salvage equipment; secondly, because rental expense in all probability would cost nothing under our reverse lend-lease program; and third, because the equipment would be difficult to move to the continent.

Fourth. Continuation of what is known as USAFI, or correspondence schools.

Fifth. Continuation of the command schools.

Sixth. Alternative. In the event that we found it inconvenient and too expensive to maintain either Biarritz or Shri-venham as an Army university, then as an alternative I would recommend an Army university at Omeramaugau. The problem of establishing a university at Omeramaugau would be rather difficult, while at the same time the expense would be less, but the soldier would not have the advantage of getting out of the occupied zone and getting a respite from his duties and surroundings. Also plant facilities would not be available and I would only recommend Omeramaugau as a final alternative.

From a study of the cost of the present program and the probable cost based on an occupational force of 250,000 men, I have come to the conclusion that the program would not cost more than \$15,000,000 and perhaps even less. Therefore, I further recommend:

Seventh. That the War Department submit an estimate to the Bureau of the Budget in the amount of whatever sum is necessary to carry out the recommended program, and that our committee give this our most careful consideration as a matter of molding future policy in regard to occupation troops and as affecting future policy in the standing army.

#### JAPAN

I have not had an opportunity to study the situation or to confer with authorities in regard to provisions to be made for the occupation forces in Japan, but I would recommend that action be taken to establish comparable educational provisions for these forces.

The Navy has a definite and fixed policy for their enlisted personnel. It has worked successfully and, therefore, I see no reason why our Army should not have a similar policy.

Respectfully submitted.

JOE HENDRICKS.

(Mr. HENDRICKS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, at this time I want to call the attention of the Members of the House to the fact that two petitions have been placed on the desk, Nos. 7 and 8, which provide for discharge of the Military Affairs Committee from further consideration of bills which have for their purpose the discharge of boys who have served honorably 18 months and 2 years respectively.

I hope that the Members will not disappoint the soldiers in all parts of the world by failing to sign these petitions. Here is an opportunity to show whether or not you are for or against these boys who are idling away their time in foreign sections of the world, and who should be demobilized and returned home.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I have listened with a great deal of interest to the statement made by the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee and to the letter and to the editorial which he had the Clerk read.

I am rather surprised that the distinguished gentleman from Missouri would bring in this letter and editorial or would discuss a matter which is not before the committee. The statements to which he alluded are not contained in any amendment that is being or will be considered by this body. The amendment which has been considered and recommended by the minority members of the committee deals only with free access to the news by representatives of the American press and radio, and only as to news of the activities of UNRRA. It has nothing whatsoever to do with the subject as to whether or not there should be freedom of the press for the newspapers and the radio of other countries, but provides only that representatives of the press and radio of the United States be permitted to enter the countries where relief is being extended under the provisions and direction of UNRRA, and report back to the American people how their money and goods are being used and distributed for the purposes of relief. It is the only method I know of by which the American people may be fully informed. It is the only way I know of by which we can at least partially guarantee to the American press and radio proper access to the news as to the operations and the functionings of UNRRA under this appropriation.

I regret very much the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations has seen fit to throw into this debate an issue which is not before the House and which will not be before the House as this debate continues to its conclusion. There is no attempt being made to control or dictate to any other nation or any other country as to the type or kind of press they may have in their own countries, but only to fix as a proviso to the granting of these funds that the American people may be given the right and opportunity to know how their money is being used, how their food is being distributed, and whether or not, in fact, the food that we give and the money that we contribute is actually reaching the starving people we want to help. So I hope the House will understand that the issue discussed by the gentleman from Missouri is not before this body.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, UNRRA came to the floor of this House from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. If you will put your minds back to that time you will perhaps remember that one of the main things this House was trying to do was to set up an international body that would draw the nations of the world together. It seemed as though such a body could best control the food supply of the world and could best regulate the relief to be given to the overrun countries. Let us not forget that as we discuss this particular bill.

During the 2 months that I spent in eastern Europe and the Near East as a



member of one of the subcommittees of the Foreign Affairs Committee, I found what I had expected to find, and that is that the international method is very ponderous, very difficult. Every committee is made up of people who speak different languages. Interpreters are needed in all meetings. Language differences are the external evidences of differing backgrounds. These differences have to be acknowledged, studied, and gradually eliminated. It is a slower process than would have pertained if we had assumed the full responsibility. But we decided on the slower method. There is no reason for us to feel that results cannot be attained.

Another possibility some of us envisaged during the original discussions of the bill was that UNRRA could and would be used politically. I took occasion to bore into this possibility at some length. I did all I could to have inserted in the bill some safeguard against such usage of relief, unfortunately without success. Events have justified my fears.

I will not attempt to discuss the personnel problem except to say that when the positions were filled the fighting forces had the first call on available people. At different times during these 2 years when the need for certain highly qualified and well-trained leaders weighed heavily upon UNRRA, requests were made to the armed forces for a few such individuals and were denied. Other countries saw fit to release a few such requested people from their armed forces.

During the 2 months of my trip I was able to contact the actual work of UNRRA in Athens only. There I had opportunity to discuss the situation with UNRRA directors and staff workers. I found the directors alive to the problems though they stated frankly that they had learned much wisdom by the trial-and-error method.

What impressed me most was that in Athens there was a real effort being made to carry out the original intentions of the UNRRA plan which was to help people to help themselves. I found in Athens a skeleton of UNRRA personnel showing the Greeks how to help themselves, how to make something out of nothing, how to make more out of that little. When I found the rehabilitation center, headed by Miss Bell Greve, whose work in crippled work we in Cleveland have rejoiced in for many years, I knew the quality of what was being established in Athens. Such women as Dr. Dodge, of Boston, Miss Baggalley, of London, gave me assurance of the health work being done. When the Minister of Public Health told me of the 500,000 tubercular cases needing attention I rejoiced that through a canny Scot, Dr. MacDougall, the Athenians were launching a national tuberculosis organization. My satisfaction flowed over when I found that a group of hospitals run by Greeks had secured Ruth Faust—a graduate of the Western Reserve University School of Nursing of Cleveland, to head up the establishment of a school of nursing which will begin to fill the great nursing need of Greece. The new physical therapy school is to be run by a young woman from Ohio's Twenty-second District that

already has three on the staff of the rehabilitation center.

I am glad to attest here and now to the quality of work being done by the UNRRA staff in Athens. To my mind it is what UNRRA started out to do. Through the help and knowledge of experienced personnel Greece is being helped to help herself. Surely this is what the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration was created to do.

(Mrs. BOLTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

—The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RANKIN: Strike out all after line 2 on page 1 and insert the following as a substitute for the bill:

"That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the American Red Cross to provide for relief and rehabilitation of the kind described in the agreement set forth in the joint resolution of March 28, 1944 (Public Law No. 267, 78th Cong.), in those foreign countries eligible to receive relief and rehabilitation pursuant to such agreement, the sum of \$550,000,000: *Provided*, That no relief or rehabilitation supplies procured out of funds heretofore or herein appropriated shall be shipped to any country except China after December 31, 1946, and in the case of China after March 31, 1947: *Provided further*, That, insofar as possible and practicable, agricultural commodities determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be in surplus supply shall be utilized in filling American Red Cross requirements for food and agricultural commodities.

"No part of the appropriation herein shall be available subsequent to December 31, 1945, for the furnishing of relief or rehabilitation supplies or services to any country unless and until the President has received from the chairman of the American Red Cross a certification to the effect that the furnishing by the Red Cross of relief and rehabilitation supplies and services, in the case of such country, will be made only under agreements between the American Red Cross and such country or other suitable arrangements providing:

"(1) That all trade agreements and all barter agreements of such country with other nations, together with satisfactory information on all exports from, and imports into, such country, whether for governmental or private account, will be made available to the American Red Cross.

"(2) That such country shall supply accredited American Red Cross personnel with all necessary facilities, credentials, documents, and safe conduct in carrying out the objectives of this act, including all necessary inspections and investigations.

"SEC. 2. This act may be cited as the Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Act, 1946."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the amendment is not germane to the pending resolution.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Missouri withhold the point of order?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that we met an hour earlier today in order to conserve time, I trust the gentleman will not require time on an amendment on which we must eventually submit a point of order.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to be heard on the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is glad to hear the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I am offering this amendment in good faith. I want to send the Red Cross to feed these people instead of sending an aggregation of bureaucrats to exploit people all over the world.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I trust the gentleman from Mississippi will observe the rules of the House. He was recognized by the Chair to speak on the point of order.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, what is the point of order made by the gentleman from Missouri, that it is not germane?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Mississippi is not germane to the pending joint resolution.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] makes the point of order that the amendment is not germane. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] will speak to the point of order.

Mr. RANKIN. Yes, sir. Mr. Chairman, I want to show that the amendment is germane. Why? What is the object of the bill? What are we trying to do? We are ostensibly trying to feed the hungry peoples of Europe. I am offering to substitute the Red Cross for an international bureaucracy because we know that the Red Cross will feed those people and use every dollar that is expended for that purpose.

I contend that this amendment is in order. It carries out the provisions of the bill which is to provide funds to feed hungry people in the devastated areas of Europe. I know one thing, if this amendment is adopted and the Red Cross assumes this responsibility, those hungry people of Europe will stand a great deal more chance to get fed than if these funds were turned over to a group of bureaucrats.

If we are really in earnest, Mr. Chairman, I submit that my amendment carries out exactly what the bill is intended to accomplish.

If the amendment is adopted, it will do just exactly what the Christian people of America want done. It will feed the hungry people of Europe and other devastated areas, through the Red Cross, the greatest organization of its kind, the greatest organization of mercy the world has ever known, and the one organization that we could depend on to get definite information in the prison camps throughout the world in this war.

I submit, Mr. Chairman, that the amendment I have offered is germane and that the point of order should be overruled.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. SPARKMAN). The Chair is prepared to rule. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] offers an amendment which has been reported by the Clerk. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] makes the point of order that it is not germane to the House joint resolution under consideration.



The effect of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] would be to substitute the American Red Cross for the organization that is provided for in House Joint Resolution 266, and the organization that was provided for in Public Law 267, to which the present joint resolution seeks to make appropriations.

The Chair believes the amendment is not germane, and consequently sustains the point of order.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DIRKSEN: On page 2, line 14, after the word "until", insert "(a)."

On page 3, after subsection 2, insert a new paragraph, reading as follows:

"(b) That the President has indicated to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration that he deems satisfactory arrangements have been made for the properly accredited representatives of the American press to observe and report without censorship on the distribution and utilization of relief and rehabilitation supplies and services furnished for such country."

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for an additional 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois.

There was no objection.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, first let me observe with respect to the editorial from the New York Times, which the distinguished chairman of this committee had read by the Clerk a short time ago, that that editorial was written and published on October 18, about 2 weeks ago. It related to something that appeared rather vaguely in the press, and did not constitute anything definite that was before the Congress or any committee or any party committee thereof. It was nothing more than a general observation on the subject of free press, and manifestly bears no relation to the specific amendment that is before us at this time.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. The actual wording to which the editorial referred was taken from a resolution adopted by the American Society of Editors and Publishers?

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is right. The amendment on the desk simply says that when the President must indicate to UNRRA that satisfactory arrangements have been made—

Mr. TABER. If the gentleman will yield, Mr. Chairman, it is the other way around; UNRRA must certify to the President.

Mr. DIRKSEN. No. The President must indicate that satisfactory arrangements have been made for the entry of accredited press representatives into the recipient countries to report and observe without censorship on only one thing, namely, the utilization and distribution of UNRRA relief and rehabilitation supplies.

Now, why should we not ask for this? Yesterday I indicated that we are put-

ting up 72 percent of the money. Certainly the people from whom the money is taxed are entitled to know what is going on. There are a number of reasons in support of it. Consider for a moment this recent London conference that UNRRA had. There was a distinguished delegate there from Yugoslavia by the name of Nicoli Petrovic. It was he who made the suggestion that no relief should be given to people who refused or failed for any reason to go back home. Here is the official Journal of UNRRA for the London Conference, dated August 20, and it contains the speech delivered by Petrovic. His country, Russia, and Czechoslovakia finally voted against the resolution. But the question I raised is this: Suppose distressed people who did not want to go home because they were afraid of the authorities and of what might happen to them, at long last did go home. Will they get any of the supplies? How shall we know unless the press can give us some report on what is actually taking place.

There is carried in this authorization a possible \$61,000,000 for White Russia and \$189,000,000 for the Ukraine. There is not a single bit of UNRRA personnel in those two Soviet republics at the present time. Suppose \$250,000,000 worth of supplies, of which the American people foot the bill for 72 percent, are sent to those republics. How shall we know for what purpose they are used unless the accredited press representatives have an opportunity to give us a report thereon? The subcommittee adopted a provision to the effect that they must admit our investigators and they must be able to inspect distribution. But we must go further for this very important reason: Let us take a country like Czechoslovakia. Who is the chief of mission in Czechoslovakia? It is Peter I. Alekseev. He is a citizen of the Soviet Union. Suppose an American investigator finds there has been diversion of relief supplies for military or political purposes; he must go to the Chief of Mission, who happens to be Mr. Alekseev. He says: "Look here, a report has come to me which I think ought to be disclosed." But suppose Mr. Alekseev does not wish them to make the disclosure, then what? Then we are right back where we started. It becomes necessary then for that sort of thing to be ventilated in the press.

Then there is this question of Rumania. Are you forgetting that in August of this year the State Department of the United States Government sent a very sharp note to the Groza government in Rumania? What was the content of that note? The language was that the existing government does not adequately represent important democratic elements, and for that reason we did not propose to go along with them. Now may come the distribution of UNRRA supplies in Rumania. Who will get it? Who will be responsible for distribution? It will be the Groza government against whom a protest has been made by our own State Department. They will have in hand the distribution of these supplies; and how shall we know that they will not be funneled to people of certain ideologies who agree with certain things that hap-

pen over there, unless the press representatives can go there and make a full and complete report on the subject?

Consider for a moment Bulgaria. If she is going to ask for relief supplies we should be getting this whole story. When I was in Istanbul last spring there was then in Bulgaria a Soviet army of 250,000 soldiers. The president of the Allied Control Commission was the Soviet general in charge. General terrorism was in progress there. Jews in that country were being herded into the ghettos, their property was being confiscated, instrumentalities for a livelihood were being taken away from them; and there is a great segment over there in distress who are not in favor with the Bulgarian Government today. Will they get any of these supplies? How shall we know unless the press can freely go there and without censorship ventilate abundantly the whole story so that the American people whose money is being expended for this purpose will know the story?

We have here a provision for relief and rehabilitation supplies for China. This morning at 7:30 I was rather interested in hearing a radio report to the effect that our allies, the Soviet troops, were funneling machinery and equipment out of Manchuria. Yet it is proposed here to use money for the purpose of replacing necessary relief and rehabilitation equipment and machinery. How much do we know about this story? I confess to you frankly I know nothing about it, and we shall know nothing about it until the uncensored and unfettered representatives of the American press can go there and tell us the whole story.

Mr. Chairman, this is an important matter; let us not forget UNRRA will be back here soon. They will be asking for another \$1,300,000,000. Why not make this a kind of interim proposition as it were, have our press representatives go and give us a report on what is happening, and then we can more intelligently if we are so disposed appropriate further funds if necessary? This amendment is limited wholly to observation and report on UNRRA and UNRRA alone.

For the life of me, I cannot see any objection to it. It simply states that if there is an authority in one of these countries that would prefer to let his people starve than to let the light shine in, then we will have to presume and infer that that kind of an attitude might be responsible for diverting the supplies that we are sending there at the present time. If there is nothing to conceal, if these are to be open covenants openly arrived at, as Woodrow Wilson once said, there can be no objection to this amendment which simply gives the press authority to report on the utilization and distribution of hundreds of millions of dollars of supplies purchased out of the Treasury of the United States through the generosity and willingness of the American people.

Is that too much to ask?

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. BLOOM. The gentleman has been talking about Rumania and Bulgaria. Do they come in under UNRRA?



Mr. DIRKSEN. Who knows?

Mr. BLOOM. But we do know.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Czechoslovakia is there. Yugoslavia is there, Albania is there. Who knows what other countries may ultimately be added to UNRRA?

Mr. BLOOM. I know the gentleman from Illinois wants to be fair.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I will add that what I said can be applied to Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, and Poland just as well.

Mr. BLOOM. That is not what the gentleman said. The gentleman is wrong.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment, and I ask unanimous consent to proceed for an additional 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, this is a very important matter that the Committee has under consideration, I believe practically the only highly controversial issue in the joint resolution which we have before us today.

It is well for us to remember one or two things in approaching consideration of this amendment. In the first place, it cannot be too often stated as a reminder that we are not dealing entirely and wholly with funds of the American people. Seventy percent of the fund is our money, but this money is being put into a common pot or fund under a treaty agreement with 45, 46, or 47 other nations, a solemn undertaking carefully and deliberately considered by the Congress of the United States and to which we placed our signature. That is No. 1.

If we were dealing with our own funds to be handed out as a generous gift to another nation, of course we could easily, freely, and without restraint attach any condition which we might wish to attach. But that is not the case. This is not an American enterprise. It is a United Nations relief organization, set up very deliberately and very carefully after the most painstaking thought by the Congress.

There is another thought in this connection. It can be conceded—none of us would deny it—that some of these funds perhaps have been wrongfully diverted, some of them may have been wasted. In spite of the greatest care that may be taken in the future, this will perhaps happen again. But we must remember that they are being disbursed and handled under the most difficult conceivable conditions. What the Congress wishes to have done, and I am sure the American people want it done if it can be, is to see that these dollars or every penny of them that they can follow gets into the hands of proper authorities for the relief of the peoples of the world who need to have this relief.

I am in entire sympathy with the purpose behind this amendment—and so is the committee—and the suggestion of the distinguished and able gentleman from Illinois, the purpose of doing the

very thing that he says should be done, and that we all admit should be done, namely, that we should follow scrupulously, carefully, and relentlessly the application and the spending of every dollar of this money; that we should see to it, if it is humanly possible, that they do not go to support political groups or political activities; that they are not diverted into the black markets, but that they do get into the hands of the people who are starving and need them.

What have we done? We have directly approached that problem. None of these funds can be used; none of these funds can go into any country under section 2 of this bill. Let me read you what must happen:

That such country shall supply accredited United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration personnel with all necessary facilities, credentials, documents, and safe conduct in carrying out the objectives of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration agreement, including all necessary inspections and investigations.

We have provided that no country can participate in these funds unless Governor Lehman's organization-accredited personnel are given free access and safe conduct in order that they may follow up to their ultimate destination every dollar and every ton and every ounce of the goods and the money that we have sent there for the relief of these people. It is necessary to do that, because when UNRRA comes back again, as it undoubtedly will, for additional funds, the Congress must know what has happened. I am confident that Governor Lehman and UNRRA will cooperate with the Congress and will send dependable and authentic people to follow up their supplies and their administration in these countries and give an authentic account to the Congress of it. We have a right to demand that. It is our legitimate right to follow those funds, and I have no doubt we shall get that from the Governor.

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. HERTER. If the gentleman admits that the Committee has done right in imposing that particular condition on these relief funds, wherein is the inconsistency that the American press-like-wise be allowed to observe it?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I thank the gentleman for that word, because he brings me immediately right to the very point I expected to make. The right to have a representative of UNRRA follow the ton of goods to see that it is delivered, and to report back to the Congress what has happened to it, is an entirely different proposition from throwing open the gates of those countries to admit promiscuously any accredited representative of the press to go there and write anything that his imagination might suggest to him ought to be written. That is the difference.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. I submit that those countries whose doors are closed have

their press agents all over this country, writing everything that happens here, and a great deal that never happens here.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That is true, but we are dealing with a realistic situation here. There is nothing that you could inject into this bill that would be more politically confusing, that would be more of a handicap, that would immediately raise more questions about the administration of this organization, than a provision of that kind, just exactly for the reason that the gentleman from Mississippi stated. It is most offensive to the United States of America and to our people to have foreign representatives here, although we believe in freedom of the press.

Just let me show you this, members of the Committee. Just stop and ponder for a moment. What is superimposed before any nation can share in this relief? The President must first make a finding before UNRRA can give a ham sandwich to any starving child in the gutter of any country. The President of the United States has to make a finding. All right, No. 1. He has to "indicate." I do not know what it is when the President indicates something. That is rather mysterious phraseology, but any way he must "indicate" not to the Congress but to the United Relief Organization that he deems that satisfactory arrangements have been made.

What are going to be the satisfactory arrangements? Do you think the President is going to be able to make arrangements that are entirely satisfactory to the press? Maybe he can. That is a big order.

Satisfactory arrangements have been made for properly accredited representatives of the American press.

What are properly accredited representatives of the press? What is the press? I am told at the session out at San Francisco there were so many accredited representatives of the press, that there was not room in the auditorium for the delegates to get in. In other words, under this amendment you throw wide open the doors of every one of those nations for any representative of the press to go in and write anything he wants to write. What good it is going to be after you get it? Is the Congress going to legislate on some newspaper article that is published, or would you not want an authentic statement by a reliable representative of UNRRA who has been sent in there to investigate the situation?

Mr. RAMEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. RAMEY. In view of the fact that every speaker for it—and I am going to vote for it—has admitted that UNRRA has blundered, bootlegged, been crooked, and everything else, is there any reliable representative of UNRRA that you can trust from Lehman down in a report that he would give?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I have not made any such admission as that which the gentleman indicates. I think some have admitted that there have been blunders made and that there will likely be blunders made in the future. Would you be helping the administration of this



project by throwing it open to the press? Why not rather have the organization send its own representatives to make a report to Congress?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I offer a substitute amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BROWN of Ohio as a substitute for the amendment offered by Mr. DIRKSEN:

Page 2, line 14, after the word "until", insert "(A)."

Page 3, after subsection (2), insert new paragraph reading as follows:

"(B) That, for the purpose of keeping the people of the United States fully and properly informed as to the need for and the use of the relief and aid being or to be furnished various countries and peoples by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, that none of the funds appropriated hereby, or none of the commodities, supplies, materials or services purchased or obtained through the expenditures of funds provided herein, shall be furnished to or used in any country of which the controlling government interferes with or refuses full and free access to the news of any and all activities of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration by representatives of the press and radio of the United States; or maintains any barrier—technical, political, legal or economic—to obtaining, dispatching and disseminating the news of any and all activities of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, or discriminates against the representatives of the press and radio of the United States in rates and charges for facilities used in collecting and dispatching such news; or censors, or attempts to censor, in time of peace, news of any and all activities of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration which may be prepared in or dispatched from such country by representatives of the press and radio of the United States."

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, the substitute amendment I have just offered and which you have just heard read implements and makes more effective the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN]. I believe this substitute amendment is necessary for technical reasons. Representatives of the press and radio of the United States have encountered many difficulties in countries which ostensibly have granted access to the news, but too many times have found convenient to say, "So sorry, please," or to have some reason why it was impossible to permit the proper handling of the news, to dispatch it, or to get it out of that country. This substitute amendment simply provides the representatives of the American press and radio shall have access to the news insofar as the activities of the UNRRA are concerned in any country which receives the benefits of the appropriations made herein, and that such representatives shall not be discriminated against in any way by overcharges, by failure or refusal to permit them to use the facilities of that country

to get the news back to the United States in exactly the same way the press of that particular country can use such facilities. It simply implements, in other words, and makes possible the full fruition of the idea and thought behind the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois.

I regret very much that my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Virginia, has seen fit to attack the motives of the press—or should I say the honesty of the press—or the reliability of the press? Seemingly, he believes American newspapermen and radio reporters cannot be trusted to give a true picture to the American people of what is being done in these countries which are receiving aid from UNRRA, or how the funds are being expended or used, or whether or not the food is actually reaching the starving people we are attempting to help by the adoption of this resolution. I believe that most of us here have the feeling we can trust the American press and the American radio. Certainly we trust them here in this country. Let me ask if there is a single individual in this Chamber who wants to take the floor and demand and insist American press and radio representatives be barred from sessions of the Congress, and not be permitted to report that which goes on here in this body to the American people. We trust them. Often we do not agree with all of their conclusions. Yet they have the right to interpret the news, as it is made here, as they see it. We have all sorts of representatives of the press here. We have differences of opinion within the press. The Daily Worker, which someone mentioned a moment ago, is represented in this Press Gallery. I do not agree with all the Daily Worker says or does, or all that appears in print in that publication. Yet I will stand on this floor and fight for the right of that publication or any other publication, under the constitutional provision for a free press, to be represented in the gallery of this House and to tell the American people what goes on. Certainly no one can contend that the American people are not entitled to know how the funds are being expended that are appropriated here.

I want to point out, if I may, to the gentleman from Virginia that my amendment does refer specifically to the funds that are appropriated herein. We are not attempting to control the funds contributed by other nations to UNRRA, but we are making a requirement as to how the funds we furnish can be expended, and that in order they be expended properly in different countries we be given the opportunity to have representatives of the American press and radio there to report back to us what is being done with our money and with the food and supplies we furnish. The best assurance of proper administration of UNRRA is freedom of the American press and radio to report fully, without any restriction, back to the American people. Under this resolution we are not attempting to say that any other nation shall have freedom of the press within its country. We are simply saying that the American press and radio shall be

given access to the news of UNRRA in the countries which are receiving the benefit of this appropriation.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. WALTER. What effect would the adoption of either of those amendments have, in the judgment of the gentleman, on the continued participation of the other nations in this relief and rehabilitation program?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I think the only effect it would have would be that the other nations would accept this arrangement and would provide for freedom of the American press and radio within their countries to report on the operations of UNRRA, and as a result thereof we would have a much better administration of UNRRA. It would be the only effect, in my opinion, because, if they need the funds, they will certainly not object to the American people knowing how such funds are being expended, or that our food is actually reaching the people. I think they would want the American people to know all about it. Certainly, if we were being helped, we would want everybody who was furnishing that help to know about it, and to know that we were grateful for it.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. PRIEST. The gentleman from Ohio is a newspaper publisher, and I also have been a member of that profession for a number of years. I am very much interested in the subject of freedom of the press, but I want to ask the distinguished gentleman this question: Does he not feel that if we embark on a policy in which we tie up the question of freedom of the press with a governmental agency, we pave the way to restricting that freedom of the press?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Certainly not. Our State, county, and national statutes are filled with provisos that the press must be given access to the activities of Government. We have the right, not only the right but the duty and responsibility, to see to it the same access to the news is extended to our press operations over there, because, after all, we are checking up only on our own operations under UNRRA, and reporting only on the expenditure of our own funds.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Freedom of the press is one of the most important and vital parts of the Constitution. It is our only method of forcing the correction of mistakes. Does not the gentleman think it is against the spirit of the Constitution to spend the money of the American people without giving them the right of freedom of the press?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. It is one of the things we fought for, of course.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I think the purpose of both amendments is identic. I do not object to it. I have just kept my amend-



ment to the minimum side and left it with the President to determine when these satisfactory arrangements are made.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I think this amendment does exactly what the gentleman's amendment does, except it does reach out and meets the technical problems involved, and that is exactly what the American press and radio want and must have if we are to have free access to the news.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we cannot get some idea as to how much time is required on these amendments.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in one hour and a half, the last 10 minutes to be reserved for the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, does that mean that the Members now standing will be the participants in the limitation of time and that it will be equally divided among them?

Mr. MUNDT. Further reserving the right to object, will the Chair advise the membership how much time that will give each Member desiring to speak?

The CHAIRMAN. Thirty-four Members are standing. This would give each Member 2½ minutes.

Mr. MUNDT. That is insufficient time. It seems to me we should not cut off freedom of speech when we are talking about freedom of the press; so I object.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I amend my motion and ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto close in 2 hours.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the amended request of the gentleman from Missouri that all debate on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto close in 2 hours?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Ohio unfortunately raises the issue of free press in the consideration of the measure before the Committee at the present time and ignores the primary purpose of the measure, the question of relieving as far as we can human suffering and distress. There is not a Member of this House but who strongly believes in and will fight for the principle of freedom of the press; we are concerned however today with legislation with reference to people who are starving, many thousands of whom will not be alive 3 or 4 months hence after the next winter unless relief reaches them. People cannot live on freedom of the press, people have got to have food, shelter, and clothing; and we are legislating with reference to people who have gone through years of suffering, the terrific destruction of war enveloping them. Human beings, crea-

tures of God like each and every one of us, are the primary objects of this legislation, yet by this amendment they would be subjected to the condition precedent of freedom of the press being put into operation in the country in which they live before they could receive any assistance—and this by action of the Congress of the United States.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. No; I have only a minute.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman mentioned my name; will he not yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I have only a minute remaining; I cannot yield.

Mr. Chairman, we are appropriating the last \$550,000,000 of \$1,350,000,000 that we committed ourselves to. If there is any place where these proposals should be considered it is in the next bill which will come before the Committee on Foreign Affairs and which will require legislation. These questions may well be acted upon there; but this amendment violates the contract our Government entered into as a result of the Congress of the United States passing the necessary legislation. If this amendment is adopted and food and clothing are denied people as the result of such action, then the very thing we are trying to avert will occur, people will be driven to adopt some ideology of government foreign to their desires; either they will resort in plain language to communism or to anarchy. That will be the result of this amendment.

If we fail these unfortunate people UNRRA and the appropriations we make are intended to help—if we fail to do those things humanity calls for—if we permit general suffering and distress to exist as it will during the coming winter even doing all that we can for them—we are leaving these people in the position where they are likely to do the very thing we hope they will not do. Our failure to act effectively will be a contributing factor that will bring about a condition of disillusionment and chaos, and thinking and acting by way of reaction which might prompt them to turn to false ideologies of government.

How strange it is to listen to inconsistent statements of some. On the one hand they argue with emotional appeal and effect we should not give relief unless there are strings attached to it, or because of fear of people adopting strange ideologies of government when they know, or ought to know, that failure to give as complete relief as is possible will probably drive those very unfortunate people of other lands to adopt forms of government that do not recognize the dignity and personality of the individual. While I know the author of the pending amendment did not intend it, the amendment is likely to be a contributing factor in bringing about such results.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. RIZLEY].

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Chairman, the bill, House Joint Resolution 266, now before the House for consideration is a joint

resolution making an additional appropriation of \$550,000,000 for UNRRA. I was one of those in the House who voted against the creation of UNRRA—not because I was opposed to appropriating money for relief purposes for the needy, helpless, and unfortunate peoples of those countries who are presumed to be the recipients of the relief, but because I believed then, and certainly I believe now, that it was a very serious mistake to create an UNRRA to distribute funds, of which 72 cents out of every dollar is the money of the taxpayers of the United States.

Certainly I want to make my position crystal clear—no one in this House is more anxious, ready, and willing to aid these distressed people who cannot help themselves than am I. But I want the hard-earned tax dollars of the people of the United States to be expended for relief and not wasted. Certainly we should not be a party to keeping an organization functioning that is permitting the use of relief dollars to play power politics, to foster and aid communism, to aid, assist, and abet Tito and his cohorts, and—in general—permitting food, designed for relief, to be used by irresponsible provisional governments for military and political purposes. My authority for those statements are our own colleagues who have been over there, on the ground, and evidence contained in the record of the hearings by the Subcommittee on Appropriations, and a number of the gentlemen who are now engaged in the presentation of this bill.

The administration of these relief funds—more than 72 percent of which are the dollars of the citizens of the United States—should have been made the responsibility of the State Department of our own Government. We had just as well be realistic about this thing. Feeding the needy is essential to building good will. I am for letting the people over there know that this food and clothing and these relief dollars that they are getting are coming from a country based on a Republican form of government, a representative democracy, where a free people, working under a free enterprise system, with free schools, free speech, and a free press, have been able to build up a system that totalitarian governments cannot compete with—a country that has rescued them from the bondage of dictators twice in less than half a century.

If the State Department does not want to set up their own organization to administer this fund, then why could not it be handled through the great American Red Cross? The distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] said yesterday that it was too late for the Red Cross to step into the picture. I cannot agree with him. This great organization has never fallen down in any undertaking. Yes; it is November, but according to the record made here and statements made on the floor of the House, there are enough funds already made available that can be used until May 1946. Certainly the State Department, or the Red Cross, or an efficient organization with a United States complex, can be set up in that length of time to honestly and efficiently handle this fund.



(Mr. RIZLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. DOYLE].

(Mr. DOYLE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chairman, over the week end I studied carefully Public Law 267, chapter 135, second session, House Joint Resolution 192. I call your attention to the fact that as the basic agreement controlling this matter it cannot be changed except according to the express terms thereof. There is no provision in the basic agreement which we entered into by which this Congress can now change the terms of that agreement, excepting by consent of the signatories thereto, as is provided in the international agreement of November 9, 1943. That fact is expressly set out in article VIII of the agreement itself. Said article VIII expressly provides that the agreement under which we are now acting and contributing this money cannot be changed by an act of any one of the parties unless the action is ratified by two-thirds of the nations signatory thereto. And we do not have time to get those signatures before hundreds of thousands of innocent people have starved or frozen to death.

I submit, therefore, that all of the proposed amendments which are in fact fundamental changes, modifications, and variations of the agreement of November 9, 1943, under which we are going to again make an appropriation, are of no practical effect until or unless ratified by the other UNRRA nations first. Meantime winter is upon us and thousands will perish. To now insist upon a material change in the operating agreement of November 9, 1943, before we allow our money to be used, will no doubt mean it will not be used this winter at all, because, gentlemen, 43 other UNRRA nations are parties thereto, and under article VIII a two-thirds vote is required of the Council including the votes of all the members of the Central Committee.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOYLE. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Will the gentleman agree that we can make such an appropriation or refuse to make it?

Mr. DOYLE. Certainly we can refuse it and let millions of people starve to death, too.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Then if we have the power of making or refusing to make the appropriation, certainly we can make it under conditions.

Mr. DOYLE. I disagree with the gentleman. The only reservations this Congress made in the terms of the original agreement were set forth in section 6, page 7 of the act itself, by which we make two reservations, this proposed amendment is not one of those reservations.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. In that case if we were permitted to make the instrument which we have already made, the gentleman agrees that legislation is necessary for the appropriation?

Mr. DOYLE. Legislation is necessary to complete the appropriation up to the amount of our original aggregate amount.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. If the gentleman will consult the debates at the time the original resolution was adopted, he will find over and over again in those debates the specific statement that we were making no commitments that we would make an appropriation.

Mr. DOYLE. All right, does the gentleman now feel we should not do so?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. It was stated that when the time came to make an appropriation we would either make it or refuse to make it.

Mr. DOYLE. Certainly, you can refuse and let children starve and freeze.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Now, if we can refuse to make an appropriation we can also make an appropriation with a condition attached.

Mr. DOYLE. But that condition was not reserved in the foundation agreement of November 9. When the Congress enacted this legislation originally that condition you state was not reserved. The proposed amendment is directly contrary to the terms of the reservations; there is no time for the necessary legal and red tape processes to become effective before thousands have first starved.

I submit you can either pass this appropriation without the proposed amendment or substitute, or you can let thousands of people starve to death. I fear the amendment will cause so much delay in the use of funds, that thousands will first starve.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. May I say to the gentleman that if I determined at a given time to give him some money to apply to a certain project, when that time comes I can say, "I cannot give it all to you but I will give you some." Would the gentleman take it?

Mr. DOYLE. I answer by saying to the gentleman that there is no analogy in his question and the case in point. Hungry people are dangerous people. Starving people made so as a result of this war, must not become the victims of delay, caused by lapse of time necessary to try to get 43 other nations to consent to this different condition which the gentleman is now trying to impose upon this immediate appropriation before it can be used. It amounts to a condition precedent which cannot reasonably be expected to be met. In fact, I will state that it is an impossibility to accomplish by the time this winter is upon Europe. And this money is needed this winter to feed starving stomachs. Time is of the essence of action today by this Congress. Crowding hunger waits for no red tape or international conferences or change in a written agreement by 44 UNRRA nations.

There is no opportunity to reform the news or political philosophies of European nations by imposing this condition in this agreement. For, if you try it gentlemen, you definitely commit hundreds of thousands of innocent men, women, and children to death by sure starvation and other forms of sure and tragic death.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HERTER].

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Chairman, it seems that the gentlemen on the other side of the aisle are unduly concerned about the practical effect of this amendment. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], merely requires the President to certify that satisfactory arrangements have been made for the press in the countries that are receiving this aid. The President today can certify that in Czechoslovakia, in Yugoslavia, and in Poland satisfactory arrangements have already been made.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HERTER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. BLOOM. Suppose we have made satisfactory arrangements and assume further that the countries do not keep these arrangements or change them. What are you going to do then? You have got to find out from day to day or minute to minute that the arrangements are being lived up to, yet the people are starving in the meantime.

Mr. HERTER. Certainly, if there is any change in a government that is an entirely different situation. That is not the question that is confronting us at this moment. This particular amendment applies only to the countries in which no relief has yet been given. It applies to two provinces of Soviet Russia, White Russia, and the Ukraine. It would apply to Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Finland if and when those countries should be admitted to the group that can receive UNRRA aid. Today they are not eligible as ex-enemy countries.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HERTER. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I think the gentleman heard the remarks made by the gentleman from Virginia in which he was calling attention to the fact that under the limitation proposed by the bill as now before us the representatives of UNRRA would be permitted to make reports. Would not the gentleman agree with me that the essential difference is then whether or not we would have reports in the nature of self-serving declarations by UNRRA representatives, or whether we would have some objective reporting by people who have no particular interest in anything else than giving us the facts?

Mr. HERTER. I fully agree with the gentleman from South Dakota. It seems to me that the argument is used that you are trying to punish the starving people by putting on these restrictions. The restrictions which already appear in the committee bill apply just as much as the amendment that is now before us; in other words, there is no one who is going to be sacrificed insofar as this amendment is concerned. There is absolutely no danger that somebody is going to go hungry because of the acceptance of this amendment.

Let me speak for a moment about these two Provinces of Soviet Russia. They have undoubtedly suffered considerably



as the result of the war. They are undoubtedly entitled to relief. On the other hand, those two Provinces are today absolutely closed. If they should say, "We will not allow the American press to come in here and see relief distributed," they can always turn to their mother government in Moscow which has billions of dollars in gold available with which relief can be bought; in other words, there is absolutely no necessity for saying that a single human being will starve because a relief operation is not conducted in the open. To my mind many suspicions will be alleviated by conducting these operations in the open instead of conducting them behind closed doors; in other words, I think from the point of view of our relationship with Russia to have these things done openly so that the people cannot continuously say that something is wrong with the operation, is a benefit rather than the opposite.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Massachusetts is the author of the bill, and he has not had as adequate opportunity as other Members in presenting legislation of this character. I ask unanimous consent that I be allowed to yield my time to him.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. HERTER. I am very grateful to my colleague from Massachusetts.

Mr. Chairman, let me analyze a little further the effect of this amendment from the point of view of what is happening today. It is very little realized that UNRRA is operating in a very limited sphere in Europe today. It is operating in Poland, in Czechoslovakia, in Yugoslavia, in Albania and in Greece, with a small limited operation in Italy. Those are the only countries in which it is operating in Europe today. There is not a single one of those countries which does not allow completely free access to accredited press representatives.

I have before me a letter from the Yugoslav Embassy giving the exact dates upon which the pronouncements were made in Yugoslavia with regard to the admission of the press. Yugoslavia, strange as it may seem, was the first country which took all censorship off press correspondents' reports; in other words, the amendment that is being offered here is not going to cause a single individual to suffer one iota in any country in which UNRRA is today operating.

Let me come back to the countries to which it might apply. It is only these two Socialist Soviet Republics of which I have spoken. Nobody has yet visited those countries to ascertain the extent of the relief. They have made application. They were admitted to the UNRRA organization. They have submitted to the combined food board certain requirements for food. Those are being today considered. UNRRA has no agreements with those nations as it has with all the other nations that are being

served; in other words, a considerable period of time must go by before any relief supplies can be sent into those countries in any case. Are we going to sacrifice those nations? Are we going to sacrifice the suffering people of those nations by the adoption of this amendment? To my mind absolutely not. There is no such question involved.

Let us be very frank about it. Only recently it came to my attention that one of these republics had made a request to the combined food boards for a certain tonnage of vegetable oils. I am not going into the exact figures but I can give the exact figures if any Member wants them. Simultaneously with that request there appeared in the dispatches a report to the effect that Russia had concluded a trade agreement with Finland. In that trade agreement with Finland Russia was obligated to deliver to Finland the exact amount of the same vegetable oils that was being asked for relief in one of its component parts, namely, the Ukrainian Republic.

Let us have these things in the open so that we do not have suspicions, so that we do not have distress. Let us be able to look at the thing. As I say, and as I have said before, nobody is going to suffer as a result of the adoption of these amendments, and it may be that our actual relationships with the areas concerned will be vastly improved by doing things in the open and in the sunshine.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HERTER. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. MUNDT. May I add to the illustration the gentleman gave as to Finland the fact that we were in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, and held a conference with six employees of UNRRA, two Americans, two Canadians, an Egyptian, and one whose nationality I cannot recall. They told us that Yugoslavia had just received a certain number of millions of bushels of food from UNRRA and had concluded a trade agreement with Russia whereby they were exporting to Russia a like amount of the same type of food. That is one reason we should have a free press in that area.

Mr. HERTER. I fully agree with the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. PATRICK].

Mr. PATRICK. Mr. Chairman, I am afraid we are getting away from the very thing around which the action we are seeking to take revolves. I fear also that the statesman from Ohio was not using his usual high degree of statesmanship in thinking clear through a proposition when he came forward with his amendment to supplant that of his colleague.

In an international matter we have to think, of course, what would flow from a policy of this kind, what would be the consequences of the amendment on other nations. There is quite a difference, which we have not always recognized in the debate here today, between doing a thing which obtains only in our Nation and doing, if necessary, that same thing when it is in another nation.

We did not ask these little people among our allies how they felt about freedom of the press and what they regarded as proper use of the press when we asked them to search their earth. We merely said we would stand behind them, and we asked that they scorch the earth by their policy and release the water from the dams, and it was done. They will think a whole lot more about that than we will when we come and say, "Now, we are going to continue to give you food, but we are going to put certain restrictions on it." As a schoolboy you found the evil of changing the rules after the game has started.

There is another reason I wanted to give you in this approach to the subject. If you should carry this amendment, you must go further and must supply the mechanics. Let me quote this from the statement of Governor Lehman, so that you may see where you are left. I quote his words. They appear in the RECORD of yesterday's proceedings, on page 10389.

I may add that some of the amendments would impose upon UNRRA administrative burdens which it could not hope to carry and which might interfere with its primary relief task. UNRRA, for example, is not equipped to determine whether a press representative has been properly admitted to or excluded from one of its recipient countries.

How can the President have agencies determine day by day what is being done by the press? By the time a determination could be made and action taken on it something new might develop, and so on ad infinitum.

So, if you are going to impose this obligation on the President, you have to go further before you complete the job you attempt here and provide the mechanics for him to do it. Who would dare undertake the job of providing such mechanics? You just leave it dangling in the air. If you are going to undertake a thing like this, it is your duty to carry it out. I do not believe many of those who feel a responsibility on themselves and their leaders to carry the program out would come forward with an amendment like this. It would merely put us in the hole with no chance to get out.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], is recognized.

(Mr. MUNDT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I think something should be said first of all in response to the very eloquent appeal of my good friend the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. PATRICK] who just preceded me and whose eloquence in this case I am afraid exceeded his logic. He said that something should be done to provide the mechanics whereby UNRRA can determine whether accredited newspapermen were accredited newspapermen or not.

Mr. PATRICK. I said the President.

Mr. MUNDT. All right, then, the President.

Mr. PATRICK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.



Mr. PATRICK. What I said or tried to say was that if we are going to put this amendment in and give the President that responsibility we would have to go forward and provide the mechanics whereby he could do it.

Mr. MUNDT. I accept the correction.

Mr. PATRICK. We would have to provide the mechanics whereby he could do it when the Governor says himself that he can not do it.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I do not yield further. That makes it an even more amazing statement. Certainly the President of the United States with all of his staff is able to determine whether an accredited newspaperman is an accredited newspaperman or not; and if he cannot so determine, he can ask Governor Lehman to call upon these \$10,000-a-year men he has in UNRRA as publicity agents—and why UNRRA needs publicity agents is beyond the realm of my understanding—the President and/or Governor Lehman can call upon these well paid advisors to find out whether or not an accredited newspaperman is an accredited newspaperman.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. COX. If I understood the gentleman from Alabama correctly, his opposition to the pending amendment grows out of the fear that its adoption would be construed as an unfriendly act toward Russia.

Mr. MUNDT. That is perhaps true but his speech would not so indicate.

I next want to respond to the rather strange argument that has been advanced, first by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Woodrum] and then picked up by later speakers on the Democratic side who for some unconvincing reason do not want the light of publicity to shine down upon the way the UNRRA money is being expended in Europe. This is beyond my understanding of how public bodies can justify their expenditure of public funds.

The argument they advanced is this—that Congress has no right, because UNRRA is a treaty-sustained organization, to make any suggestions or any recommendations to UNRRA. That is the argument of the very able and usually logical gentleman from Virginia. But the very bill the committee brings to us violates in two different places the strained theory by which the majority speakers have tried to defeat the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Brown] and by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Dirksen].

The bill itself on page 2 and page 3 suggests provisos whereby none of this money should be spent unless—and then it sets forth certain provisos for UNRRA. In other words, the logic of our Democratic friends comes down to this point, that any amendment offered to UNRRA legislation suggesting proposals to be carried out by the UNRRA organization is invalid and improper according to the argument originated by the gentleman from Virginia if it comes from the Republican side, but it is perfectly all right and appropriate if it comes from the majority side. The committee under the Democratic leadership is doing twice

over precisely the thing that it complains about our trying to do on this side because we are trying to provide freedom of the press in connection with the distribution of UNRRA.

Mr. Chairman, it is obvious that the arguments advanced to the effect that the Brown-Dirksen amendment is out of order because it issues a directive to an international organization such as UNRRA, do not hold and that they are mere red herrings when one reads the bill which the committee has brought before us and which the objectors to the freedom of the press amendment are themselves supporting. Permit me to read sentences 11 to 21, inclusive, of the bill, which those who would defeat our free press and free radio are supporting. Here is the language itself:

No part of the appropriation herein shall be available subsequent to December 31, 1945, for the furnishing of relief or rehabilitation supplies or services to any country unless and until the President has received from the Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration a certification to the effect that the furnishing by such Administration of relief and rehabilitation supplies and services, in the case of such country, will be made only under agreements between United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and such country or other suitable arrangements providing.

Then follow the provisos marked Nos. 1 and 2 of section No. 1 of this bill. These provisos deal with trade agreements, barter agreements, and statistics and they deal also with the rather futile and fantastic proposal that UNRRA must set up an investigatory staff to investigate itself. In other words, Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Virginia and other Democrats are supporting restrictive and directive language but they object to similar, although very much more effective and realistic, language being written into the bill by a Republican amendment which implements the Republican policy of free press and free radio so that the public may get the facts rather than simply be befuddled by press releases and inspired publicity which beloud the true conditions existing under UNRRA.

I think there should also be called to the attention of the House this rather significant fact, not only does the United States distribute 72 percent of the supplies of UNRRA from the standpoint of paying for them, but today substantially only four countries are receiving any large contributions from UNRRA.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that I may yield the time allotted to me to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. Mundt].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. MUNDT. Thank you, Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that our subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Affairs visited and studied UNRRA conditions in all four of those countries which are now receiving UNRRA. We have just recently

completed a 63-day study of economic and political conditions in Europe, Asia, and Africa. We studied UNRRA in Poland, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, and Greece.

In Greece we found that UNRRA is doing a comparatively good job. Strangely enough, Greece is the only one of the four countries where UNRRA is largely functioning which today has a free press. Greece is the only one where the public press and radio people have a free opportunity to say what is going on in UNRRA. Every Member of Congress, whether Democratic or Republican, who investigated UNRRA conditions this summer came back with the same report, namely, that UNRRA is doing its best job in Greece.

The UNRRA officials themselves say it is doing its best job in Greece, despite the fact that 60 percent of the money expended by UNRRA is being spent in Poland, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia, where it is administered by Russian administrators and where there are no uncensored reports coming out, from the standpoint of the radio and the press.

We heard several reports in Europe that Director Lehman has already agreed to place Russian officials in charge of UNRRA in White Russia and the Ukraine. That would mean that the country which contributes nothing to UNRRA supplies would run the UNRRA show in five-sixths of the countries mostly benefiting from UNRRA and the country supplying 72 percent of UNRRA's supplies would direct its operations in only one beneficiary country.

Mr. Chairman, this is not leaning over backwards. This is falling completely head over heels.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. I want to say to the gentleman from South Dakota, if he thinks all the Democrats are opposed to this amendment, he is mistaken.

Mr. MUNDT. If that is correct and I hope it is, that is once when I am happy to be mistaken.

Mr. RANKIN. I want to call attention to another fact. They talk about the right to send our press where we send our money. Is it not a fact that we sent our press everywhere that we sent our boys over there to win the war?

Mr. MUNDT. That is correct and the press and radio reporters contributed mightily and bravely to our war effort.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Greece is in the British sphere of influence, and there they have a free press. The rest of them are ruled by Moscow-dominated puppets, and they have nobody to check up on them.

Mr. MUNDT. It is correct that Greece today has a free press. One of two things seems to be apparent from the evidence: A country which makes no contribution whatsoever to UNRRA should not have its people administering 60 percent of the program. I think that makes for reduced economy and efficiency. Either we are justified in that conclusion or we are justified in saying there should be a free



press and free radio to see what these people are doing with our money in those areas serviced by UNRRA.

#### TAKING THE BLINDERS OFF THE BLUNDERS

I believe those who are interested in helping the folks in Poland, in helping the folks in Czechoslovakia, and in Yugoslavia, if you want UNRRA to go to the relief of the hungry and starving and dying people, should vote for this amendment which brings the press and radio in to see that UNRRA supplies are being used for the purpose intended by the American Congress and the American people. If you want it to be used for political purposes, if you want it to be used for trade, if you want it to be used to maintain puppet armies in these various countries, then keep the shades of darkness around UNRRA; let the nations which contribute nothing to the administration of UNRRA continue to run 60 percent of the program, but do not go back to your districts and say, "Our heart bleeds for the people of Poland and of Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia," because you have driven the dagger of despair into the hearts of those areas by prohibiting the press and radio from recording the truth concerning the administration of UNRRA and the use being made of its supplies. I urge the support of the Brown-Dirksen amendment. Everybody talks about the blunders and abuses existing under the present administration of UNRRA. Even the UNRRA officials admit them but they endeavor to keep their real nature from the people. This will take the blinders off those blunders. This will permit the bright light of honest, uncensored, unbiased publicity to shine upon what UNRRA is doing and where UNRRA is going. It will mean more food for empty stomachs, more clothes for naked bodies, more fuel for empty stoves, and more houses for homeless people. It may also well mean less supplies for propaganda and political purposes and if it does, the people of America will have added cause for satisfaction. Surely nobody should oppose permitting the press and radio people to observe the operations of UNRRA and to tell the facts about them except those desiring to befuddle the public by beclouding the issues. Let us adopt this amendment and in that manner serve at least this slight notice that the precepts of the "four freedoms" and the Atlantic Charter are not entirely forgotten in America.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

(Mr. KOPPLEMANN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KOPPLEMANN. Mr. Chairman, unfortunately this entire debate has developed into carping criticism and political international discussion on a question that should not enter into this debate at all.

At the present moment there are 180,000,000 people in Europe who are suffering. Millions will undoubtedly pass away, due to starvation, cold, and many kindred ills as a result. It was my hope that what the committee agreed to in the way of a proper follow-through of these

expenditures would satisfy those who honestly wanted the distribution to go to the needy of the world, Europe in particular. Instead of that, we have a debate upon whether we can force upon other nations a change in their political philosophy, a subject which does not in any way have a right in this debate. The feeding of those who are to be saved is the all-important matter, to my mind. Unfortunately we hear speakers talk about the Democratic side and the Republican side. Are we to tell a mother with a starving child in her arms, "Because we do not like the political philosophy of your country you can starve"?

I do not concur in the statement that if this amendment is passed no one will suffer. Anyone who looks upon this question fairly and honestly must realize that any impediment thrown in the way of the distribution of food and clothing and a place to live is going to cost added suffering to that which already exists.

We did not examine the political complexities of our allies when they were fighting the war and we were supplying them with equipment, supplies, and troops. Feeding and clothing the victims of war is as much a part of our responsibility for the victory of decency as any battle in which our men engaged.

These people who look for excuses to minimize the help we are duty bound to give by every obligation God-fearing people ever assumed, forget that the fighting is over but not the war. We have had victory over arms. We are still fighting for peace and we will be fighting for peace for a long time to come. Rehabilitating the victims of our enemies—and our enemies themselves were their own victims too—is part of our fight for peace. Until they are restored in body and mind and soul they cannot get to work to restore themselves economically. The chaos and confusion the proponents of this amendment would nourish by their refusal to put first things first is what leads to communism. Hungry people are desperate people.

UNRRA had planned to ship \$70,000,000 worth of United States food in November to stave off starvation in Europe. It did not have the funds for food and therefore had to use \$50,000,000 which had been allocated for clothing, industrial equipment, medical and veterinary supplies, agricultural equipment, and sundry other items of necessity for food instead. As it was, \$20,000,000 less food was sent than was planned and none of the supplies I just mentioned.

The minimum required amounts of food for December shipments to UNRRA amount to approximately 450,000 tons, consisting of grain, dried peas and beans, canned fish, sugar, meat, dairy products, and dehydrated potatoes. This in addition to Army surplus food amounting to 150,000 tons. But in order to get this food on the boats for shipment by the end of the year this \$550,000,000 must be received by UNRRA before the end of next week because of the machinery of procuring the food and readying it for shipment involved.

Here are interesting figures showing how much our October UNRRA shipments amounted to in terms of what each

person in the United States consumes during the course of a year:

Grain,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  pounds, or six loaves.  
Meat,  $\frac{1}{10}$  ounce.  
Fish, 3 ounces.  
Eggs and dairy products,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  ounces (dried).  
Dried vegetables (90 percent peas and beans),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pounds.  
Coffee, tea, cocoa,  $\frac{1}{10}$  ounce.  
Fruits, 1 ounce (dried).  
Sugar,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  ounces.  
Fats for soap,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound (less than one cake per person in the United States).  
Fats, 9 ounces.

The average yearly consumption of fats and oils per person in the United States is 44 pounds. The lowest subsistence level is 20 pounds per person. In Europe the level is as low as  $3\frac{3}{10}$  pounds per person per year in Poland, and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  pounds per person per year in Italy.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Connecticut has expired.

The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LAFOLLETTE] is recognized.

(Mr. LAFOLLETTE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAFOLLETTE. Mr. Chairman, there are two things I should like to nail down before very long; one of them is, that I believe there is complete lack of logic in the argument advanced by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM]—or a change of position—when he declared that the Dirksen amendment would be an attempt by unilateral action to affect the existing UNRRA agreement. I am willing to assume that is true, but I point out then to the gentleman from Virginia and to all who heard him that subsections (1) and (2) of section 1 are in the same category. It must follow therefore, and every logician will admit, that the gentleman is not concerned about that argument, he is abandoning it.

So we are left only the question of whether or not this proposal is fair in asking that accredited representatives of the press be sent in, and conferring upon the President of the United States, who happens to be of the same political party as the majority, the duty to indicate when accredited representatives of the press may enter. Now, let me get this clear in my own thinking, I will not permit you to put on my shoulders the charge that my supporting this amendment means that I am not in favor of feeding suffering people, for this reason: If the request that people shall be permitted to go in and look—I am talking about the Dirksen amendment—is a time-honored, moral, decent request, one generally credited with being based on a moral foundation, then the burden of not feeding those people is upon the governments who deny that reasonable request. I do not want people to suffer, but if you ask me for aid and before I give it I ask of you that which is reasonable, and you refuse, having the power to grant it, then the responsibility is on your shoulders when you refuse to consent to that which is generally accepted as reasonable and not I.

So in the instant case, the governments who refuse this generally accepted



reasonable request based on a moral foundation are the ones responsible, not the Members of the American Congress. To me that is unanswerable, and is the reason why I have resolved it the way I have. I will go one step further, this fund is not the largest of any individual, it is not raised by popular subscription, it is a fund which is raised by taxes lying upon the economy of the United States; and I believe the people of the United States are entitled to use methods which are generally accepted as giving a clearer and a more factual picture of the method of distribution, which no one in the well of this House can declare is oppressive, wrongful, or undemocratic.

If this be true, then I refuse to bear any moral stigma for supporting this amendment, and I am willing to rest my case on that argument.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. WALTER].

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, I would be inclined to support either of these amendments if they were incorporated in the legislation as it was originally written, because I am a firm believer in the freedom of the press, even though all of us at times feel that that freedom is sometimes abused. However, in considering these amendments you must bear in mind the fact that we as a Nation have already entered into a solemn agreement with other nations. Having entered into that agreement, if we attempt to attach conditions to our further participation under the terms of our contract, if you please, what effect will that have on other nations participating in this great humanitarian program.

It seems to me at a time when we should be leaning over backwards, even farther than we have been, in order to try to bring order out of the chaotic conditions that exist in the world today, we will create a very bad impression if the people of other nations feel that we are ready at any time to run out on our solemnly executed contracts. We can ill afford to do anything that would create that impression. Today every nation of the world either feels everlastingly grateful to us for the part we played in the recent struggle for freedom or respects our might. I saw something of the operations of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, having been in Germany just a few days after the liberation of Buchenwald. Within hours after our troops took over that concentration camp, French nationals were being moved by the hundreds back into France and into that entire area came representatives of other governments. I talked with many of the people connected with UNRRA. They were intent on getting their people back to the countries that they had been taken from as quickly as possible. I was greatly impressed by the sincerity of purpose they expressed.

Certainly UNRRA has not functioned as smoothly as we would have it function. Bear in mind that at its head is one of the greatest administrators in this Nation, a man whose integrity and ability has never been questioned. He was forced to recruit the people who are

now engaged in this relief and rehabilitation work at a time when the most competent people, not only in our land, but all over the world, were engaged in important military work. If this great administrator, ex-Governor Lehman, was unable to get up a perfectly functioning administration, then no one could have done so.

I say that the time to consider amendments such as the ones we are now considering is when the next bill comes up. We can properly do it as that time. But let us not create the impression that we, as a Nation, do not honor our solemn obligations.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS].

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, in view of the reservations we have already made in existing legislation, and in view of the agreed reservations already in this present resolution, it seems to me that to argue that the putting of this reservation upon our contribution at this time is breaking faith and not living up to our obligations, is to make an argument that is unsound, far-fetched and very unworthy of the splendid gentleman from Pennsylvania who just preceded me.

Here is one thing that has not been pointed out sufficiently. This is not a free-press amendment. It does not provide for a free press in any country except the United States. This is an amendment, not to require a free press elsewhere, but to prevent a gagged press in our own country, to prevent other countries from gagging and censoring our own press. That is all we are doing. These accredited representatives do not have to be permitted to publish a word in the countries where they go. There can be all kinds of precautions made by the governments of those countries so that not a word from these correspondents can be published there, but we are going to prevent other nations from gagging our own press and censoring our own press as to matters that are the concern of the United States and our own business.

We have had emotional appeals about withholding food from a starving baby in order to enforce our political views. How are we to know whether that baby gets food or not? If we insist on knowing, through the adoption of this amendment, we help that baby. We do not interfere with the press of that country. The only interference that might result would be with the plans of those nationals who gave our gifts to troops or political adherents instead of to starving babies. This kind of interference is badly needed in certain areas I am told, and if it results from publication of the truth, not in some other country, but in our country, that will help starving babies.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. In fact, this amendment does not make any requirement whatsoever that anything that the

American press or radio may write or say will be published in the country where the information is obtained?

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. That is the point I was endeavoring to make. We call this a free press amendment. We ought to call this an American information amendment.

We are going to run into this sort of thing from now on. We have certain customs and traditions as to how Americans get information. They get it not only from Government sources, but they get it through a free press and through accredited press representatives in this country and all over the world. As we deal with other nations in international affairs, they bring up the suggestion, "Well, now, we do not have a free press. We do not tell our people anything, and therefore we do not think you should tell your people anything about what goes on." That is a fundamental conflict on which I propose our country should not yield at all. I think that the democratic processes that we believe in are still going to be fundamental, even though we deal with countries that do not believe in a free press. We must draw a line between tolerance of others' practices, and surrender of our own principles.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. MUNDT. The gentleman has made a very fine statement. In support of the able answer he gave the gentleman from Pennsylvania, I would like to quote from the bill on line 16 the language referred to by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]:

The furnishing by such Administration of relief and rehabilitation supplies and services, in the case of such country, will be made only under agreements between United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and such country or other suitable arrangements providing.

Then there are two specific limiting provisos.

Before anybody votes against this amendment on the basis that it issues a directive to UNRRA he should be familiar with the basic language used in the bill as now written wherein two directives to UNRRA already appear.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, I supported UNRRA during its earliest days, and helped put through this enabling legislation in committee and on the floor. I felt it was of great significance not only as a means of relieving world-wide suffering, but as the first international organization to be created to deal with postwar problems. I have wanted desperately to see it succeed. I confess my great disappointment with UNRRA to date. Of course, they have accomplished something. It would be almost impossible to fail to accomplish something good with the millions they have had available. But I have had constant, violent complaints about UNRRA's administration, poorly organized, inefficiently run, overstaffed and overpaid, with supplies wasted or going into black markets or going nowhere at all, or being diverted for political purposes. I have never heard anyone familiar with it but



not connected with it, say, "All things considered, UNRRA is doing a good job." Only yesterday I received a letter from an officer in military government, who, with an excellent opportunity to observe, told the same story of overpaid UNRRA loafers failing on their sacred trust of relieving suffering.

Of course, we will carry out our present subscription and appropriate this \$500,000,000, but UNRRA, as far as I am concerned, is on probation. I hope for the sake of the millions who are suffering, that they succeed, and do better than they have to date. In any case, UNRRA's days are numbered, either they will complete their job promptly and efficiently and wind up their affairs, as we were told they would in the original hearings; or they will continue to dawdle with their sacred task, and the sponsoring nations will wind them up.

(Mr. VORYS of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH].

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, an affirmative statement by the Congress in support of the purposes offered by the amendments presented by the gentlemen from Ohio and Illinois is long overdue in this Congress. I propose to support the principles which are enunciated, and I trust that others will vote as I shall vote, and that there be a cutting across party lines on a fundamental issue of this type.

It is not the charitable father, Mr. Chairman, but it is the unwise father who gives money to a son or daughter in indiscriminate amounts. It is an unwise parent who does not take the precaution to check on what is done with funds and the purposes for which the money is spent. It is so with our country as we participate in funds for UNRRA. When we are considering, as we are today, this type of subject matter, I think it is well to remember what was correctly written yesterday by one who has followed for 35 consecutive years national and international trends from Washington, D. C. This journalist, David Lawrence, says:

Above all there has grown up in my mind an unequivocal conviction that the freedom of the press is the real safeguard to representative government. Minority views sometimes become majority views in the court of public opinion. Irresponsibility of utterance is to be deplored, but even irresponsibility often becomes the forerunner of responsibility. The evolution of press criticism has been toward greater and greater responsibility, and, in the last analysis, an informed opinion is the best assurance of the continuance of representative government.

When I vote for this proposal I shall not do so and allow any person to charge me with failure to recognize the needs for food and clothing and housing by unfortunate groups of people throughout the world. I have supported UNRRA and shall vote for the measure presented at this time. This support does not indicate, however, that I must withhold my approval of the principle of opening the channels for our press and radio outlets of vital information and opinion.

Mr. PATRICK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. PATRICK. I wonder if the gentleman feels that the President, by any mechanics he would employ, could photograph the sky today and then determine in some manner how the sky would be tomorrow? Before he could act under this amendment there might be an entirely different condition than obtains at present.

Mr. RANDOLPH. My friend is wrong in speaking about the colors which will be reported in different hues day by day. Let us report them as they appear on that certain day. Of course, there is nothing static—there is constant change.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. The gentleman has made a very fine statement. He has had great experience in public life. Has it not been his experience that the full and free reporting of the news has always led to better administration of public affairs?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Often I have disagreed with what has been reported, but I will fight to see it reported.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. Our news reporters on the battle fronts did not color their reports to suit their own opinions, did they?

Mr. RANDOLPH. This Nation's reporters went with the services in actual combat. Let us continue, as a thinking Nation, to keep the searchlight of public opinion on our dealings between America and other countries under the operation of UNRRA. There is a courageous course to pursue—and I earnestly urge adoption of the amendments.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. BOLTON].

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, the objections voiced by certain honorable gentlemen that these amendments will curtail the activities of UNRRA at this time, that they do not fit in with our original agreements certainly do not appear to be logical when one reads lines 11 through 21 of the resolution as presented to us. As the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HERTER] made clear in his excellent discussion of UNRRA some days ago these amendments simply make incumbent upon certain countries the same methods in operation in other countries receiving UNRRA help. My interest is first and foremost to see that food and relief reach those in Europe who need it most. To this end I believe this particular amendment is valuable. I believe a great many more people will be fed, a great many more will be housed and a great many more will have the relief they need medically and in every other way if the light of day is permitted to shine on what is done.

I am in accord with the sense that has been voiced here that to have 60 percent of the directing responsibility vested in the nationals of those countries who contribute nothing is out of balance, but in justice to some of those from other

nations who are trying to do their best, I want to say here that one of these—a Russian—has been doing an unusually good job, with fairness and dispatch.

We are so apt to see only our own point of view in this as in all matters that come before us, even though in our quieter moments we know that there is no problem that does not have at least two sides, and often three or four. Our whole purpose today has one goal: the relief of the suffering in Europe. Those of you who have not been over can have no conception at all of what the winter is going to mean, with no food, no fuel, no homes. In Greece, only one of all the many blasted countries, there are few roofs to shelter the homeless who took refuge in the mountains. There is little or no transportation, with winter ahead. In spite of that, the Greek people and the people of the other overrun countries are full of courage. The Greeks are beginning to lift their own load through the help of UNRRA, through the help and the advice they are getting, through the help of the skeleton group we have out there. Whatever we can do to let in the light will insure an ever increasing amount of the assistance of which we carry the largest share, reaching the tragic need of the men, the women, and the children of the devastated areas.

(Mrs. BOLTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FLOOD].

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to the Dirksen amendment and the substitute amendment. Since I have been in this House, I have heard my friends on the minority side at every opportunity insist upon the incisiveness of their logic. For the first time today I am impressed by the clear, incisive, pitiless, cold brilliance and perfection of these logicians. I am trying hard to believe that the proponents of these amendments, and I rather think in their hearts they do, want to serve humanity as much as my friends to the right, whether it is in Europe or any place else. They have become enamored today, however, with the seductive voice of their own brilliant thinking. Let me paraphrase an expression: "Let there be logic though the heavens fall." This is the logic of a Catiline, not the logic of a Cicero. This is the logic of the Bourbons, the sun kings of France, not the logic of the humanists of France. I think of Poland today and I point out to you the satellite of Russia, the Polish Government, in no wise speaks for the vast majority of the people of Poland. If there is any indication from Russia that some reporter is not welcome in Warsaw, then according to this amendment UNRRA ceases—even though my friend from Massachusetts says that is not the case today, yet it can be the case tomorrow. You can starve just as thoroughly and die just as completely on the plains of Poland tomorrow, happy that you are dying logically, as my friends suggest, but nonetheless just as thoroughly. They do not take the next step. The next step is this: This is not a question of a free press; and if it is, I was the first man



in this session of Congress to propose a resolution for a free press, for news obtained equally and fairly at the source and disseminated equally and fairly by all agencies of all countries. This Congress in the last session passed unanimously a resolution introduced by our former colleague, Senator FULBRIGHT, thus giving its testimony to freedom of the press. Must you do it every day?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. RAMEY].

(Mr. RAMEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RAMEY. Mr. Chairman, I am heartsick today. I voted for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation in good faith. I trusted that those who were appointed to administer it would act in good faith—feed the hungry—not have a racket. I hope I can vote for it again in good faith. If this amendment is defeated and a self-serving investigator may investigate for the purpose of whitewash when sponsors here of UNRRA have conceded that they have blundered; that they have bootlegged; and that they have been irregular then it is apparent why some politicians are protecting the job holders rather than feeding and clothing the needy. Of course they do not want all acts to come out of dark cellars into the light of day. I arrived at Granville the day it was necessary to discharge a former British officer, Colonel Patterson, in charge of that spearhead, for bootlegging in gasoline purchased with our money. Not all of the workers were irregular. However most of our country's workers were also heartsick that some had been allowed to plunder under the name of relief work. What can be more tragic?

Some workers there were doing a good job. I want to praise Florence Collins and Mr. Barber. They would be happy to have full publicity to their good work. Let us have impartial publicity—not that from within; not a self-declaration.

In good faith, let us feed the starving, and not make UNRRA a great money-spending feast for some of the investigators and screeners that are looking upon this for fat jobs. Let us pass this to feed people and give to all people self-respect. Let us keep those devout workers who are helping and educating peoples in order that they may help themselves, and get rid of those who are exploiting under the name of relief.

Let UNRRA really mean United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and never again be referred to as Unnecessary Nuisance Rendering Ridiculous Assistance.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CARNAHAN] is recognized for 3½ minutes.

Mr. CARNAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. I shall not use 3½ minutes. I merely want to say that, in my opinion, the issues are very definite on the legislation under consideration today. We are faced with the choice between two plans for action with the other nations of the world on a very basic and simple problem, relief and rehabilitation. We may pass this

appropriation and thus make available funds which we have already pledged, without hampering amendments, and by so doing work in harmony with a world organization which we helped to create for this great relief job; or we may restrict the use of our contribution so that America's help for war-wrecked humanity will be so isolated from other UNRRA funds that it will never reach that great mass of destitute, cold, and starving people of the world who need it most.

Stated even more simply, we must choose, in this humanitarian work of mercy, to work effectively with our friends through the United Nations Organization and thus make new friends, or lose another opportunity of spreading our ideals of individual dignity and freedom through an isolation pattern of action. With so many potential problems in the days just ahead, involving and requiring international cooperation, are we going to encourage suspicion and distrust abroad in our action in so basic a matter as relief and rehabilitation?

The amendments proposed, in substance, say, unless a country submits to being remolded overnight to a pattern which we alone prescribe, then the war wrecks of that country may die of willful neglect so far as we are concerned. This is a bargain which a country dedicated to freedom and justice can hardly afford to drive with a starving humanity.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] is recognized for 3½ minutes.

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the Committee. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER] is recognized for 3½ minutes.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, on yesterday I expressed my views on this bill and the Brown amendment. I have listened studiously today to the debate on the Brown amendment as well as the Dirksen amendment. I have heard nothing that would cause me to change my mind. We can, of course, bring emotional arguments into the picture; we can, of course, talk about starving people and forget that the only purpose of the Brown amendment is to see to it that the relief reaches the needy. I commend to you the argument made a few minutes ago by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HERTER] in reply to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM]. The gist of the controversy is summed up in their statements. Not a man in this House knows as much about feeding the hungry people of Europe as does the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HERTER]. He assisted in feeding the Belgians during and after the last war, he knows the problems, he knows the feeling of the people in the devastated countries in Europe. To bring his knowledge up to date, he visited Europe recently, not on a junket of any kind but to study problems as the gentleman from Massachusetts, CHRIS HERTER, studies them. You cannot read his 5-minute argument and not be impressed, if not convinced. What would you think of your

local associated charities if it gave away the relief you pay for to persons who refuse to let the association or the community know how the relief was used?

The American people are at the present barred from inspecting Russia. If Russia prefers to let its people go cold and hungry rather than to permit the press to inform the world as to the need for help, as well as whether the intended relief is reaching the starving people who have been described here today, then the responsibility is Russia's.

Mr. Chairman, the Brown amendment speaks the sentiment of the American taxpayers who are furnishing this money. If everything is honest and above board, what is there to fear? The spotlight of publicity will do much to clarify the atmosphere.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BRADLEY].

(Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I am quite sure that the gentlemen who have offered and those who will support these amendments are sincere in their purpose and I must say that they offer a terrible temptation particularly to anyone who has had the opportunity of observing conditions in Europe. I had that opportunity. I hold no brief for, nor do I condone the despicable things, which have been done in Europe by one of our erstwhile allies. The things I saw in many of those countries alarmed me and unfortunately they are still going on.

If we had no agency to watch the operation of UNRRA I would be inclined to support this amendment. But I do not think this is the way to approach the problem. For instance, I do not see how I can vote to penalize the poor starving people of Poland, who have had nothing to say about the creation of the satellite government which the Soviet has forced upon them. I do not see how I can penalize the people of Yugoslavia who have had nothing to say about constituting the government of Tito as spokesman for that country.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. I yield to the gentleman briefly.

Mr. RANKIN. I was about to say to the gentleman that the best thing he could do about that is to send a free press in there and give the information to the world.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. If I thought that was the way to solve the problem I would do it, but I can imagine that Russia, which has no love for the people of Poland, who have suffered more than any nation in this war, would with great glee welcome any excuse to prevent food and aid going to the people of Poland because, actually, they want more of them to starve to death.

As I stated, Russia cannot be condoned and I hope our State Department will find some other method of counteracting what she is attempting to do in Europe. I say that with full emphasis and I hope our Government is aggressive about it;



but I cannot, and I am not willing, to take the chance of trading the starving stomachs of the people of Poland and Yugoslavia and elsewhere for some advantages that might accrue to the press or the correspondents of the press, because I do not think we can afford to take that chance with these starving people.

For these reasons, I hope the amendments will be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW].

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I consider it important to raise my voice today in opposition to both of the amendments—the one offered by the gentleman from Illinois and the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio. What we should do here today, and the only thing we should do, is to study the consequences of these amendments in relation to the starving people of the world whom we are trying to help.

Suppose a stricken foreign nation is governed by a little oligarchy—a diabolical oligarchy, if you please—and this oligarchy says, flatly, "We are not going to allow a foreign press to enter our country." Of course, that would be a diabolical attitude. But what would be the result?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question right there?

Mr. LUDLOW. The gentleman knows I have very little time.

Mr. TABER. The thing that bothers me is why would they refuse admission to the press unless they were going to abuse the supplies that were given them?

Mr. LUDLOW. Suppose there are a million or a million and a half starving little children in that country whom we want to succor and save. In these circumstances, under this amendment, if adopted, they could not be succored and they could not be saved. That would be permitting that diabolical little oligarchy to completely frustrate the grand and beneficent purposes of UNRRA. I believe in a free press, but when it comes to priority of procedure I believe in giving the first priority to the starving children and a lesser priority to a reform of foreign political systems.

Let us not forget that our contribution to UNRRA is a voluntary effort, a grand humanitarian effort on the part of the American people to relieve suffering fellow beings in other parts of the world. Let us not dilute our efforts and put a cloud on our magnificent humanitarian purposes by making our charity depend upon the reform of political governing bodies abroad. My objection to that is that it penalizes the starving people whose immediate relief should be our first concern. If we will just remember them and forget about foreign restrictions on the press, we will see our way clearly out of this morass.

(Mr. LUDLOW asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

(Mr. STEFAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, the legislation we are debating at this time deals with relief of foreign people. The bill calls for \$550,000,000, the remainder of funds which we originally promised to the organization known as United Nations Rehabilitation and Relief. More than 40 countries participate in the program.

American people have always been ready to help in the relief of suffering of mankind. There is no apparent opposition to allowing UNRRA finish its current program. There should be no opposition to helpful amendments, such as the ones offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN]. Let me read to you the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois. It is to the effect that these supplies of relief which we are discussing will be contingent upon the following condition, along with others:

That the President has indicated to the UNRRA that he deems satisfactory arrangements have been made for the properly accredited representatives of the American press to observe and report without censorship on the distribution and utilization of relief and rehabilitation supplies and services furnished for such country.

This amendment should be adopted because it merely deals with the American part of the money. It does not affect money contributed by other countries. It should be known that out of every dollar spent by UNRRA the American people furnish 72 cents. Therefore, the American taxpayer should know something about what is being done with his relief money. The debate has developed the fact that UNRRA has not been efficient; that there is much room for improvement; that money has been diverted for purposes that people who need relief do not get it; that information is not allowed to leak out of some of the countries where our relief is going.

This amendment merely would allow the American press to go into those countries and tell the American people whether or not their relief money is being spent for the purposes we appropriate it. We are told that we cannot get that information in any other way. American people know the terrible conditions existing now and which will grow more terrible when winter comes to some of these countries. Our representatives have come back with stories of horrible conditions. Innocent men, women, and children will die from cold and hunger this winter. We want to prevent as much of that as we possibly can. There is no opposition to that. But we are informed reliably that we cannot get information to which American people are entitled. This amendment would give us some light. The American taxpayers are entitled to it. The sick, cold, and hungry people in Europe would benefit by it.

The American people should know about the tremendous sums America has contributed in this relief and other connections. These sums include something under a billion dollars for relief through our Army; \$1,350,000,000 through

UNRRA, when this bill is passed; some \$3,500,000,000 through the Export-Import Bank, and some \$5,925,000,000, under the Bretton Woods organization; a total of \$11,775,000,000, in addition to lend-lease funds, of which \$42,000,000,000 has been transferred to other nations, and \$1,879,000,000 remains in the pipe line for transfer.

In this bill we are appropriating the remainder of the original \$1,350,000,000 obligated for UNRRA, or \$550,000,000. All of these funds represent the funds we get from the American people through taxes and loans. In this legislation we complete our last obligation to UNRRA. But we are informed that this organization plans to come before us very soon for another \$1,350,000,000 for European and Chinese relief. Then why should not the American taxpayer know the entire story? Why should not the American people know just how much of their relief money is being used for administration? How much of it is actually going to the hungry, the cold, and the sick human beings in foreign lands? How much is being diverted?

I cannot understand the opposition to this amendment. The hearings disclose that the Secretary of State indicates that such an amendment would in no way handicap the relief work of UNRRA. It is true that freedom of the press is not recognized by some governments of the world today. But it is recognized in the United States. I know it is being demanded by people in other lands. That is beside the point. It is my belief that, while the American people want us to send this relief to the hungry, cold, and sick people they also demand that we see to it that their relief money goes where they intend it shall go—to suffering humanity. This amendment will help us get this information for the American people.

Mr. Chairman, it has been my experience in traveling around the world that where the American press has gone and brought to light the suffering of humanity American relief has come more abundantly.

The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD] has had great experience in the Far East, and he knows what the distribution of relief means. Does the gentleman agree with me that where the American press has gone and seen things for themselves, that American relief has come more abundantly?

Mr. JUDD. Yes, I agree with that. And I say it is not because we do not want to feed these starving children that we favor these amendments. It is precisely because we do want to feed them that we are for these amendments. We see internal conflict threatening in China today. Some of this appropriation and much of the next appropriation, which I will support if relief is administered under proper conditions, will go to China. We have no right to send that money into China or into Europe without making sure that it goes to the people who need it. If any nation or faction in a nation will not allow the press to come in freely to observe how relief is administered and people there starve as a result, it becomes the responsibility of that nation or that fac-



tion, not ours. If we send supplies in without making sure that they go to all people who need them, then we take the responsibility for the starvation of those who may, God forbid, be denied food because of their political beliefs. If we reject these amendments, it is we who sign their death warrant.

Mr. STEFAN. Certainly. Does not the gentleman also agree that an amendment like this would be acceptable to the countries who participate in this organization known as UNRRA?

Mr. JUDD. Yes, a great many of the neediest people throughout the world will welcome it, because it is their best assurance of getting food to keep from starving. The knowledge that the distribution of relief will be observed by accredited reporters will facilitate rather than hinder the proper operations of UNRRA.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I just want to emphasize the point brought out by the gentleman from Minnesota. Is it the gentleman's opinion that if the men, women, and children, who will be the recipients of the food contributed by UNRRA had the opportunity to vote on this measure, they would want the American press there to give assurance that they would receive this food?

Mr. STEFAN. Not only that, but a majority of the governments participating in UNRRA would vote this way in my opinion. I think it would get more relief to the suffering people. It would discourage this alleged diversion of relief because those who divert relief for private or political purposes would fear to face the court of public opinion which the American press can form by publishing the truth about how our relief dollars are being handled.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. FOLGER].

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Chairman, it appears to me to be fundamental that there arises a division with that line that passes under the clock, but it is strange to me that it should develop in a matter of this kind. I cannot make out the circumstance that brings that about.

We have here a resolution which makes this recital:

That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, an additional amount for the fiscal year 1946 to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the act of March 23, 1944 (Public Law 267).

Now we propose to tack onto that this, that we will abide by that only in the event you permit the United States to attach certain provisions and limitations.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOLGER. I do not have time to yield.

Mr. MICHENER. There are plenty in there.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. You are doing it now.

Mr. FOLGER. The section to which the gentleman refers is purely as machinery for orderly operation of UNRRA.

We do not have the right to do that. I say that we must remember that UNRRA is the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, not exclusively that of the United States of America. It is to be administered as a united effort to relieve the suffering of the women and children, those who perhaps themselves will have no voice in whether a representative of this division of the press or another shall go in before any administration of relief is allowed.

I am somewhat surprised that one of the gentlemen to the left, who carries his political badge in his pocket and only puts it on his lapel when occasion seems to justify it, should claim that he is willing to risk denial of relief to the women and children of any country, whether it be one that some man sees a ghost about under the bed every night, and comes here to tell us about it in the morning, or some other nation; that he is willing to justify the withholding of that relief by saying to those little children and those women, "Your authorities would not permit us to carry a little bread into your house." Everyone is for freedom of speech and the press, but this is not an appropriate place to pose the subject; and we have it anyhow. And responsible members of the press, highly regarded newspapers, have assured us this is an idle gesture and unwise.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER].

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, it is very hard to mix hard, sound business principles with emotions. We are having a lot of emotional appeals here on these two amendments. These amendments are needed. Corruption does not thrive in the blazing light of publicity. The principle of freedom of the press is right. The amendments give the country light on what goes on in UNRRA.

The gentleman who just preceded me spoke about new restrictions we will impose upon UNRRA by adopting these amendments. We now have restrictions put in by the committee which were not in the original bill.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. May I call the attention of the gentleman from Nebraska and the gentleman from North Carolina who just spoke to the fact that provisos are attached to this resolution; in fact, the great proportion of this resolution is made up of provisos. Therefore, the argument of the gentleman from North Carolina that no proviso can be attached to this resolution and that it is wrong even to offer one falls of its own weight.

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield? I should like to reply to that intelligent remark.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. No, I cannot yield now.

As a physician and surgeon, I think I have probably seen as much disease and pain and distress as any Member of this House. I am sympathetic with trying to

do something for people that are hungry, that are diseased, that have pestilence in their country. I am reminded, however, that this resolution and the money we are appropriating does not permit relief by UNRRA in several countries where disease and starvation are rampant today. We only go into a few countries. The amendments suggested here will shed light on what is being done by UNRRA with the American dollar. This is good sound business principle. People have starved ever since the world has been in existence. The people of China have been starving for centuries and probably will continue to starve. We in America want to do everything we can to relieve hungry, starving peoples. But if we have a diabolical government in those countries, as was suggested by the gentleman from Carolina, which might prohibit us from going in, I say that same diabolical government will prevent the starving people of those countries from getting the relief they need because the starving people are on the wrong side of the political fence.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield to the gentlewoman from Illinois.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. May I remind the members of the committee that in those three countries where the press cannot get in today, they had a free press until Russian puppets were put in there through American aid and influence. We owe it to them to give it to them.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I thank the gentlewoman. It has been my experience, having visited many countries of the world that where there is full publicity corruption does not thrive. I think we should think that over. Let us get down to sound, solid, business reasoning and forget about some of the emotional appeals that are being made. I feel these amendments should be adopted. The American people are entitled to an accounting from UNRRA.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. LEMKE].

(Mr. LEMKE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Chairman, I am interested in feeding the hungry and starving people all over the world. I regret to see that this amendment is being made a partisan issue. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. FOLGER] said that this idea of giving our people an opportunity to know what is being done with their money, and how it is being spent, originated on the Republican side of the aisle.

May I suggest to the gentleman that there are a few on his, the Democratic, side of the aisle with sufficient vision to see the necessity of our being informed about what is being done with our taxpayers' money. The intelligence is not all on our side of the aisle. The American people have a right to know that this money is used exclusively to feed the hungry—that no liquidator of other nations' people gets any of it for liquidation purposes.

I believe in the freedom of the press. I shall, therefore, support the Brown



substitute to the Dirksen amendment. I still believe in the "four freedoms," that were so fervently proclaimed to the world, and so universally accepted, and then so conveniently lost. The "four freedoms" for which our sons won two major world wars. The "four freedoms" for which our sons gave their lives, limbs, health, and their time. Those "four freedoms," if we persisted in them, will correct any and all abuse of power in Europe.

I was glad the other day when the President of our great Nation, pointed out to the world that there were some gangster nations, or should I say some Peck's bad boys, in our own crowd—among the United Nations. I only wish he had gone a little further and had told us who those bad boys are, and told us what they are doing—told us that they were engaged in liquidating and grabbing other nations' people and territory.

If our President will do this, and throw open the blinds, and let in the white light of publicity, we will then annihilate their iniquities with public opinion, and make them decent. His name will then go down with the immortals as a savior of humanity and civilization.

The time has come when the world should know what is going on in Europe. There is more bloodshed there perhaps, and more oppression than there was during the war. It is not enough for us to threaten that we will not recognize the theft; we must give publicity to it. Let us find out who the guilty nations are. You cannot accomplish this fact by keeping the candle under a half bushel.

I cannot understand why any Member should be afraid to find out whether the funds, that we are here authorizing, are being used to feed the hungry, or misused to feed the liquidators of the hungry. I thought that not so long ago we had decided that we would not give any more blank checks, that we were going to know and keep tab of the taxpayers' money that we appropriate. Do we want foreign politicians, who believe in liquidation of other nations' people to get these funds to feather their own nests?

Do we want the continuous waste and squandering of these funds, and thus allow the people who need this help to starve? The time has come that we protect our own money, and know where it is going, that we make sure that it will be spent for the purpose for which it is appropriated.

We have been told that we entered into a solemn agreement—into a treaty—with 43 foreign nations. Well, what of it? We entered into an agreement to feed and clothe the needy and rehabilitate the conquered nations. That included Poland, Finland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, and others.

That was the contract and that was the agreement. Any violation of that agreement or any misappropriation of funds under that agreement is not only our concern, but is a crime and should be exposed if it exists. We should see to it that we are informed, and have the means of information to know whether or not these funds are being misappropriated. I deny emphatically that we are violating any agreement when all we are doing is insisting that that agree-

ment be kept, and the purpose of that agreement be executed and carried out honestly and efficiently.

Suppose I gave to a friend of mine \$100 worth of food to give to a starving family. Then suppose I had reason to believe that he was not delivering the food, but eating it himself. Would it not be proper for me to designate someone, when I gave him another \$100 worth of food, to see that he delivered the food to the persons for whom it was intended? Would that be a violation of any agreement? No; it would not. Such reasoning can only come from a superficial sort of thinking.

When we agreed to put over two-thirds of our money up against the 43 other nations' less than one-third, we had and have a right to know that it was being spent for the objectives and purposes for which we furnished it when we entered into the agreement.

Suppose we were told that it was being misappropriated, that some liquidator of other nations' people or some horse thief stole it. Do you mean to tell us that to inquire about it would be a violation of an agreement or treaty? Would you tell us that it was our duty to continue to give it to the liquidator, or to the horse thief, and let the people for whom the appropriation is made starve? Surely we are not that ignorant in the Congress of the United States.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEMKE. I yield.

Mr. MICHENER. I am sure the gentleman appreciates that the Brown amendment does not do a single thing to Russia that is not being done today to all of the countries, every one of them, where UNRRA is furnishing relief.

Mr. LEMKE. I agree with the gentleman's statement.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Dakota has expired.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. BLOOM] is recognized.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Chairman, I believe I have been associated with UNRRA longer than anyone else in this body. I have been associated with it for over 2 years; in fact, some months before it was brought to the floor of the House.

After listening to all the arguments today, I am afraid that we are trying to decide something here now that should first be considered by the Foreign Affairs Committee. These questions are far too important to be presented here with so little study and consideration, and without being first given the public hearings and deliberate study and consideration that characterize the work of a legislative committee. We must remember that we are not acting alone in UNRRA. We are cooperating with 46 other United Nations who are also members of UNRRA and who have agreed upon the procedure to be followed in supplying relief. If we make these reservations, we open the way for them to make restrictions themselves based upon their own ideals and ideologies.

The Foreign Affairs Committee will soon consider in open public hearings, a bill which I am preparing to introduce,

to extend UNRRA. We should not, in our haste to bring freedoms of various kinds to these unfortunate people, take action which will deprive these starving millions of the very food and shelter which alone will make their survival through the winter possible.

In principle, I am for the noble objectives of these amendments. I want to see freedom of speech and freedom of the press everywhere. But, action to meet hunger and pestilence can not wait. The need is urgent, and when so many people are actually facing the slow tortures of death by starvation, I feel that we are making a mistake if we say to them, "until you win the right to the same freedoms we enjoy in America, you will receive no food from America."

I have been one of the first exponents and sponsors of UNRRA. I have also been one of its first and foremost critics. I do not approve of many of the things it has done, but its great humanitarian objective, that of saving the lives of the millions of homeless and starving victims of the war, should not be lost sight of in our consideration of this bill. We should decide whether this amendment should be agreed to or not by our hearts. Let our hearts tell us what is the right thing to do; how we can really do the things that we so much desire to do; and not allow the question of politics or anything else to enter into it while the poor war-victimized people of the devastated countries are starving.

These questions which have come up on the floor of the House today will be up for consideration before the Foreign Affairs Committee within a few short days. Let us go into these matters thoroughly then, at the proper time and in the proper way. Hasty legislation of this sort is all too likely to prevent the relief we all want to provide. May I again repeat, let us listen to the dictates of our hearts and do nothing today which might deprive starving men, women and children of the food which will spell to them the difference between life and death this winter.

[Mr. BLOOM asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CLASON].

(Mr. CLASON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Chairman, I have listened with a great deal of interest to the arguments presented. I believe we have seen \$800,000,000 of American money spent under conditions which are not satisfactory to the American people. I believe that we are trustees in handing over that \$800,000,000 of taxpayers' money to UNRRA. UNRRA was given a great opportunity to handle it correctly. It has done a good job, but it has failed in many particulars, as has been stated on both sides of the aisle. For that reason I believe that we, as trustees, having engaged in this enterprise, now faced with the need of presenting \$550,000,000 more to UNRRA, should take whatever further steps are necessary to safeguard the proper expenditure of that money.



It seems to me, if I were a trustee for an estate and I were engaged in an enterprise and I had contributed part of the funds, and I found that the persons to whom I had turned over those funds were not spending them in accordance with honesty, with justice, and with fairness, that they were cheating, that they were stealing, that they were engaging in black-market business, and other nefarious enterprises, I, as trustee, if I went before a judge, handing them more money without taking such safeguards as were open to me to take, would expect to be told that if any of the money was lost, and that I had been remiss in what I was doing, I would have to make it good out of my own pocket.

I think in voting here today, if, as we are told by people on both sides of the aisle, by permitting the press to go into these countries, if there are any, where there is improper handling of UNRRA supplies—I am not saying there are, but assuming there are—if by their going in and giving us facts we can get a better measure of help and aid to the needy people of all the countries of Europe and throughout the world it is our duty here this afternoon to adopt the amendment which will give us that ability.

I have been in relief work myself. I was on the relief committee in Belgium in the winter of 1914-15. I know how people suffer when they do not have food. We served 52,000 meals regularly in Brussels at one soup kitchen. We gave food to the children in schoolhouses and allowed them to sit there and eat it. Everybody got exactly the same kind of food. The relief work was carried on by Americans, by subjects of other countries, and by local residents behind the German lines. This war is now over. If we could carry on that great enterprise in those days of the First World War under men like former President Hoover, carry it on in such manner that the feeling throughout the world was that the job was well done, I can see no reason today why with the war over and with the United Nations in full control of every spot on earth where relief is to be granted, we cannot have the work done in a much better way than the reports given here indicate it is being done.

The funds will be spent. This amendment will result in the starving peoples of the world receiving a much larger share of each dollar contributed. I shall vote for this amendment, and I shall vote for the bill whether the amendment is adopted or not.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER] is recognized.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Chairman, obviously one cannot discuss this subject in 3½ minutes. In this brief time therefore I shall not be able to yield for questions.

In the first place, permit me to say that this subject distresses me very much because I feel pretty keenly about this matter. Many of you are aware that some seven of us Members made a trip over Europe recently and had an opportunity to observe at first hand some of the things that were going on. We are

now engaged in preparing a report to the Congress making certain recommendations. When we got back here we gave out a press statement and among other things we said we were recommending to the Congress that loans should not be made to these countries unless certain things were done, and among those was the question of freedom of the press, an open-door policy established.

This amendment at first blush would seem to be right in line with this forthcoming report, but when you analyze the situation, when you have an opportunity to see what is going on over there, as many of us have had, you cannot help but question whether or not we can, on a strictly relief measure, attempt to impose these obligations which we propose to advance on question of loans. The two propositions are entirely different. I wish I could go along with you because I feel so keenly about the way certain countries over there are operating against the interests of the common man—but when you see as I saw an aged woman who possibly had pawned an heirloom offering a GI \$10 for a 5-cent bar of candy, \$10 of American money, then you wonder if it is wise to attach a condition such as proposed by this amendment to a purely relief measure.

To be perfectly frank about it, this amendment is aimed at our late ally, Russia. Certainly, I have no brief to hold for Russia in what seems to me to be its high-handed and rather arbitrary policy in dealing with these countries now under her virtual domination and control. Moreover, as I have previously stated, I am for a straightforward, forthright, and firm policy in dealing with Russia. I think everybody understands my views on that question. But it seems to me that what we are doing here today is to say to these small countries under Russian domination and control, "we do not like the way Russia is treating you; therefore, we too are going to penalize you by saying that we are not going to contribute to the relief of your misery and starvation."

I wish I could go along with this amendment. I am thoroughly in sympathy with the objectives sought. I may be wrong, I do not know, but I do know that it is my duty, having observed these conditions as I did, to speak my little piece in this limited time. When it comes to the matter of loans, I will go all the way with you, but on the question of human misery I will not agree to attach these conditions.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. O'KONSKI].

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Chairman, the part that is most tragic about this discussion is not the fact these men, women, and children in Europe are starving. The most tragic part of this discussion is the fact that at this stage of the game we, the people of the United States of America, have practically to fall on our knees to secure a provision whereby one of our allies will see to it that others of our allies are fed. This tragic condition exists in Europe simply because we in the Congress have not had the fortitude to

face the issue and we have at all times sacrificed principle to expediency.

If we provide UNRRA appropriations without the Brown amendment, we are continuing our cowardly policy of sacrificing principle for expediency. After all, we have suffered 800,000 casualties in Europe. The Polish people have suffered 7,000,000 casualties in Europe. For what? For freedom, for the principles of the Atlantic Charter and the "four freedoms."

Mr. Chairman, I am more concerned about freedom than I am about food, and I know something about these people in Europe, because I have been talking to hundreds and thousands of their relatives and descendants here in this country for the past 6 months.

Where does this call for more food, where does this call for more clothing and for more medicine, come from? Does it come from the people who have given their all for freedom? Not at all. This call for more clothing, more food, and more medicine comes from the chiselers and the gangsters and the racketeers that have forced a government against the will of those people.

We owe an obligation to those people bigger than food. We owe an obligation to those people bigger than clothing. The obligation we owe them is one of fulfilling our promise of the Atlantic Charter and the "four freedoms."

This appropriation bill with the Brown amendment will indicate that the Congress of the United States of America is exerting once and for all the principles upon which we entered this war, namely, that we are all through handing out for the sake of expediency. From now on we are going to have some segment of principle in our acts, and we are going to say that the purposes for which we entered this war are going to be given to those people who fought along with us.

I am for the Brown amendment because it is something that has been needed for a long time in the hand-out policy that we have had without limitation because, in my opinion, we have sacrificed principle to expediency altogether too much, and that has been responsible for the tragic condition which exists in Europe today, where we have to practically get down on our knees and beg that we may give crumbs to the people of Poland, crumbs to the people of Yugoslavia.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RICHARDS].

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Chairman, we seem to be together on two grounds. Everyone here seems to be for relief for the suffering in the United States and everywhere. Everybody seems to be for freedom of the press. But when we go that far the path branches out, and I am sorry to say that the aisle seems to divide the two paths.

If you will bear with me just a minute, let me repeat a little of the history of UNRRA. The history of UNRRA shows that in 1943, under the leadership of the United States, 45 or 46 nations, through their representatives met here in Washington and agreed to the principle that all the nations of the earth are responsible when it comes to feeding



and clothing the suffering and needy peoples of the earth, and that the United States could not be considered solely responsible for the relief of those conditions. Those nations, through their chosen representatives, entered into an agreement that each nation would pay into a common fund so much on the basis of wealth. I think the base year was 1943. We agreed to that. The legislation ratifying that agreement was overwhelmingly passed by this body. We committed ourselves to the payment into that common fund of the great sum of \$1,350,000,000. We agreed later on in 1944, in an appropriation bill, to give \$800,000,000 of that amount at one time, and now we are asked to carry out the rest of our obligation. All right. Was there anything said then about the "four freedoms"? Was there anything said in any one of these bills about freedom of the press, freedom of religious worship, or the other freedoms as a condition precedent to the obtaining of this relief. Why, no. We knew when we passed those bills that in many countries needing relief there was no such thing as freedom of the press. We knew that. We know that as long as time lasts there will probably not be real freedom of the press, as we know it, in some of these countries.

Some of you say that we are not obligated to UNRRA. Some of you say we are not obligated to pay the rest of this money, but I cannot honestly look at it that way. I am one of those who has criticised certain foreign nations who repudiated their debts and who called the notes upon which they placed their signatures scraps of paper. I do not want the United States to get into that category. If the great United States Government and the Congress, the duly elected representatives of the people, can take the position that we can tack conditions onto this bill now after we have committed ourselves to pay this amount into this common fund, then I contend that some Catholic country member of UNRRA in South America can tack on a provision later that none of their contribution is to be paid out to the distressed and needy unless the Pope first blesses it; or some condition precedent equally as ridiculous. Let us stand up to our obligation. We are obligated. We should keep the faith.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Gross].

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to be realistic, and I look at this thing just like something that used to happen up in our country. I live in that Dutch section of Pennsylvania that was known as the tramp's paradise for a long time. The country was just running full of tramps, because the people were good and had a lot of stuff to give away. Then finally some fellows began coming out from town in wagons and picked up loads of produce. They would get a ham at one farm and a slab of bacon at the other farm, a bushel of corn here and a bushel of wheat there, a few dozen eggs and a bushel of produce somewhere else, for the poor people in town. Then the question arose, What are they really doing with it? One day one of the farm-

ers followed one of these rascals up, and he found he sold a good deal of it, and what he did not sell he put in his cellar. One exposure settled that business. That is the way I look at UNRRA. If someone from here showed an interest, much food now appearing on the shelves of certain stores in those countries where only the rich could buy it would find its way to the poor and needy as it should. If I were not for these amendments, if I were not following up these shiploads of produce, supplied by our people to be distributed by UNRRA, to see what becomes of it, I would be ashamed of myself.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Hare].

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, the question before us goes a great deal further than what we are arguing here today. I want to say that I am personally willing to divide the last penny with a person or people rather than see them starve, but I do not believe our Government has the right to levy a tax, thereby fixing my standard of charity, and I am, therefore, fundamentally opposed to the whole program, because I am not certain that this program is a primary function of Government, although we can hardly afford to vote against the bill. I will not have time to go into this phase of the matter and I am not going to be doctrinal or dogmatic, but this is purely a program of charity and I have always been taught that charity is a personal matter, and I am afraid the Government is trespassing upon the privileges of the church, the Red Cross, or other charitable agencies, and if we continue to assume their privileges or responsibilities it may be the beginning of a coalition of church and state or it may be the beginning of the ascendancy of the state and descendancy of the church.

But the Congress has heretofore acted almost unanimously, 3 years ago when it agreed with 45 or 46 other nations to create a relief agency. That is, they by agreement provided an administrative agency to dispense funds to feed the hungry and clothe the naked in continental Europe and elsewhere. This agency is generally referred to as the UNRRA, and we are now considering an amendment to an appropriation bill which would say to the people who agreed to this program of relief: "You shall change one of the fundamental tenets or at least one of the fundamental laws of your government to correspond with that of ours, that is, freedom of the press, or else your people will not be allowed to share in the distribution of these funds." I believe thoroughly in freedom of the press, and I believe every country should provide for it, but when we put this amendment on here we say to every one of those other nations that do not have freedom of the press, "We are not trying to feed the hungry and clothe the naked, we are trying to change the fundamental laws of your country." That is exactly what it means and there is no way around it.

Then we go further. We say we are selecting someone to represent us, to see whether the funds are being distributed according to his or her way of thinking.

That is, we are selecting the press of the country to represent us. This amendment will place the responsibility on the press to see that the distribution of funds is made in accordance with its or their views. The press, so far as I have heard, has said, in effect, it is not willing to assume the responsibility and is, therefore, opposed to the amendment. The information submitted by reading two editorials into the Record here today shows they are opposed to this amendment. According to the record made here today the press is opposed to having delegated to it and charged with the responsibility of making these investigations.

The crux of the proposed amendment is that if any country to the agreement creating the UNRRA should refuse any accredited member of the press from this country or to furnish any such person any information requested by such person then that country will not be permitted to share in any of the funds coming from the United States and placed into the common fund for use by UNRRA. Now suppose any one or more of these countries or suppose all of them should say, "All right, we will amend our laws or modify our established policy of censoring the press provided that none of the funds shall be available to any other country unless such country repeals or modifies its laws to permit people from our country or other countries to enter without limitation for any special purpose regardless of any law or laws it may have relative to the restriction of immigration." What do you think would be the attitude of our country? Suppose 40 or more of the other contracting countries would insert such a provision in their appropriation bill for UNRRA? What would be our attitude and where would there be any relief for the Filipinos? And what would happen to other unfortunate people to whom we are trying to demonstrate the spirit of Christianity? We know this Congress is not going to change its immigration laws to please any country or to accommodate any other country.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Carolina has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Wigglesworth].

(Mr. WIGGLESWORTH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I have been laboring under the impression that one of the fundamental objectives for which the Second World War was fought was freedom of the press everywhere in the world. I have also been laboring under the impression that one of the fundamental principles to which the members of the United Nations solemnly pledged themselves was that same freedom of the press.

I am for freedom of the press, of course. I am for it in this instance insofar as it is provided for in the Dirksen amendment because I believe it affords the best possible assurance that the fundamental purpose of UNRRA will be carried out.

What is that purpose? That purpose is the delivery of food, clothing, medi-



cine, and relief to those who are suffering on the other side of the water. That is the purpose, imperative at this time.

Yesterday I mentioned at some length specific charges which have been leveled at the administration of UNRRA—charges of diversion of relief for political purposes; charges of diversion of relief for military purposes; charges of waste, of incompetency, and of general lack of proper supervision.

How in the world, Mr. Chairman, are we to have any assurance that essential food and clothing will actually reach the people who are suffering unless we assure proper supervision?

I believe the adoption of the Dirksen amendment will contribute greatly to proper supervision in the interest of those who are in need for whom this money is being made available.

The case against the administration of UNRRA in the past surely justifies the adoption of the amendment.

In closing, Mr. Chairman, I want to bring to the attention of the House, and particularly to the attention of my friends to the right of the aisle, the material appearing on the last page of the committee hearings. I refer to a letter addressed to the chairman of your committee by the Secretary of State, Mr. Byrnes.

In the letter, the Secretary encloses a draft of six provisions which he says the Department believes could be included in the appropriation bill without imposing upon UNRRA impossible administrative burdens or responsibilities inappropriate to an international organization.

Provision No. 5 suggested as a condition precedent to the receipt of funds, reads as follows:

(5) That the press of such country will be permitted to publish all statements relating to operations of the Administration in such country made by the administrative head of the Administration's mission in such country.

This proposal, Mr. Chairman, dealing as it does with the regulation of the domestic press of countries receiving relief goes much further than the amendment under consideration offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

If the Secretary of State feels that his proposal does not impose "responsibilities inappropriate to an international organization" it seems to me that there should be no hesitation on this score in respect to the pending amendment.

I hope the amendment will be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, the opposition to this amendment, which by the way is confined entirely to the right of American representatives of the press to go in and check on UNRRA operations, is that it will prevent people being fed. Let me say that instead of preventing people from being fed, the adoption of this amendment will give the people of the United States the opportunity to see that its money is being used to feed the hungry. Without this amendment, they would not get that food. Why would there be any reason that any other country would refuse to let the repre-

sentatives of the press in to check on this proposition unless it was that they were abusing the privileges that come to them as a result of UNRRA?

That is the reason why other countries might be opposed to this. But let us feed the hungry. Let us adopt this amendment, and see that the starving people in those countries have an opportunity to get something to eat. Let us not hamstring them. Let us not fool them and defeat them, but let it go through clean and right. That is the reason why this amendment must be adopted, if we want the hungry in those countries to be fed. The opposition to it is based upon the failure to think the thing out and properly understand it, and upon the idea of some folks that they must play politics with everything, regardless of whether it is right or wrong. Now it is right that we should ask that those countries permit representatives of the press from this country to go in there. Let us adopt this amendment and see that they do it.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL] to close debate.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the time allotted to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON] and to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. LESINSKI] and not taken by them be given to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL], representing the committee.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Well, Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, do I understand we have reached the closing speech of the debate?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized to close debate.

Mr. LUDLOW. The committee desires the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL] to close debate.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the understanding of the Chair. The gentleman from Kentucky is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I wish it were possible for all of us to face this issue without political bias, and to go into the subject on its merits. I would like for us to brush away some of the cobwebs on this whole proposition. I believe we would see the picture a little more clearly than we have up to the present time.

UNRRA was started as an international proposition. The great heart of the world went into this endeavor. Forty-four to 48 countries united to take care of the distress and misery in the countries that suffered under the war through invasion. They did that, I think largely because of the impulse on the part of the world toward humanitarian ideals. It is a cause for hope that nations may be able to unite for world betterment and peace. It was also recognized that this was done to establish economic stability so that the world would become better adjusted and, this in turn, would benefit all countries. They did not set up just an organization in one country. They formed a council composed of all the countries, and they selected an American to head that council. The American who was selected was a gentle-

man who had attained great success in private business, as a public servant, and in the humanitarian field. He recruited the finest group of men he could find in this country and elsewhere. They applied themselves to the job of helping these people and they have done a marvelously successful piece of work. With thousands of new men coming in to the work and a task that is spread all over the world many mistakes have been made; but, Mr. Chairman, those distressed people have been fed, they have been clothed, they have been helped, and great progress has been made in aiding the suffering. We can take much pride in the fact that we led that effort through the solicitous and intelligent work of the director-general of UNRRA, Governor Lehman. We put in our part of the money; so did the other countries, and it was harder on most of them than it was on this country. England, beaten to its knees by the war, torn and battered and worn, not only subscribed its \$322,000,000 but put up every dollar of it promptly and did not ask for a lot of individual restrictions and things, which might impede the progress of the world and the work. We put part of ours, which was based on the income of 1943 according to the formula. What was the income in 1944? This country was far better off than those countries on that basis, and had that been the criterion our proportionate share would have been much greater. We have not suffered so much as many of the other participating countries.

A most amazing thing has happened. Although apparently there is much good will for the bill, amendments are offered that will either kill or impair the work of this international group. And based on what? And this is the most amazing thing that has happened since I have been a Member of this Congress as I have just stated. An amendment is offered based on freedom of the press, yet no one has shown or attempted to show that there is not freedom of access for the American press in those countries today. Not a paper in the United States that I know about has complained that they cannot go into any of the countries being served. I took the trouble while this debate was going on and while pleas were being made for freedom of the press and the failure to give it to the American press, I took the trouble to call up and find out what the facts were and I wish every man who has spoken had taken the same trouble to look into the matter. I found that at the Potsdam Conference the representatives of the three governments agreed that the Allied press should receive full freedom to report to the world upon all developments in Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Finland. The same agreement was reaffirmed also as to Poland, and Poland is one of these countries. Our correspondents have been admitted to those areas since that time and are there today.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. Let me finish; I have so short a time at my disposal. With respect to Austria and Czechoslovakia—Czechoslovakia is in here—correspondents went in with our armies, and since the end of the war in Europe have traveled in those



countries outside the American zones. In Italy and Greece our correspondents went in with the liberating armies and have since traveled freely in those areas. There are also American correspondents in Albania, another of the countries. American correspondents are also in China and some even in the Soviet Union.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I cannot yield, I have but a few seconds remaining, and this is the only time I have spoken on the bill either in general debate or in the reading of the bill for amendment.

The first American press representatives were admitted to Yugoslavia some time ago. More and more have been admitted since and a substantial number are there now. That is the reason I say it is a most remarkable thing that we are complaining of a condition that does not exist. The press is not complaining, no paper in the United States that I have seen has said one word about it.

Mr. Chairman, stating that those facts do not exist proves that such an amendment is entirely unnecessary; but even admitting the point they make, I am opposed now to this Government saying to these other governments that are prostrate, "You must do it or we will not give you any money." If we say that, every other country of the 44 can say the same thing: "Open your doors, let us come in." What would happen? The press of 48 different countries would be in there reporting not only on UNRRA but they would be reporting on anything else that might be of political benefit to their respective countries.

It is not fair for us to say that, and the last thing I ever hope to see this country do, when it is performing a charitable act, is to say: "I have the money in my hand, Albania; I have money you need terribly, but if you do not do what I tell you to do you do not get any of it."

There is prostrate Greece, torn to pieces, and we would say to them, "We have got the money in our hand. How much do you need? But if you do not do what we tell you to do you do not get any of it."

We could say the same thing to Czechoslovakia, Italy, Poland and the rest of these countries.

Mr. Chairman, we have a job to do. The rest of the countries are willing to do their part without restrictions. Let us be wise but not hard as to the money that goes to the people of those desolated who need it so badly.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has expired. All time has expired.

The question is on the substitute amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN] to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BROWN of Ohio) there were—yeas 144, noes 132.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. O'NEAL and Mr. BROWN of Ohio.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 158, noes 147.

So the substitute amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] as amended.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. DIRKSEN) there were—ayes 158, noes 135.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read, as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: On page 3, after line 8, insert a subparagraph, as follows:

"No part of the appropriation shall be available after December 31, 1945, unless and until the President has received from the Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration a certification that the number of persons on the pay roll of said administration engaged in publicity and information activities has been reduced to five."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, it would be acceptable to me if the gentleman from Missouri would modify his request to restrict it to this amendment and all amendments thereto, but not to the section.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I have offered this amendment to get rid of the waste that exists in UNRRA with reference to the publicity artists to sell UNRRA to the United States and to the recipient nations. They have 92 publicity artists scattered all over the world trying to tell these people how to come and get it. On top of that, they have 43 persons in headquarters in Washington—43 out of an administrative personnel which is grossly excessive, to wit, 1,136 people. Is it not about time we did something to stop these people from wasting money? Did you ever hear anything more ridiculous? Anyone who has read the reports which they have put out can see how far they come from telling the story of what is being done in each country that they are supposed to serve. No one would want to provide the funds for this publicity set-up after that. It really ought to be all cut out, but I have been conservative and have left them five in the amendment that I have offered. I hope this amendment will be adopted and that we will get rid of that waste of 87 publicity artists.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment shows clearly or should convey clearly to the country just what is happening here to-

day, with human beings facing death unless they receive relief, having their condition made the subject of politics in this Chamber.

The amendment offered by the gentleman reduces the number of certain employees to five. What about the other countries that are signatories of the United Nations relief organization? What about them? Do you think we can act arbitrarily? I said earlier in the debate, the next bill that comes up is a different proposition. But we passed legislation committing our country. Other countries have entered into UNRRA as the result of it. The next bill is a new bill, and then, when further action is taken by other countries, they know what the United States stands for and how we feel in acting by congressional action. We are violating a contract we have made with over 40 other nations. The violation of that contract affects millions of people who are starving.

I hope we will have a roll call on the amendment that was adopted. That amendment should properly be termed, "An amendment to deny relief to human beings." That is just what it is. You can take it or not. That amendment, as a condition precedent, will prevent relief being given. Millions of people are facing starvation next winter. The amendment should be labeled, "An amendment to prevent relief." What a position to place the United States of America in. Of course, you the Republicans do not like what I say, but you are going to be put on a roll-call record.

I wonder how Americans of Italian blood are going to feel; I wonder how Americans of Polish blood are going to feel; I wonder how Americans of Austrian blood and Hungarian and Czechoslovakian as well as Greek blood feel, their relatives over there that our appropriation is aimed to help?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Is not the effect of these two amendments, considered together, just this, that you open the doors of all these nations to the press, which includes the unfriendly press, to tell the black side of the story of UNRRA? Yet by this amendment, offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], you cut off UNRRA's publicity side of the case.

Mr. McCORMACK. That is partially correct. Basically, it is human beings. The adoption of the amendment, much as we support it as Americans, frustrates the basic purposes of our efforts to relieve human beings.

I wonder what the organized religions of this country, that recognize that the economic condition of people affects their spiritual outlook, will think about this? I wonder how the organized religions of America, the great Catholic church, of which I am a communicant, and the Protestant creeds that have gone on record for relieving human suffering abroad, as well as the Jewish faith, are doing to feel with this amendment already adopted in Committee of the Whole, if it is not defeated in the House? I hope



it is defeated; and furthermore, I hope the political amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] is also defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 99, noes 148.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PACE: On page 2, line 10, after the word "commodities", strike out the period, insert a comma and the following: "Not to exceed \$10,000,000 shall be available for procurement of domestic raw wool from stock piles of the United States Government, and not to exceed \$20,000,000 shall be available for procurement of domestic raw cotton owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 15 minutes, the last 5 minutes to be reserved to the Committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, the act of June 30, 1944, appropriating \$450,000,000 for UNRRA, contained the following language:

Not to exceed \$21,700,000 shall be available for the procurement of 61,700,000 pounds of domestic raw wool, and not to exceed \$43,200,000 shall be available for the procurement of 345,500 bales of domestic cotton.

That was in the act of last June, in which act we appropriated \$450,000,000 to this organization. That provision has been very helpful to the wool producers, the cotton producers, and our Government in moving surplus cotton and surplus wool. We still have in this country an enormous surplus of wool, and, of course, you all know that the Government owns several million bales of cotton.

You will find from page 58 of the hearings that under the present bill, instead of providing a similar program, it is proposed to spend \$17,000,000 for wool textiles and \$20,000,000 for cotton textiles. That is under the head of blankets and comforters, \$12,000,000, wool textiles \$5,000,000, cotton textiles \$20,000,000.

Here is our position: In the first place there is a very critical shortage of textiles in this country at the present time, and will be for many months. It seems foolish to make textiles in this country and ship them to Europe when they are so badly needed here.

In the second place, after months of investigation by a subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture, we found that there are hundreds of textile mills in Europe today standing idle on account of lack of raw cotton and wool. All of the mills in northern Italy are ready to go into operation. You also have tex-

tile mills in Czechoslovakia and in other countries served by UNRRA.

It seems to me the part of wisdom that instead of shipping \$20,000,000 worth of cotton textiles to Europe we should ship them \$20,000,000 worth of cotton and let them help themselves. It means two, three, four, or five times as much clothing for the same money if they get the cotton and produce the textiles themselves than if the textile goods are produced in this country and shipped over there. I have no complaint against the textile mills of the United States, of course, but they have all they can do in the next 2 years to supply the American people with textiles. It seems to me it is utterly senseless to put in this bill an expenditure of \$20,000,000 for cotton textiles to be shipped to Europe when they have their own textile mills and they have their own people to work in them. They can help themselves and have much more of the commodities than if the finished goods were shipped over there.

Another Member is going to speak in a minute about the wool situation, so I will not attempt to cover that.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. From what source does the gentleman get the information that the cotton-textile industry in this country will have more than it can do in the next few years?

Mr. PACE. I think every merchant in America will substantiate that.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. I do not think that is a justification for the statement because the textile industry within a year is going to have a difficult time.

Mr. PACE. Well, say within a year. This is to be done in the next 6 or 8 months. All of these shipments will be made in that time. Why should we spend \$30,000,000 of new money for these cotton and wool textiles when the Government already owns millions of dollars worth of cotton and wool? This amendment would result in quite a saving and would be helpful in removing these surpluses.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Georgia has made an excellent statement of the situation and if Members will let their minds run back to last year they will recall that it is identical with the action which the House took a year ago. We took the figures which were indicated as to the prospective expenditures for wool and cotton and earmarked that amount of money in the contribution that was to be made by UNRRA for the purchase of stocks which the United States Government already owned.

Bear in mind this amendment merely requires that we shall buy what we already own, so to speak, and make our contribution in material in which we already have an investment. Last year we earmarked approximately \$40,000,000

for cotton and twenty or twenty-one million dollars for wool. The amendment now offered does not go that far. It only proposes to earmark \$20,000,000 for the purchase of cotton and \$10,000,000 for wool.

The Commodity Credit Corporation today owns approximately 500,000,000 pounds of wool. The Government already has its money invested in that wool. The money we have invested in it is slightly above the market. A parallel situation exists in cotton. These United States-owned stocks will be a drag on the market and if we do not use them in making our contribution we will own that cotton and own the wool and then go out and buy more on the world market, which will simply take that much more money out of the Treasury and mean a further depression to the price.

This proposal is in harmony with the purposes as set out in the original UNRRA bill which provided that we could make contributions in cash or materials. This means we will make it in material; we will make it in material that is wanted, not material that is not wanted, and we specify the amount that can be expended for that purpose. I recognize that there is language in the bill this time which suggests that if possible and practicable we should use such stock as the Secretary of Agriculture indicates that we have a surplus of. But that is not mandatory. In our investigation of the problem last year we found that it was not intended to use the wool stocks Uncle Sam already had purchased, but to go out and buy some other stocks on the world market. It simply makes good sense to use what we already have.

Mr. PATRICK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. PATRICK. Was this matter presented to the committee, or is the gentleman just springing it on us here today?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. We are not just springing it today, because an identical provision was contained in the bill last year. We expected to see it in the bill when it was report this year.

I urge the adoption of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia.

(Mr. CASE of South Dakota asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT].

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, when the President sent up his message on UNRRA, he classed raw wool as the No. 3 requirement of the people of Europe. It seems strange to me that in the justification for this appropriation we find that 20 percent of the money is going for wool and cotton textiles, footwear, and equipage, but nothing for wool or cotton.

As the gentleman from Texas pointed out, in northern Italy, in Poland, and in Czechoslovakia they have the mills and the manpower, and all they need is the



raw material to manufacture their own clothing. If these people are given the opportunity they can readily convert the cotton and wool that we have in abundance into the clothing they so desperately need. It strikes me, Mr. Chairman, that with the tremendous stock pile of domestic wool presently owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation, amounting to 530,000,000 pounds, and with a new crop of 400,000,000 pounds coming on in the spring, that inasmuch as we are putting up 72 cents out of every dollar that is used in UNRRA, that it is only common sense to use some of that surplus of raw wool under this program.

I call your attention to one more fact. The United Kingdom has a stock pile of between four and five billion pounds of wool, and certainly common sense dictates that we should make every effort to dispose of as much of our own stock pile of wool as possible as soon as possible. I hope that the members will see very clearly that we are merely taking the same money that is allocated here for wool textiles that may be purchased elsewhere and using that money to purchase raw wool and cotton that presently belongs to the United States and is stockpiled in the warehouses throughout the country. I trust that the amendment is adopted.

(Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Chairman, I favor the passage of this resolution because it is the humanitarian duty of this Nation to contribute to the starving and homeless people of Europe. I also favor the passage of this amendment because I am confident it will insure the delivery of the food, clothing, and shelter to the people who need this aid. Every Member of Congress took an oath to uphold free press, free speech, and freedom of religion when he entered Congress. We are now asking that these European countries recognize the constitutional right of this Nation wherever the funds we are appropriating are sent to aid the needy of Europe.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, one of the great advantages of this bill is that it incidentally stabilizes farm prices in the United States. It was testified by all who appeared before the committee and who were in a position to know, that the agricultural products bought and distributed by UNRRA under this law supported farm prices in the United States. Last year, as has been said, UNRRA bought and shipped out large amounts of wool and cotton. As I recall, UNRRA's shipments of cotton from the American market approximated 335,000 bales.

The American farmer is UNRRA's largest customer. Vast quantities of wheat, millions of pounds of surplus cheese and dried milk; and thousands of bushels of potatoes were bought last year—and will be bought again this year if this appropriation is made. UNRRA's purchases have, from the first, bolstered our farm markets at home and at the same time met our obligations to our

allies in domestic commodities which we supplied at a profit.

And we are assured that the same program will be followed wherever possible in the expenditure of the money provided in this bill. American cotton and wool, and cotton and wool products, will again be purchased for shipment into the occupied areas of Europe.

But the consumption of American products is incidental to the primary purpose of the bill. The first objective here is the relief of destitute people. The purpose of this amendment is the relief of cotton and wool producers.

Is this a bill to help the distressed or a bill to dispose of surplus products?

The category which has been referred to, and which is printed in the hearings, was compiled after a careful canvass of the situation on the other side. It is the result of a comprehensive study of what they need—what those people in Europe require. If we change it at all, that means we propose to give them something they do not need in order to find a market for something we want to sell.

Who do you want to benefit here—the fellow that wants to sell something or these people in such desperate need on the other side?

It has been said they have all sorts of textile mills in north Italy. We were informed there are no factories, plants, or mills left in north Italy. When the Germans retreated they took with them everything in the way of machinery or manufacturing facilities.

But if the wool and cotton growers were interested in an amendment of this character, they should have come before the committee and given us an opportunity to inquire into that phase of the matter. Even if there is merit in the amendment, certainly this is no way to legislate.

Let me assure you UNRRA is going to take every pound of American wool and cotton it can possibly use. But we ought not to compel them to take stuff that is not suited to their purpose, merely to enable us to sell something we want to get rid of over here.

The whole question in this amendment is, Are we legislating here for the relief of the cotton growers and the wool growers, who are going to be taken care of anyway in as far as it is possible to care for them, or are we legislating for the benefit of distressed people whose lives depend on getting adaptable food and clothing in the next few weeks? Their needs have been carefully studied and analyzed, and these categories have been prepared and submitted to us and have been accepted by the committee. I trust at this late hour no one will throw any monkey wrenches in the machinery.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PACE. Does not the gentleman want to modify his statement about the cotton mills in northern Italy? Our committee has been positively informed that they were not damaged in the slightest and are there ready today to operate. All they need is some cotton and some coal.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Our committee was told that when the Germans retreated they took with them all machinery that was movable and destroyed the rest. It would be extraordinary if they deviated in that respect from their policy followed in Russia.

Of course, the primary question here is not whether the German armies left plants ready to be operated but whether we propose to send the pitiable remnants of humanity left in these countries what they ought to have or something we want to get rid of.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. This is not for the purchase of cotton and wool from the growers, it is for its purchase from stocks held by the United States Government.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Those stocks will be purchased if UNRRA can use them. We have that assurance.

But when shipped to the point of consumption they should be in the form in which requested and the form in which they can be used for the regeneration and rehabilitation of the people for whom intended.

The adoption of the amendment would drastically interfere with that program and would be most unfortunate in its effect on the people for whom intended, and especially on our standing with the rest of the 44 nations who are engaged with us in this great humanitarian enterprise. I trust the amendment will be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. PACE) there were—ayes 61, noes 114.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BLOOM: Page 2, lines 3 and 4, after the word "except", in line 3, strike out the word "China" and insert in lieu thereof "in the Far East"; and on line 4, after the word "of" strike out the word "China" and insert in lieu thereof "any country in the Far East."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, the committee accepts the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HERTER: On page 3, after line 8, add the following new paragraph:

"(3) That the Administration if it determines such a course to be desirable will be permitted during the period of its operation in such country to retain title to all motor equipment supplied by the Administration and will also be permitted to route such equipment and to direct use of the fuel and lubricants supplied by the Administration."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, the committee accepts this amend-



ment because they already have that right.

I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

Mr. HAGEN. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment, and all amendments thereto, close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is purely a permissive amendment insofar as UNRRA is concerned. It is in the exact language that is used on the last page of the hearings of the committee as one of the amendments which the Secretary of State, Mr. Byrnes, feels are not unduly burdensome amendments and are proper to this bill. Furthermore, the Committee on Appropriations itself in its consideration of this amendment devoted to it two paragraphs of the report which I hold in my hand. In the report the committee made this statement:

Under agreements now in force between UNRRA and the countries to which aid is being rendered, title to supplies and equipment pass to the recipient countries. In the case of heavy equipment, such as transport vehicles, the committee believes UNRRA should retain title so that any residual value after the period of relief necessity has passed may be recovered. A further and equally important advantage that will accrue from the retention of title is the degree of control which UNRRA would have over distributing these supplies within the countries aided. UNRRA would be in a position to deal much more realistically with the difficult internal distribution problem if title to transport equipment rested in UNRRA.

That is the statement made by the committee itself.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HERTER. I am glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I call attention to the fact that on page 227 of the hearings Governor Lehman states that he offers no objection to the proposed amendment as long as it is in permissive form.

Mr. HERTER. That is my understanding. Governor Lehman has no objection to this amendment as long as it is in the permissive form in which it has now been offered.

Mr. Chairman, there is no exaggerating the importance of being able to retain title to transport equipment under certain circumstances. It so happens in Greece when title and the operation of motor vehicles in the relief operation was turned over to Greece, at one time there was a very heavy loss from piferage, black marketing, and other operations. When UNRRA regained title to the equipment and put in a proper checking system, the actual losses of relief supplies were reduced to 1½ percent, an extremely effective distribution loss—very much better, in fact, than the general military losses that were incurred in the distribution of supplies by the military.

It seems to me that from the point of view of the efficient operation of

UNRRA, this is only a perfecting amendment, to which neither the governmental officials nor Governor Lehman have any objection. It would give the people great assurance that, in the event of emergency, trucks would not be used for military purposes or for purposes other than the distribution of relief. There is always the danger that some sudden flare-up might lead a government to try to use relief trucks for purposes for which they were not intended. Hence, if it is made clear that the title to these trucks would be retained in UNRRA, the people would be much more definitely assured as to the safety of relief operations.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HERTER. I yield.

Mr. O'HARA. How many trucks are involved? The reason I ask the question is that I noted in the newspaper the other day they expect to pick up about 50,000 trucks from the Army. Does the gentleman intend that that should remain the property of UNRRA?

Mr. HERTER. At the present time there are I believe about 12,000 trucks employed for relief purposes in the countries in which UNRRA is operating. How many more trucks UNRRA will buy I do not know. Transportation is one of the most terrible problems in the whole of eastern Europe. You cannot import food without moving it to the places where starvation is greatest. It would give the people much greater assurance if the title to those trucks could remain in UNRRA in connection with the conduct of efficient operation.

I hope the amendment will be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. HAGEN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HAGEN. Mr. Chairman, on one side we hear criticism of UNRRA because they have too much publicity. On the other side we heard criticism because they do not give out enough publicity. Apparently we need more publicity and a larger public-relations department in UNRRA, because there is some confusion and misunderstanding in the House as well as in the country about UNRRA.

I was very happy that the proposed amendment, limiting the number of publicity personnel to five, was defeated. I thought it would not get a single vote. As a matter of fact, I think UNRRA and its tremendous, far-flung organization of 44 allied nations, expending \$8,000,000,000, should have a much larger public-relations branch. The Army, the Navy, and virtually every department of the American Government has such a department. The American people are entitled to know the facts and get the true information about UNRRA and its activities. Almost everybody in America has relatives in Europe, in some country or another. They are vitally interested in knowing about the work UNRRA is doing. They are in support of UNRRA. They are supporting it, and they should be told the story. So if any criticism should come to UNRRA, it should be of the fact that they have not blown their own horn enough. They have not told enough about what they are doing in

Europe today. They are doing a fine job, in spite of the great handicaps they have had in the last year.

We went into a displaced person's camp in Germany, for instance, and there were four people there administering and taking care of a camp composed of 8,000 Poles, Lithuanians, and people of other nationalities. There were only four people handling the job. UNRRA should have a larger personnel, a greater administrative force than they have now.

Yes, UNRRA has made some mistakes, but it is a new organization. It was developed and organized only about a year ago, when manpower was short, and it had to accept what there was available. Now, since they have discharged some people who were incompetents, a few persons take a lot of stock in their complaints. They had to discharge some employees because they did not fit into the picture, and now, when better men are available in England, America, and throughout the world, they are enlisting those people and putting them into their organization.

There was some complaint here about speaking 20 languages to carry on the work in one country. We have many Americans and Englishmen who can speak five or seven languages. They are a part of this organization. This is a great asset because this is an international organization.

Complaint was made that food was sold. Yes, it has been sold by UNRRA, and the money put into relief funds. In Greece, UNRRA supplied over 80 percent of the food for Greece. There was not any food for the storekeepers. Some food was sold but the food that was handled in this manner was sold to people who had the money to pay for it. Then UNRRA used that money to furnish relief to poor people who could not pay for it. This, it seems to me, is good business on the part of UNRRA. It was sold to people who had the money to pay for it, put into a relief fund for other needy people.

Mr. Chairman, this is the only presently functioning international organization in which we now participate. It is doing a tremendous job, and it is absolutely necessary that we continue supplying our portion of the funds necessary for UNRRA to function. We have pledged that UNRRA would get our support, and we must not fail now. People in Europe this winter are starving by the millions and many thousands of them will die of starvation this year. Let us not hamper and hamstring the efforts of this organization by delay. Let us appropriate the money for the food, shelter, and the clothing they need so badly, realizing that no matter how much we give it will still fall far short of the need. We must not let them down.

In closing let me say that I favor the amendment of the gentleman from Massachusetts.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired; all time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts.

The amendment was agreed to.



The Clerk read as follows:

Sec. 2. This act may be cited as the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Participation Act, 1946.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. SPARKMAN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration House Joint Resolution 266, making an additional appropriation for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, pursuant to House Resolution 386, had directed him to report the same back to the House with sundry amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question was ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I demand a separate vote on the Brown-Dirksen amendment.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment? If not the Chair will put them en grosse.

The remaining amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment on which a separate vote is demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, line 14, after the word "until", insert "(A)" and on page 3, after subsection (2), insert a new paragraph reading as follows:

"(B) That for the purpose of keeping the people of the United States fully and properly informed as to the need for and the use of the relief and aid being or to be furnished various countries and peoples by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, that none of the funds appropriated hereby, or none of the commodities, supplies, materials or services purchased or obtained through the expenditures of funds provided herein, shall be furnished to or used in any country of which the controlling government interferes with or refuses full and free access to the news of any and all activities of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration by representatives of the press and radio of the United States; or maintains any barrier—technical, political, legal, or economic—to obtaining, dispatching and disseminating the news of any and all activities of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, or discriminates against the representatives of the press and radio of the United States in rates and charges for facilities used in collecting and dispatching such news; or censors, or attempts to censor, in time of peace, news of any and all activities of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration which may be prepared in or dispatched from such country by representatives of the press and radio of the United States."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, on that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 188, nays 168, answered "present" 1, not voting 74, as follows:

[Roll No. 186]

YEAS—188

Adams	Gathings	Martin, Mass.
Allen, Ill.	Gavin	Mason
Allen, La.	Gearhart	Michener
Anderson, Calif.	Gibson	Miller, Nebr.
Andresen.	Gifford	Mundt
August H.	Gillette	Murray, Tenn.
Andrews, Ala.	Goodwin	Murray, Wis.
Angell	Graham	Norrell
Arends	Grant, Ala.	O'Hara
Arnold	Grant, Ind.	O'Konski
Auchincloss	Griffiths	Philbin
Baldwin, N. Y.	Gross	Phillips
Barden	Gwinn, N. Y.	Pittenger
Barrett, Wyo.	Gwynne, Iowa	Plumley
Bates, Mass.	Hagen	Poage
Bell	Hale	Price, Fla.
Bennet, N. Y.	Hall	Ramey
Bennett, Mo.	Edwin Arthur	Randolph
Bishop	Hall	Rankin
Blackney	Leonard W.	Reece, Tenn.
Bolton	Halleck	Reed, Ill.
Bonner	Hancock	Reed, N. Y.
Bradley, Mich.	Hébert	Rees, Kans.
Brooks	Henry	Rizley
Brown, Ohio	Herter	Robertson,
Brumbaugh	Heslton	N. Dak.
Buck	Hess	Rockwell
Buffett	Hill	Rodgers, Pa.
Butler	Hinshaw	Rogers, Fla.
Byrnes, Wis.	Hoeven	Rogers, Mass.
Canfield	Hoffman	Schwabe, Mo.
Cannon, Fla.	Holmes, Mass.	Schwabe, Okla.
Case, N. J.	Holmes, Wash.	Scrivner
Case, S. Dak.	Horan	Shafar
Chenoweth	Howell	Sharp
Chilperfield	Jenkins	Simpson, Ill.
Church	Jennings	Smith, Maine
Clason	Jensen	Smith, Ohio
Clevenger	Johnson, Calif.	Smith, Wis.
Cole, Kans.	Johnson, Ill.	Springer
Cole, Mo.	Johnson, Ind.	Stefan
Cole, N. Y.	Jones	Stevenson
Corbett	Jonkman	Sumner, Ill.
Cox	Judd	Sundstrom
Cravens	Kean	Taber
Crawford	Kearney	Talbot
Curtis	Klinzer	Talle
D'Ewart	Knutson	Tarver
Dirksen	Kunkel	Taylor
Dolliver	Larcade	Thomas, N. J.
Domengeaux	Latham	Tibbott
Dondero	LeCompte	Towe
Dworshak	LeFevre	Vorys, Ohio
Earthman	Lemke	Vursell
Ellis	Lewis	Welchel
Ellsworth	Luce	Welch
Elsaesser	McConnell	White
Elston	McCowan	Whitten
Engel, Mich.	McDonough	Wigglesworth
Fallon	McGehee	Wilson
Fellows	McGregor	Winstead
Fenton	McMillen, Ill.	Wolverton, N. J.
Fuller	Manasco	Wood
Gamble	Martin, Iowa	Woodruff, Mich.

NAYS—168

Abernethy	Delaney,	Healy
Bailey	John J.	Hedrick
Baldwin, Md.	Doughton, N. C.	Heffernan
Beckworth	Douglas, Calif.	Hendricks
Biemiller	Douglas, Ill.	Hobbs
Bland	Doyle	Hoch
Bloom	Durham	Hock
Boren	Elliott	Huber
Bradley, Pa.	Engle, Calif.	Hull
Brown, Ga.	Ervin	Izac
Bryson	Feighan	Johnson,
Bulwinkle	Fernandez	Luther A.
Burch	Fisher	Johnson,
Burgin	Flood	Lyndon B.
Byrne, N. Y.	Fogarty	Johnson, Okla.
Camp	Folger	Kee
Cannon, Mo.	Forand	Kelley, Pa.
Carnahan	Fulton	Kelly, Ill.
Celler	Gallagher	Keogh
Chapman	Gardner	Kilday
Chelf	Gary	Kirwan
Cochran	Geelan	Kopplemann
Coffee	Gordon	LaFollette
Colmer	Gore	Lane
Combs	Gorski	Lanham
Cooley	Gossett	Lesinski
Cooper	Granger	Link
Courtney	Green	Ludlow
Crosser	Gregory	Lyle
D'Alesandro	Hare	Lynch
Daughton, Va.	Harless, Ariz.	McCormack
Davis	Harris	McGlinchey
De Lacy	Hart	McMillan, S. C.
Delaney,	Havenner	Madden
James J.	Hays	Mahon

Maloney	Rabaut	Sparkman
Mansfield,	Rabin	Spence
Mont.	Rains	Stewart
Mansfield, Tex.	Ramspeck	Stigler
Marcantonio	Rayfiel	Sullivan
Miller, Calif.	Resa	Summers, Tex.
Mills	Richards	Thom
Murdock	Riley	Thomas, Tex.
Murphy	Rivers	Tolan
Neely	Robertson, Va.	Torrens
O'Brien, Ill.	Robinson, Utah	Traynor
O'Brien, Mich.	Rogers, N. Y.	Trimble
O'Neal	Rooney	Voorhis, Calif.
Outland	Rowan	Walter
Pace	Ryter	Wasielewski
Patman	Sadowski	Weaver
Patrick	Sasscer	Whittington
Patterson	Savage	Wickersham
Peterson, Fla.	Sheppard	Woodhouse
Pickett	Sheridan	Woodrum, Va.
Price, Ill.	Slaughter	Worley
Priest	Smith, Va.	Zimmerman
Quinn, N. Y.	Somers, N. Y.	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Starkey

NOT VOTING—74

Andersen,	Gerlach	Norton
H. Carl	Gillespie	O'Toole
Andrews, N. Y.	Gillie	Peterson, Ga.
Barrett, Pa.	Granahan	Pfeifer
Barry	Hand	Ploeser
Bates, Ky.	Harness, Ind.	Powell
Beall	Hartley	Rich
Bender	Hollifield	Robison, Ky.
Boykin	Hope	Roe, Md.
Brehm	Jackson	Roe, N. Y.
Buckley	Jarman	Russell
Bunker	Keefe	Sabath
Campbell	Kefauver	Short
Carlson	Kerr	Sikes
Clark	Kilburn	Simpson, Pa.
Clements	King	Snyder
Cunningham	Landis	Stockman
Curley	Lea	Thomason
Dawson	McKenzie	Vinson
Dickstein	May	Wadsworth
Dingell	Morrow	Weiss
Drewry	Monroney	West
Eaton	Morgan	Winter
Eberharter	Morrison	Woicott
Flannagan	Mott	Wolfenden, Pa.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Wadsworth for, with Mr. Drewry against.

Mr. Ploeser for, with Mr. Kefauver against.

Mr. Bender for, with Mr. Starkey against.

Mr. Brehm for, with Mr. Weiss against.

Mr. Beall for, with Mr. Dingell against.

Mr. Hand for, with Mr. Clark against.

Mr. Gerlach for, with Mr. Jackson against.

Mr. Andrews of New York for, with Mr. Pfeifer against.

Mr. Stockman for, with Mr. Peterson of Georgia against.

Mr. Gillie for, with Mr. Barry against.

Mr. H. Carl Andersen for, with Mr. Hollifield against.

Mr. Short for, with Mr. Dawson against.

Mr. Keefe for, with Mr. Clements against.

Mr. Carlson for, with Mr. King against.

Mr. Eaton for, with Mrs. Norton against.

Mr. Harness of Indiana for, with Mr. Barrett of Pennsylvania against.

Mr. Wolfenden of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. Powell against.

Mr. Rich for, with Mr. Roe of New York against.

Mr. Robison of Kentucky for, with Mr. Vinson against.

General pairs until further notice:

Mr. Bates of Kentucky with Mr. Woicott.

Mr. Flannagan with Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Lea with Mr. Kilburn.

Mr. Dickstein with Mr. Hartley.

Mr. O'Toole with Mr. Morrow.

Mr. Curley with Mr. Hope.



Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana and Mr. BROOKS changed their votes from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. STARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I voted "nay." I have a pair with the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. BENDER. I therefore withdraw my vote of "nay" and vote "present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri and Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts demanded the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk called the roll; and there were—yeas 339, nays 17, answered "present" 1, not voting 74, as follows:

[Roll No. 187]

#### YEAS—339

Abernethy	Delaney,	Hébert
Adams	James J.	Hedrick
Allen, Ill.	Delaney.	Heffernan
Allen, La.	John J.	Hendricks
Anderson, Calif.	D'Ewart	Henry
Andresen,	Dirksen	Hertter
August H.	Dolliver	Heselton
Andrews, Ala.	Domengeaux	Hess
Angell	Dondero	Hill
Arends	Doughton, N. C.	Hinshaw
Auchincloss	Douglas, Calif.	Hobbs
Bailey	Douglas, Ill.	Hoch
Baldwin, Md.	Doyle	Hoeven
Baldwin, N. Y.	Durham	Holmes, Mass.
Barden	Earthman	Holmes, Wash.
Barrett, Wyo.	Eaton	Hook
Bates, Mass.	Elliott	Horan
Beckworth	Ellsworth	Howell
Bell	Elsaesser	Huber
Bennet, N. Y.	Elston	Hull
Bennett, Mo.	Engel, Mich.	Izac
Biemiller	Engle, Calif.	Jenkins
Blackney.	Ervin	Jennings
Bland	Fallon	Jensen
Bloom	Feighan	Johnson, Calif.
Bolton	Fellows	Johnson, Ill.
Bonner	Fenton	Johnson, Ind.
Boren	Fernandez	Johnson,
Bradley, Mich.	Fisher	Luther A.
Bradley, Pa.	Flood	Johnson,
Brooks	Fogarty	Lyndon B.
Brown, Ga.	Folger	Johnson, Okla.
Brown, Ohio	Forand	Jonkman
Brumbaugh	Fuller	Judd
Bryson	Fulton	Kean
Buck	Gallagher	Kearney
Bulwinkle	Gamble	Kee
Burch	Gardner	Kelley, Pa.
Burgin	Gary	Kelly, Ill.
Butler	Gathings	Keogh
Byrne, N. Y.	Gavin	Kilday
Byrnes, Wis.	Geelan	Kinzer
Camp	Gifford	Kirwan
Canfield	Gillette	Knutson
Cannon, Fla.	Goodwin	Kopplemann
Cannon, Mo.	Gordon	Kunkel
Carnahan	Gore	LaFollette
Case, N. J.	Gorski	Lane
Case, S. Dak.	Gossett	Lanham
Chapman	Graham	Larcade
Chelf	Granger	Latham
Chenoweth	Grant, Ala.	Lea
Chipperfield	Grant, Ind.	LeCompte
Church	Green	LeFevre
Clason	Gregory	Lemke
Cochran	Griffiths	Lesinski
Coffee	Gross	Lewis
Cole, Kans.	Gwinn, N. Y.	Link
Cole, Mo.	Gwynne, Iowa	Luce
Cole, N. Y.	Hale	Ludlow
Colmer	Hall.	Lyle
Combs	Edwin Arthur	Lynch
Cooley	Hall,	McConnell
Cooper	Leonard W.	McCormack
Corbett	Halleck	McCowan
Courtney	Hancock	McDonough
Cox	Hare	McGehee
Crawford	Harless, Ariz.	McGlinchey
Crosser	Harris	McGregor
Curtis	Hart	McMillan, S. C.
D'Alesandro	Hartley	McMillen, Ill.
Daughton, Va.	Havener	Madden
Davis	Hays	Mahon
De Lacy	Healy	Maloney

Manasco	Randolph	Stefan
Mansfield,	Rankin	Stevenson
Mont.	Rayfiel	Stewart
Mansfield, Tex.	Reece, Tenn.	Stigler
Marcantonio	Reed, Ill.	Sullivan
Martin, Iowa	Rees, Kans.	Summers, Tex.
Martin, Mass.	Resa	Sundstrom
Michener	Richards	Taber
Miller, Calif.	Riley	Talbot
Miller, Nebr.	Rivers	Talle
Mills	Robertson,	Tarver
Mundt	N. Dak.	Taylor
Murphy	Robertson, Va.	Thom
Murray, Tenn.	Roblnson, Utah	Thomas, N. J.
Murray, Wis.	Rockwell	Thomas, Tex.
O'Brien, Ill.	Rodgers, Pa.	Tibbott
O'Brien, Mich.	Rogers, Fla.	Tolan
O'Konski	Rogers, Mass.	Torrens
O'Neal	Rogers, N. Y.	Towe
O'Toole	Rooney	Traynor
Outland	Rowan	Trimble
Pace	Ryter	Voorhls, Calif.
Patman	Sadowski	Vorys, Ohio
Patrick	Sasser	Vursell
Patterson	Savage	Walter
Peterson, Fla.	Schwabe, Mo.	Wasielewski
Pfeifer	Schwabe, Okla.	Weaver
Philbin	Scrivner	Welchel
Phillips	Shafer	Welch
Pickett	Sharp	West
Pittenger	Shoppard	Whitten
Plumley	Sheridan	Whittington
Poage	Simpson, Ill.	Wickersham
Price, Fla.	Slaughter	Wigglesworth
Price, Ill.	Smith, Maine	Wilson
Priest	Smith, Va.	Winstead
Quinn, N. Y.	Smith, Wis.	Wolverton, N. J.
Rabaut	Somers, N. Y.	Wood
Rabin	Sparkman	Woodhouse
Rahns	Spence	Woodrum, Va.
Ramey	Springer	Worley
Ramspeck	Starkey	Zimmerman

#### NAYS—17

Arnold	Gibson	Rizley
Bishop	Hoffman	Smith, Ohio
Clevenger	Jones	Sumner, Ill.
Cravens	Mason	White
Dworshak	Norrell	Woodruff, Mich.
Ellis	Reed, N. Y.	

#### ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

O'Hara

#### NOT VOTING—74

Andersen,	Flannagan	Mott
H. Carl	Gearhart	Murdock
Andrews, N. Y.	Gerlach	Neely
Barrett, Pa.	Gillespie	Norton
Barry	Gillie	Peterson, Ga.
Bates, Ky.	Granahan	Ploeser
Beall	Hagen	Powell
Bender	Hand	Rich
Boykin	Harness, Ind.	Robison, Ky.
Brehm	Hollfield	Roe, Md.
Buckley	Hope	Roe, N. Y.
Buffett	Jackson	Russell
Bunker	Jarman	Sabath
Campbell	Keefe	Short
Carlson	Kefauver	Sikes
Celler	Kerr	Simpson, Pa.
Clark	Kilburn	Snyder
Clements	Kling	Stockman
Cunningham	Landis	Thomason
Curley	McKenzie	Vinson
Dawson	May	Wadsworth
Dickstein	Morrow	Weiss
Dingell	Monronev	Winter
Drewry	Morgan	Wolcott
Eberharter	Morrison	Wolfenden, Pa.

So the joint resolution was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Wadsworth for, with Mr. Stockman against.

Mr. Beall for, with Mr. Robison of Kentucky against.

Mr. Ploeser for, with Mr. Rich against.

Mr. Brehm for, with Mr. O'Hara against.

Additional general pairs:

Mr. Clements with Mr. Keefe.

Mr. Snyder with Mr. Bender.

Mr. Peterson of Georgia with Mr. Gerlach.

Mr. Jackson with Mr. Kilburn.

Mrs. Norton with Mr. Carlson.

Mr. Hollfield with Mr. Anderson of Minnesota.

Mr. Kefauver with Mr. Short.

Mr. Clark with Mr. Hand.

Mr. Dingell with Mr. Gille.  
Mr. Flannagan with Mr. Harness of Indiana.  
Mr. Dickstein with Mr. Andrews of New York.

Mr. Weiss with Mr. Hope.  
Mr. Powell with Mr. Buffett.  
Mr. Barry with Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Neely with Mr. Wolcott.  
Mr. Bates of Kentucky with Mr. Gearhart.  
Mr. Vinson of Georgia with Mr. Hagen.  
Mr. Thomason with Mr. Wolfenden of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Monronev with Mr. Winter.  
Mr. Barrett of Pennsylvania with Mr. Mott.  
Mr. King with Mr. Gillespie.  
Mr. Drewry with Mr. Cunningham.  
Mr. Celler with Mr. Merrow.

Mr. WHITE changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, I have a live pair with the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. BREHM, who is absent because of illness. I am informed that if he were present he would vote "aye." I voted "no." I withdraw my vote of "no" and answer "present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who have spoken on the bill may have five legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment concurrent resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H. Con. Res. 99. Concurrent resolution authorizing the Select Committee on Postwar Military Policy of the House of Representatives to have printed for its use additional copies of the hearings held before said committee during the current session relative to universal military training; and

H. Con. Res. 100. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of House Document 359, entitled "Address of the President of the United States before a joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives, presenting his recommendations with respect to universal military training."

The message also announced that the Senate further insists upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 694) entitled "An act to amend section 321, title III, part II, Transportation Act of 1940, with respect to the movement of Government traffic," disagreed to by the House; agrees to a further conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. McFARLAND, Mr. WHEELER, Mr. MOORE, and Mr. REED to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R.



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United States  
of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 79<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 91

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1945

No. 193

## House of Representatives

The House was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, November 5, 1945, at 12 o'clock noon.

## Senate

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1945

(Legislative day of Monday, October 29, 1945)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty and ever-living God, as we bow in this quiet moment dedicated to the unseen and eternal, confirm our abiding faith, we beseech Thee, in those deep and holy foundations which the fathers laid, lest in foolish futility we attempt to build on sand instead of rock. In a day of violence and of swift and shifting change, when the angry passions of men are bursting anew into devouring flame, enable Thy servants in the discharge of grave responsibilities of public trust to be calm and confident, wise and just, their hope in Thee as an anchor sure and steadfast, their faith unshaken that out of the ruin and wreck of today Thou art making all things new. We ask it in the Name that is above every name. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. HILL, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Thursday, November 1, 1945, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed without amendment the bill (S. 1281) to provide for covering into the Treasury of the Philippines certain

Philippine funds in the Treasury of the United States.

The message also announced the House insisted upon its amendments to the bill (S. 2) to provide for Federal aid for the development, construction, improvement, and repair of public airports in the United States, and for other purposes, disagreed to by the Senate; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. BULWINKLE, Mr. LEA, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. BOREN, Mr. WOLVERTON of New Jersey, Mr. HOLMES of Massachusetts, and Mr. HALLECK were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 266) making an additional appropriation for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the President pro tempore:

H. R. 938. An act for the relief of Winfred Alexander;

H. R. 1303. An act for the relief of Daniel D. O'Connell and Almon B. Stewart;

H. R. 1560. An act for the relief of J. B. Grigsby;

H. R. 1630. An act for the relief of Lubell Bros., Inc.;

H. R. 1857. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Mona Mae Miller, a minor;

H. R. 3281. An act to amend section 102 of the act of Congress of March 3, 1911 (36 Stat. 1122; title 28, U. S. C., sec. 183), to fix a term of the United States District Court at Klamath Falls, Oreg., on the first Tuesday in June;

H. R. 3453. An act for the relief of John W. Farrell;

H. R. 3870. An act to name the dam at the Upper Narrows site on the Yuba River, in the State of California, the "Harry L. Englebright Dam";

H. R. 4083. An act authorizing the improvement of certain harbors in the interest of commerce and navigation; and

H. R. 4309. An act to reduce taxation, and for other purposes.

### AUTHORIZATION OF CERTAIN ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES IN THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize certain administrative expenses in the Government service, and for other purposes, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

### JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present for appropriate reference and printing in the Record a resolution adopted by the American Legion of the District of Columbia relative to the alarming increase of juvenile delinquency in the District of Columbia, and asking the assistance of the Congress in providing sufficient places of supervised recreation for juveniles.

There being no objection, the resolution was received, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

"Whereas statistics reveal juvenile delinquency is on the increase in the District of Columbia, and while efforts have been made to solve this unwholesome problem, no concrete effort has been made to provide sufficient places of supervised recreation for juveniles, with the exception of



the splendid work of the few boys' clubs, whose funds are obtained from the generosity of the citizens of the District of Columbia, but which, unfortunately, are limited, due to the high costs of separate buildings to house this much-needed activity: Therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia include in their annual budget to Congress a sum of not less than \$100,000 which will provide the necessary equipment and help to provide evening activities in some of our junior and senior high schools, which activities will include dancing on Friday and Saturday evenings, be it further

"Resolved, That this resolution is not intended to discourage nor eliminate the good work of the Boy's Club under the sponsorship of the Rotary Club, the Boy's Club of the Metropolitan Police, or the Merrick Boy's Club, to all of whom we owe a debt of gratitude. It is earnestly hoped that the directors of those clubs will be a working partner in this program; be it

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the House District Committee, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the Board of Education, Parent-Teacher Association, the Citizens Associations of the District of Columbia, the Boy's Club, the Boy's Club of the Metropolitan Police, the Merrick Boy's Club, the Rotary Club, the Washington newspapers, and the Touchdown Club."

The above resolution was unanimously passed at the department convention of the American Legion, Department of the District of Columbia.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, from the Committee on Claims:

S. 1448. A bill for the relief of William Wilson Wurster; without amendment (Rept. No. 678);

H. R. 801. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Catherine Driggers and her minor children; without amendment (Rept. No. 679); and

H. R. 2620. A bill for the relief of Leslie O. Allen; without amendment (Rept. No. 680).

By Mr. ELLENDER, from the Committee on Claims:

S. 831. A bill for the relief of James Alves Saucier; without amendment (Rept. No. 681);

S. 1077. A bill for the relief of Oscar S. Reed; without amendment (Rept. No. 682);

H. R. 1956. A bill for the relief of Annie M. Lannon; without amendment (Rept. No. 683);

H. R. 2027. A bill for the relief of the estate of Alexander McLean, deceased; without amendment (Rept. No. 684);

H. R. 2160. A bill for the relief of John J. Gail; without amendment (Rept. No. 685);

H. R. 2166. A bill for the relief of the estate of Franz Tillman, deceased; without amendment (Rept. No. 686);

H. R. 2241. A bill for the relief of Florence Zimmerman; without amendment (Rept. No. 687);

H. R. 2399. A bill for the relief of Arlethla Rosser; without amendment (Rept. No. 688);

H. R. 2479. A bill for the relief of Capt. Werner Holtz; without amendment (Rept. No. 689);

H. R. 2481. A bill for the relief of the estate of Ed Edmondson, deceased; without amendment (Rept. No. 690);

H. R. 2642. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Evelyn Johnson; without amendment (Rept. No. 691);

H. R. 3137. A bill for the relief of G. F. Allen, chief disbursing officer, Treasury Department, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 692); and

H. R. 3302. A bill for the relief of Christian H. Kreusler; without amendment (Rept. No. 693).

By Mr. FULBRIGHT (for himself and Mr. BUTLER), from the Committee on Banking and Currency:

H. R. 3660. A bill to provide for financial control of Government corporations; without amendment (Rept. No. 694).

#### PERSONS EMPLOYED BY COMMITTEES WHO ARE NOT FULL-TIME SENATE OR COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a report for the month of October 1945, from the chairman of a certain committee, in response to Senate Resolution 319 (78th Cong.), relating to persons employed by committees who are not full-time employees of the Senate or any committee thereof, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### SENATE MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, SUBCOMMITTEE ON WAR MOBILIZATION

NOVEMBER 1, 1945.

To the Senate:

The above-mentioned committee hereby submits the following report showing the

names of persons employed by the committee who are not full-time employees of the Senate or of the committee for the month of October 1945, in compliance with the terms

of Senate Resolution 319, agreed to August 23, 1944:

Name of individual	Address	Name and address of department or organization by whom paid	Annual rate of compensation
Ann S. Gertler	3721 39th St. NW., Washington, D. C.	Department of Interior, Washington, D. C.	\$2,980.00
Joan P. Karasik	1919 19th St., Washington, D. C.	Foreign Economic Administration, Washington, D. C.	4,300.00
C. Theodore Larson	3917 North 5th St., Arlington, Va.	National Housing Agency, Washington, D. C.	6,230.00
Fritzie P. Manuel	1621 T St. NW., Washington, D. C.	War Manpower Commission, Washington, D. C.	5,180.00
Darel McConkey	509 Fontaine St., Alexandria, Va.	War Production Board, Washington, D. C.	5,180.00
Cora L. Moen	5327 16th St. NW., Washington, D. C.	Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C.	2,650.00
Elizabeth H. Oleksy	1620 Fuller St. NW., Washington, D. C.	War Production Board, Washington, D. C.	3,090.00
Mary Jane Oliveto	500 B St. NE., Washington, D. C.	National Housing Agency, Washington, D. C.	2,100.00
Francis C. Rosenberger	5814 64th Ave., East Riverdale, Md.	Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C.	6,230.00
Herbert Schimmel	3604 Minnesota Ave. SE., Washington, D. C.	War Production Board, Washington, D. C.	9,012.50

H. M. KILGORE, Chairman.

#### DIRECTOR, NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, as in executive session, from the Commerce Committee I report unanimously the nomination of Edward U. Condon, of Pennsylvania, to be Director of the National Bureau of Standards.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, as in executive session, the nomination will be received and placed on the Executive Calendar.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I have been requested to ask unanimous consent that, as in executive session, the nomination be considered and confirmed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The nomination will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Edward U. Condon, of Pennsylvania, to be Director of the National Bureau of Standards.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the nomination?

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, will the Senator from Louisiana state the reason for the speed in confirming the nomination?

Mr. OVERTON. The reason I ask for confirmation of the nomination now is that the appointment is a very important one. Mr. Condon's services are immediately desired in respect to consideration of problems in connection with the atomic bomb.

Mr. TAFT. I have no objection.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the nomination? The Chair hears none, and, without objection, the nomination is confirmed, as in executive session, and, without objection, the President will be notified.

#### PETROLEUM AGREEMENT WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND—REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the injunction of secrecy be removed from Executive H, Seventy-ninth Congress, first session, an agreement on petroleum between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, signed in London, September 24, 1945. I make this request so that it may be readily accessible to Senators and the press.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, as in executive session, the injunction of secrecy will be removed from the agreement and it will be published in the RECORD.



79TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. J. RES. 266

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

NOVEMBER 2 (legislative day, OCTOBER 29), 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

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## JOINT RESOLUTION

Making an additional appropriation for the United Nations Relief  
and Rehabilitation Administration.

1       *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*  
2   *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3   That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the  
4   Treasury not otherwise appropriated, an additional amount  
5   fiscal year 1946, to enable the President to carry out the  
6   provisions of the Act of March 28, 1944 (Public Law 267),  
7   to be available for expenditure in the manner specified in  
8   the appropriation for this purpose in the United Nations  
9   Relief and Rehabilitation Participation Appropriation Act,  
10   1945, \$550,000,000: *Provided*, That no relief or rehabilita-  
11   tion supplies procured out of funds heretofore or herein appro-

1 priated shall be shipped to any country except in the Far  
2 East after December 31, 1946, and in the case of any  
3 country in the Far East after March 31, 1947: *Provided*  
4 *further*, That, insofar as possible and practicable, agricultural  
5 commodities determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to  
6 be in surplus supply shall be utilized in filling United Na-  
7 tions Relief and Rehabilitation Administration requisitions  
8 for food and agricultural commodities.

9       No part of the appropriation herein shall be available  
10 subsequent to December 31, 1945, for the furnishing of relief  
11 or rehabilitation supplies or services to any country unless  
12 and until (A) the President has received from the Director  
13 General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation  
14 Administration a certification to the effect that the furnish-  
15 ing by such Administration of relief and rehabilitation sup-  
16 plies and services, in the case of such country, will be made  
17 only under agreements between United Nations Relief and  
18 Rehabilitation Administration and such country or other  
19 suitable arrangements providing:

20       (1) That all trade agreements and all barter agree-  
21 ments of such country with other nations, together with  
22 satisfactory information on all exports from, and imports  
23 into, such country, whether for governmental or private  
24 account, will be made available to United Nations Relief and  
25 Rehabilitation Administration.



1       (2) That such country shall supply accredited United  
2 Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration personnel  
3 with all necessary facilities, credentials, documents, and safe  
4 conduct in carrying out the objectives of the United Nations  
5 Relief and Rehabilitation Administration agreement, includ-  
6 ing all necessary inspections and investigations.

7       (3) That the Administration, if it determines such a  
8 course to be desirable, will be permitted, during the period  
9 of its operations in such country, to retain title to all motor  
10 transport equipment supplied by the Administration, and  
11 will also be permitted to route such equipment and to  
12 direct the use of the fuel and lubricants supplied by the  
13 Administration.

14       (B) That for the purpose of keeping the people of  
15 the United States fully and properly informed as to the  
16 need for and the use of the relief and aid being or to be  
17 furnished various countries and peoples by the United  
18 Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, that none  
19 of the funds appropriated hereby, or none of the commodities,  
20 supplies, materials, or services purchased or obtained through  
21 the expenditures of funds provided herein, shall be furnished  
22 to or used in any country of which the controlling govern-  
23 ment interferes with or refuses full and free access to the  
24 news of any and all activities of the United Nations Relief  
25 and Rehabilitation Administration by representatives of the

1 press and radio of the United States; or maintains any  
2 barrier—technical, political, legal, or economic—to obtain-  
3 ing, dispatching, and disseminating the news of any and all  
4 activities of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation  
5 Administration, or discriminates against the representatives  
6 of the press and radio of the United States in rates and  
7 charges for facilities used in collecting and dispatching such  
8 news; or censors, or attempts to censor, in time of peace,  
9 news of any and all activities of the United Nations Relief  
10 and Rehabilitation Administration which may be prepared  
11 in or dispatched from such country by representatives of the  
12 press and radio of the United States.

13 SEC. 2. This Act may be cited as the United Nations  
14 Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Participation Act,  
15 1946.

Passed the House of Representatives November 1, 1945.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

*Clerk.*











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## JOINT RESOLUTION

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Making an additional appropriation for the  
United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation  
Administration.

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NOVEMBER 2 (legislative day, October 29), 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on  
Appropriations









# UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION, 1946

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## HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

### SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS UNITED STATES SENATE

SEVENTY-NINTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

## H. J. Res. 266

A JOINT RESOLUTION MAKING AN ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

*Nov. 16, 1945*

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations



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GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON : 1945

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

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EVERARD H. SMITH, *Clerk*



# UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION, 1946

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1945

UNITED STATES SENATE,  
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,  
*Washington, D. C.*

The subcommittee met at 10:30 a. m., Hon. Kenneth McKellar (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Senators McKellar (chairman of the subcommittee), Hayden, Russell, Overton, Thomas, and Ball.

Senator McKELLAR (chairman of the subcommittee). The subcommittee will come to order, and House Joint Resolution 266 is before us, to appropriate \$550,000,000 for UNRRA. Mr. Clayton, we shall now hear from you concerning this bill.

STATEMENT OF HON. WILLIAM L. CLAYTON, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE, ACCOMPANIED BY JOHN H. FERGUSON, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY; DONALD S. GILPATRIC, CHIEF, WAR AREAS ECONOMIC DIVISION; A. H. FELLER, GENERAL COUNSEL, UNRRA; DAVID WEINTRAUB, CHIEF, BUREAU OF SUPPLIES, UNRRA; AND SAMUEL T. PARELMAN, ASSISTANT TO DEPUTY FOREIGN LIQUIDATION COMMISSIONER

## TOTAL FUNDS MADE AVAILABLE AND ADDITIONAL AMOUNT REQUESTED

Mr. CLAYTON. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I appear before you this morning for the State Department to voice our warm approval and advocacy of this Resolution 266. As you know, some time ago the Congress authorized a total of \$1,350,000,000 for UNRRA, of which there has been appropriated \$450,000,000 and authority given to FEA to make available \$350,000,000 from lend-lease funds, making a total that was made available to UNRRA of \$800,000,000 out of \$1,350,000,000. The object of this resolution is to appropriate the remaining \$550,000,000.

I shall just say in passing that Governor Lehman is appearing this morning before the House Foreign Affairs Committee in connection with a new bill asking for an additional authorization of \$1,350,000,000, and he will be available to your committee later on if you wish to question him regarding some of the aspects of the administration of UNRRA.

## PREVIOUS APPROPRIATION ENTIRELY COMMITTED

I should like to point out, Mr. Chairman, that there is an extreme urgency for prompt action in connection with this resolution which is

before you this morning. UNRRA has entirely committed the \$800,000,000 which has been available to them, and they have been hard put to keep functioning in a proper way so that there would be no lapse in the continuity of the procurement and delivery of supplies abroad on programs which they have already agreed upon.

#### TRANSFER FROM SURPLUS PURCHASE ACCOUNT WITH WAR DEPARTMENT

That is perhaps best evidenced by the fact that I was informed on yesterday that UNRRA had had to request formally and urgently the State Department's approval of transferring \$50,000,000 from the UNRRA surplus purchase account with the War Department as a temporary and reimbursable credit to the Department of Agriculture in order to make available to UNRRA allocations of foodstuffs by that Department. These allocations would be lost to the relief pipe line if this transfer is not made immediately, and I therefore propose to support it for the State Department with all the agencies concerned.

I am informing you of this proposed action because it is merely a modification of the plans which had been made for the purchase of Army surplus by UNRRA. Out of the \$350,000,000 which has been made available by the Congress from lend-lease funds as a charge against our contribution to UNRRA, a total of \$159,000,000 has been earmarked with the War Department for the payment to them of Army surpluses abroad, military surpluses—trucks and things of that kind—which UNRRA needed and which the War Department had indicated that they could supply. So this \$159,000,000 has been set aside for that purpose. It has developed that the War Department could not make these surpluses available to UNRRA as quickly as was expected, and we have resorted now to that fund to recover \$50,000,000 in order that essential foodstuffs and supplies could be procured and paid for and so that UNRRA would not lose the allocations that have been made to them of those articles.

#### SYSTEM OF DISTRIBUTION

Senator McKELLAR. Mr. Secretary, let me ask you this question: Does UNRRA buy the food and other supplies and give them directly to the recipients, or do you simply furnish the food or money, or whatever is necessary, to the several governments? What plan has been adopted?

Mr. CLAYTON. UNRRA procures and ships the supplies to the recipient country, and on arrival in the port the usual plan is to turn them over to the government of that country, and that government organizes the distribution of the supplies and does in fact distribute them. That is largely the case. UNRRA has done some of the transportation work involved by furnishing trucks, and so on, for that purpose.

I should explain, Mr. Chairman, that UNRRA has a mission in each one of these countries that is located there permanently, and it is their duty to follow the distribution of these supplies and to see that they are properly distributed.



## PERCENTAGE OF FUNDS USED FOR SUPPLIES

Senator McKELLAR. Could you state about what percent of the supplies of—not of the supplies, but what percent of the appropriation actually goes in supplies and actually is used by the recipients of those supplies?

Mr. CLAYTON. It all goes in supplies except a very small amount which is used for administration. We noted on yesterday in my testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee that the total of administrative and distribution expenses which UNRRA bears is only about 2½ percent of their expenditures, which seems to be a very small amount.

Senator McKELLAR. Two and one-half percent?

## AMOUNT FOR ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING EXPENSES

Mr. CLAYTON. Yes, sir. They estimate that out of the billion eight-hundred-and-some-odd million, which is the total of their first program, they will have about \$16,000,000 of administrative expense and a total of about \$24,000,000 of mission operating expense, making a total of \$40,000,000, which is about 2½ percent of the total expenditure.

Senator OVERTON. That includes both personnel and distribution?

Mr. CLAYTON. Yes, sir. That is the total of the administrative expenses.

Senator OVERTON. That is rather remarkable.

Mr. CLAYTON. It really is.

Senator OVERTON. What I have heard of UNRRA is that it spends a large portion of its funds in the employment of unnecessary personnel.

## DIVERSION OF SUPPLIES FROM THEIR PROPER USE

Senator McKELLAR. You see those statements in the paper, and that is why I am asking what is actually done with it. Now, the charge has also been made that UNRRA supplies have been used by certain governments, I won't mention the names of the governments—for other purposes. Have you found anything of that sort?

Mr. CLAYTON. There is no doubt about it, that in some of these countries some small portion of the supplies have been diverted from their proper use. There is no question about that. That almost always happens in every great relief undertaking that I have ever heard anything about or know anything about. So far as we have been able to ascertain, that is a very small proportion in the case of UNRRA and is not enough to detract greatly from the effectiveness of the operation or the enterprise as a whole.

Senator McKELLAR. Could you form an estimate of about what percent?

Mr. CLAYTON. I think it would be very difficult to do, Mr. Chairman, but what we have done in the State Department is this: We get these rumors and we get these reports that these supplies are being diverted to the black market in such and such a country, or that the authorities in such and such a country have used the supplies to send to their favored political adherents, and so on, and we investigate those reports to the best of our ability, and the UNRRA missions investigate

them, and we have found that—with some exceptions, because those things have happened occasionally—they are the great exception rather than the rule.

Senator McKELLAR. Where you find, for instance, that a government—let us call it government B—has done that, and that government is still in existence, do you still furnish that government with the supplies?

Mr. CLAYTON. Mr. Chairman, it is usually some petty official, somebody way down the line; it isn't something that is done by the central government, but it is somebody way down the line, and I think, so far as we have been able to observe, that it is of a nature that you certainly cannot say that it is a policy of any government of a recipient country to do anything of that kind.

Senator McKELLAR. All right, sir; go ahead.

#### ILLUSTRATIONS OF URGENT NEED FOR ADDITIONAL FUNDS

Mr. CLAYTON. I spoke of the need, of the great urgency here of getting this appropriation quickly, and I gave as an instance that we were transferring or arranging to transfer \$50,000,000 of this \$159,000,000 which has been set aside to purchase Army surpluses; we are transferring that amount to the Department of Agriculture to pay for the necessary food. In addition to that, some time ago, not very long ago, in another situation in which UNRRA found that they were going to have to find some money somehow or else lose an allocation of food, it was arranged that certain procurement programs which UNRRA had with the Treasury for trucks and tractors and things of that kind would be help up, and they wouldn't make the contracts, and \$50,000,000 thus released was transferred from Treasury Procurement to the Department of Agriculture in order to pay for essential food.

I just mention these things to illustrate how important it is to get prompt action on this measure.

#### BASIS OF OBJECTION TO FREE PRESS AMENDMENT

There is one other matter, Mr. Chairman, that I should like to refer to, and that is that when this bill was up in the House certain amendments were added to it. We feel that it is really unfortunate that these amendments were added to the bill, added to the measure, but we do not feel we can seriously object to any of them at this time except the one relating to the free access of American radio and press representatives to the news in foreign countries. Now, I am sure that no one will misunderstand my position and that of the Department regarding a free press. We are negotiating with governments all over the world on this question all the time, and we have had a certain measure of success, but we do seriously object to the relief needs of these countries being used as a vehicle to force governments into the adoption of certain measures that they may be resisting.

Senator McKELLAR. The amendment which you speak of is the amendment under the title (B) on line 14 on page 3. You gentlemen all find that.

Mr. CLAYTON. Yes, sir.

Senator McKELLAR. You think that is unnecessary?



## EFFECT OF AMENDMENT

Mr. CLAYTON. It is not only unnecessary, Mr. Chairman; in our view it is really vicious. The people in these countries, and there are millions of them who are right on the starvation line, are not in position at this time to have very much influence with their central governments on the policies that those governments may adopt, and it does not seem to us appropriate that the Congress of the United States, which has authorized this money, should, in making the money available, adopt a measure of this kind which in effect would say that unless the governments of these starving peoples should adopt some of our ideas about the way matters should be run in their country, why, we will let these people starve. We just don't think that this is an appropriate way to achieve our political aims.

As I said a moment ago, we in the State Department are negotiating on matters of this kind all the time, and we do feel we have had some success in achieving our objectives. We do not think that a vehicle of this kind should be used for that purpose. We have always objected to the idea that UNRRA would be administered in any way to further any political aims of anybody. We have always objected that there should be any preference or discrimination made on grounds of race or creed or politics, and we have fought that battle pretty hard on several occasions, and it seems to us that to insert here this free-press amendment is in the nature of doing, ourselves, the very thing that we have been fighting so hard. So that we do hope that you will not adopt that amendment.

Senator OVERTON. I understand the purpose of it, just from reading it, is really that the press may give information to the people here in the United States as to what is being done with UNRRA provisions and UNRRA relief, and is confined simply to that one purpose.

Mr. CLAYTON. Yes, sir. But, Senator Overton, it means this: that we say to the recipient governments, "If you don't let our press and radio people freely travel over your country and observe these things and report, then we will not give you the supplies." Now, I don't know. They may in some cases agree to that, and in other cases, not, but my point is that if the suffering people—the people who are starving in these countries—it seems to me if they are worthy, as human beings, of relief, that we should give them relief regardless of whether their government believes in a free press or not.

## CHARGES OF MISUSE AND ABUSE OF FUNDS

Senator RUSSELL. But without regard to that, Mr. Secretary, the free-press element, there have been charges that the UNRRA supplies were being used for political purposes in their distribution now. It seemed to me that this was designed to counteract that misuse or abuse of the funds.

Mr. CLAYTON. Just before you came in, Senator, we were discussing that.

Senator RUSSELL. I am sorry I was late.

Mr. CLAYTON. And there have been such charges, and I stated that we had investigated them. We had found that in some cases some of these supplies had reached black markets, and in some few cases perhaps officials way down the line had used them to further their own political aims, but that that was the great exception and not the rule.

## DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES OBSERVED BY MISSIONS IN EACH COUNTRY RECEIVING AID

Senator RUSSELL. Is there a uniform system of handling UNRRA in all of the countries?

Mr. CLAYTON. UNRRA has the same type of agreement with every country that receives aid from UNRRA, and that provides that UNRRA may have—and they do in fact have—missions in each one of these countries, and that those missions are to be given every opportunity to observe the way in which these supplies are distributed, and they do in fact so observe. That is what they are there for.

Senator RUSSELL. Who selects the personnel that is used?

Mr. CLAYTON. UNRRA. The UNRRA Administration.

Senator RUSSELL. Perhaps this would be off the record.

Senator MCKELLAR (chairman of the subcommittee). Take it off. (A discussion followed off the record.)

Senator RUSSELL. We shall go back to the record.

Mr. FELLER. May I add one thing to that. In the entire Polish mission there is only one Russian employee—in the entire mission.

Senator RUSSELL. How long has that been the case?

Mr. FELLER. As a matter of fact, it was always the case. There was, for a period, I think, of 8 weeks, one of our Russian officials as head of the mission for the purpose of negotiating the agreement. He then left and was succeeded by a Canadian. The second man in the mission is an American named Clifford Wilson, of Iowa; he is a specialist in agriculture. Beyond that there are Americans in the mission, there are a number of local Polish employees, but there is only one Russian, actually only one Russian on the mission and there never was more.

Senator RUSSELL. That is a little at variance with the information I had.

How are the supplies actually handled? Give us—just using Poland as an illustration, when UNRRA—

Senator MCKELLAR. Do you want this to go on the record?

Senator RUSSELL. Yes; I want this to go on the record.

## SYSTEM OF DISTRIBUTION FOLLOWED WITHIN A COUNTRY

When UNRRA ships supplies into Poland, those supplies are not actually distributed by the mission, are they?

Mr. CLAYTON. That is correct; they are not actually distributed by the mission. As I understand it, they are turned over to the Polish Government, and that is true in all of these countries.

Senator RUSSELL. Is that done at the national level, or are they turned over to the mayors of the cities or the provincial governors or whatever officials there are?

Mr. CLAYTON. Senator, I would like if someone from UNRRA would answer questions about the administration, because obviously I can't follow in detail the administration. I am interested in policy questions, and I do follow those questions very carefully, but I don't get very much into the details of the operation, and someone from UNRRA could answer more accurately than I on these details. But the agreement is between UNRRA and the central government of Poland and the other countries with which they operate, and that provides in detail as to how the supplies are to be delivered and to be distributed.



Obviously, in these countries UNRRA wouldn't be able to organize and operate a system of distribution; it is just too big a problem. In other words, we do have to turn the supplies over to the local government and let them distribute them. Of course, the UNRRA missions observe the distribution.

Mr. FELLER. May I just answer, since Mr. Clayton has pointed out that he is not familiar with the details? In the spring of 1944, we were making our plans—UNRRA was making its plans—for relief activities in Greece and Yugoslavia and Albania. We were then working in conjunction with our military and with the British military. General Royce, who was in charge of the American military machine in Cairo making preparations for the Balkans, said that, if distribution was to be undertaken by the military and UNRRA, it would require 11,000 men and 1,000 officers to handle the distribution.

Now, that is just an indication of the enormous cost that it would have been to the taxpayers of this country and the other countries of the United Nations which are furnishing funds to UNRRA, if we had undertaken the distribution ourselves. It is a very expensive job. It means that you have to control your truck drivers. It means you have to have warehousemen. It means a perfectly gigantic apparatus. For that reason the UNRRA council had voted, way back in Atlantic City, that, in general, distribution should be controlled by the government and should be the responsibility of the government.

Now, we, in effect, then, turn the supplies over to the government, but the government is required by our agreements to prepare plans as to how the supplies are to be distributed, the channels of distribution, the allocation by regions, the prices at which they are to be sold if they are to be sold. Some are given away to indigent people. Some are sold to people who can afford to pay for them.

#### DISPOSITION MADE OF FUNDS FROM SALE OF SUPPLIES

Senator RUSSELL. Where do the funds go; into the treasury of the government, or do they come back to UNRRA?

Mr. FELLER. The local currency which is collected goes into a fund which is to be used for two purposes. First of all the government must pay all the local expenses of UNRRA. They pay that portion of the salaries of our employees which are expended in that country; they pay for our rent, for our messing facilities, and so on. Secondly, the government is required by the agreement to utilize all the balance of the proceeds of sale for relief and rehabilitation projects inside the country. The idea is that when we put a dollar of American money into that country we hope that whatever else that dollar brings in terms of local currency—Greek drachmas or whatever the currency of the country is—will go further to rehabilitate the country. So what the governments do is, they draw up projects for things like sanitation, draining the swamps (which is a good cause in Greece, in order to avoid malaria), for the taking care of orphans, for the taking care of displaced persons, and for other projects which serve a relief or rehabilitation purpose. They report to us what they intend to do with that, and we keep a record of the extent to which they have utilized the currency which has been received from the sale of the supplies for that purpose.

## PROCEEDS FROM SALES ARE SMALL

It so happens that these countries have such a large number of indigent people that the actual proceeds are very small, much smaller than we had anticipated. In Greece, for example, the number of indigents is very much larger than anyone thought when we first started, so that most of the supplies have to be given away; and there is very little return.

## HOW PERSONNEL COSTS ARE PARTLY PAID BY COUNTRY RECEIVING AID

Senator RUSSELL. I didn't understand your statement about the government where UNRRA was operating paying the salaries of the employees of UNRRA. I thought they were paid from the general funds that are made available by all other countries.

Mr. FELLER. One of the reasons for the low administrative and operating personnel expenses, is this: that when we send an American into Greece, we will say, he gets in dollars while he is in Greece that part of his salary which he wants to go to his family here. Any part of his salary that he expends in Greece to buy food or to rent a room in a hotel he gets in Greek currency, and that Greek currency is furnished by the Greek Government out of the proceeds of these sales. In other words, if you worked for UNRRA and you were getting \$150 a month, if you said, "I want \$50 a month to go to my family; I want to spend a hundred dollars in Greece," you would not get a hundred dollars in dollars; you would get a hundred dollars in drachmas, and you would spend it there.

Mr. CLAYTON. Senator, may I just say that I think you will agree at once that that is a proper arrangement, and it arises from another very proper arrangement, as I see it and have always seen it, and that is that wherever people who receive supplies in these countries are able to pay, where they have local currency—and that is the only kind they have, of course—that they should not be treated as paupers or indigents, but that they should really pay for the relief that they get. The difficulty about his relief problem from the standpoint of a country as a whole, like Greece, is not always that her people have no money. They have their local money, as you will understand, but they haven't the kind of money that is necessary in order to buy the supplies abroad and transport them to Greece. It takes dollars to do that. So that UNRRA furnishes the dollars with which to buy the supplies, buys the supplies, transports them to the country; and then, when they get there and into the process of distribution, whoever has local currency of the country with which to pay ought to pay. Having paid and that money having accumulated to the government of the country, it seems entirely proper to me that the proceeds should be used in the manner in which Mr. Feller has indicated.

Senator RUSSELL. Oh, I have no quarrel with that; I think it is a very sound reason.

## EXTENT TO WHICH ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES ARE PAID IN LOCAL CURRENCY

Senator BAIL. Mr. Feller, can you give us some estimate of how much of your administrative expense of UNRRA has been paid in local currency?



Mr. FELLER. I am sorry, Senator. We have tried to get that information, but, as you realize, it means getting it from all sorts of places all over the world, and I don't believe we could give you any sort of an estimate which would hold up at this time.

Senator BALL. Is it a substantial part? I mean, does it equal—

Mr. FELLER. It is a substantial part. I will give you one example. For instance, the largest block of personnel that we have are the people who are taking care of displaced persons in Germany. We have about 8,000 employees. Now, about 5,000 of those employees are in Germany. Of course, they have to actually handle these camps. Now, of those 5,000 employees at least—well, a very large number, far and away the majority of them, are not Americans. For example, we have 1,500 French employees who are operating in the displaced-persons camps. Now, they get no dollars at all; we don't spend a dollar on any of those people. They are paid in French francs in part, which are made available very largely by the French Government, or they are paid in German marks which we get as occupation money and which is charged off against German reparations.

We have a large number of British employees in that same operation. The number is 1,090. They get no dollars at all. They get paid partly in sterling and partly in marks.

Now, the number of Americans—

Senator BALL. Isn't this sterling that is paid to them, though, charged against Britain's contribution account?

Mr. FELLER. That is right.

Senator BALL. So that is part of your administrative expenses?

Mr. FELLER. No. Well, that is charged against the British operating contribution.

Senator BALL. Yes.

Mr. FELLER. The 90 percent—the British Government pays 10 percent—rather, pays its administrative expenses, which are the combined fund, in dollars. These people are operating employees. They are people like doctors and nurses and other welfare workers. Now, to give you some idea, out of the total of 4,952 personnel in the displaced-persons operation 642 are Americans, and my guess would be that at the very most half of their salaries are paid in dollars. Now, the result is that a relatively small amount of dollars goes into that displaced-persons operation. Quite a good deal of sterling does, however.

#### DISTINCTION BETWEEN ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING EXPENSES

Senator BALL. So the figure of \$14,000,000 for administrative expenses actually represents a minor fraction of what is actually spent on administration.

Mr. FELLER. Under the regulations of the Council there is a distinction made between administrative expenses and operating personnel. For example, take the case of a doctor. When a doctor goes out to actually handle a project in the field, to clear a swamp, for instance, to prevent malaria, or actually directs an operation such as we have in Greece, where we are flitting DDT over the swamps, under the regulations established by the Council that is an operating charge. Administration has to do with the people in the adminis-

trative offices (in Washington and London and Sydney, and other offices) which are engaged in administration rather than operations.

#### COMPARISON OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING COSTS

Senator BALL. How does this operating cost compare to your administrative costs? Can you estimate?

Mr. CLAYTON. \$24,000,000 for mission operating expenses and sixteen-million-odd for administrative expenses.

Senator BALL. Does that \$24,000,000, then, include what they are paid in local currencies as well?

Mr. FELLER. No; it does not. It is, however, in United States dollar equivalents—

Senator BALL. That is what I had in mind.

Mr. FELLER. May I make clear that, while it does not include what they are paid in local currencies, it does include what they are paid in sterling and other currencies of contributing countries.

Senator BALL. Yes. I see it.

Mr. FELLER. Yes.

Senator BALL. It is what they are paid in UNRRA funds.

Mr. FELLER. That is right.

Senator BALL. But it is probable that what they are actually paid is double, then.

#### LOCATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF DISPLACED-PERSONS CAMPS

Senator RUSSELL. Mr. Feller, where are these displaced-persons camps principally? Where are they located?

Mr. FELLER. They are located in Germany—the very largest number, far and away.

Senator RUSSELL. I was under the impression that the Army has been handling the displaced-persons camps there. We saw a statement from Mr. Harrison in which he castigated the Army for its method of operation of all those camps, in the papers here just within the past few weeks.

Mr. FELLER. The situation is this, Senator. The Army, as the occupying power, assumed responsibility for these displaced-persons camps. They then called on us and said, "Now, you have the skills which are necessary. You can get the people who are necessary to run camps of this kind. Will you furnish us with personnel, with teams of workers to run these camps?"

We started furnishing them—they asked for a very large number. In fact, they asked for many more than it turned out they needed. They asked for 750 teams of 13 people each, and that was scaled down, and in their estimate they asked for too many. We furnished them, gradually, in stages, those personnel until we reached this level of about 5,000. There are now about 400 camps. It is my understanding that at this time all of those camps, or virtually all—there may be a few left—virtually all of those camps are administered by UNRRA personnel. We have about—well, it depends on the size of the camp, but I would say on an average of about a dozen people in one of these camps. Some of them are very large.

Senator McKELLAR. That is in Germany?

Mr. FELLER. Yes.



## POLICY FOR HANDLING CAMPS FIXED BY WAR DEPARTMENT

Senator RUSSELL. Who fixes the policy? Does UNRRA fix the policy for handling those camps, or does the War Department do it?

Mr. FELLER. The War Department, still having the responsibility, is still fixing the policy. The UNRRA is in there at this time assisting the Army. We are now under negotiation with the Army for a complete transfer of responsibility in accordance with General Eisenhower's general view that this sort of operation should be a civilian responsibility.

## CAMP COMMANDERS

Senator BALL. Are the camp commanders still Army officers?

Mr. FELLER. No, no. The camp commanders are now UNRRA people.

Senator BALL. They are now UNRRA people?

Mr. FELLER. They are now UNRRA people.

Senator BALL. But they follow directives issued by them, under their policies, do they not?

Mr. FELLER. That is right.

## PROGRESS IN RETURNING DISPLACED PERSONS TO THEIR HOMES

Senator RUSSELL. What progress is being made in getting these people, displaced persons, back to their homes?

Mr. FELLER. Mr. Clayton is very familiar with that.

Mr. CLAYTON. Senator, in the beginning, when Germany surrendered, there were 6,000,000 of these displaced persons in Germany, and at our council meeting in London the Army people came and reported on the progress of repatriating them. In the first 4 months after Germany surrendered, the Army had repatriated 4,000,000 of these people, which is a perfectly phenomenal job, it seems to me. We got them back home at the rate of a million a month. How they ever did it I don't know, but they did. And they were being repatriated at that time at the rate of about 25,000 a day. I judge that the total must be down now to under a million and a half, probably. Do you know the total at the present time?

Mr. FELLER. The total at the present time is between a million and a million and a half. And may I say that the rate of repatriation is substantially slower now because of the winter, very largely.

## POLICY RESPECTING THOSE WHO DO NOT WISH TO RETURN HOME

Senator BALL. Haven't you quite a few of them, too, who do not want to go back to where they came from?

Mr. FELLER. Yes; we have. We have quite a few who don't want to go back, and at the Council session in London Mr. Clayton proposed a resolution which was adopted, under which UNRRA would take care of them for a temporary period, for—I don't think we put a date in, but we said we would review it after 6 months.

Mr. CLAYTON. We will review it after 6 months. That is right.

Senator RUSSELL. I saw some of that, and it was one of the most fantastic sights I have ever laid my eyes on. Here was one stream

of displaced people coming out of Germany and another stream of Germans on the other side of the road going to their home. The Army did do a wonderful job.

QUESTION AS TO UNIFORM POLICY IN RETURNING DISPLACED PERSONS TO  
THEIR HOMES

However, they didn't apply a uniform policy in handling these displaced persons, did they?

Mr. CLAYTON. How do you mean, Senator?

Senator RUSSELL. I mean, for example, if a man was a Russian it didn't make any difference how vigorously he objected to being sent back to Russia, he was sent back by force of arms.

Mr. CLAYTON. I don't so understand, Senator. That may be, but I know that the question that we debated a great length at London was just that, as to whether UNRRA should get an agreement with the country of which a displaced person was a citizen regarding their care during the period in which they were awaiting repatriation, if that person objected to returning to his country; and, as Mr. Feller has said, we won on that point. We worked that matter out on the basis of UNRRA continuing the care of these persons pending repatriation, whether they wanted to return or whether they didn't want to return, for a reasonable length of time, and we determined that the matter should be reviewed at the end of 6 months; but so far as I know, I don't think—I am sure that UNRRA has not been forcing these people to go back home.

Senator RUSSELL. Oh, no. I didn't say UNRRA was, but I was told of instance after instance where these people had committed suicide when they would try to put them on trains, onto ships, to start them back. I have heard it all over France and in England. I had men who claimed to have been eyewitnesses who saw it.

Mr. CLAYTON. You mean while the Army was handling it?

Senator RUSSELL. Yes.

Mr. CLAYTON. I don't know about that, Senator.

Senator HAYDEN. Was it not a question, Senator Russell, of whether a man had been a soldier or not, or was there a distinction made in that respect?

Senator RUSSELL. I didn't know it was soldiers. I don't know about that, but I know they didn't—

Senator HAYDEN. You can very readily see that there would be cases, as an example, where a government would say, "This man is a deserter from our army. We had him in our service, and he ran away. We want him back to punish him as a deserter. He committed a crime, the crime of desertion." On the other hand, a civilian citizen of that country who merely happened to be caught abroad and put in a concentration camp by the Germans would be in a different status.

Senator RUSSELL. That is possible, but I did hear the story from any number of sources.

Senator BALL. I heard the story that a lot of people displaced in eastern Europe would run away from these camps rather than get on trains to go back.



## EXTENT OF UNRRA AID GIVEN TO FRANCE

Senator McKELLAR. Mr. Secretary, to what extent are we furnishing relief to France? The reason I ask you the question is that I saw in the paper the other day the statement that France today was more prosperous than she has been in many, many years.

Mr. CLAYTON. Mr. Chairman, France has never applied for UNRRA aid. In fact, I question very much if France could establish eligibility for UNRRA aid under the rules under which it is administered.

Senator McKELLAR. So no UNRRA aid is going to France?

Mr. CLAYTON. It may be that a million dollars—was there something like that, a small sum which went over there, Mr. Feller?

Mr. FELLER. There is now no aid, no supplies going to France at all, and that amount of supplies were put in during the last winter for the particularly devastated areas in Normandy. I don't think it was as much as a million dollars.

Senator McKELLAR. I saw in the paper the other day, in a dispatch from Paris, that France in its history has never been any more prosperous than it is today, and I knew one thing or the other must be true: either the newspaperman was wrong, or that if we were contributing to France we were doing a wrong to ourselves.

Mr. CLAYTON. Mr. Chairman, there is no relief by UNRRA to France because France has not requested it; and, as I said a moment ago, I question very much whether she could make herself eligible even if she did request it.

Senator McKELLAR. Why was a million dollars given to her, as you just said?

Mr. CLAYTON. There were some supplies sent in there as an emergency matter very early after the invasion in Normandy, in the devastated areas there were something had to be done quickly, as I understand it. It was a relatively small amount. France is contributing a great deal more than that to the administration of UNRRA, the administrative expense of UNRRA.

## EXTENT OF UNRRA PROGRAM IN FRANCE, BELGIUM, AND LUXEMBURG

Senator McKELLAR. I see that in the fourth report on the operations of UNRRA, and I think the statement had better go in here. [Reading:]

## FRANCE, BELGIUM, AND LUXEMBURG

The UNRRA emergency program for these countries consists of relief supplies for the war victims whose homes and household goods have been destroyed and help to the allied and stateless people in these countries. By June 30, 1945, 313 tons of supplies had been sent to these countries under this program. In addition, substantial quantities of used clothing had been turned over to France and Belgium-Luxemburg. From a first used clothing drive France had received 1,000,000 pounds, and Belgium-Luxemburg 330,000 pounds. From the second drive, 1,000,000 pounds, and Belgium-Luxemburg 330,000 pounds. From the second drive, 7,400,000 pounds have already been allocated to France, and 3,000,000 gigan Government to aid victims of the deadly V-1 flying bomb attacks upon Antwerp and displaced Belgians returning home from forced labor in Germany.

More than 2,000 nationals of France, Belgium, and Luxemburg had been employed by UNRRA for displaced persons work in Germany. In addition, 200 physicians were released from the French Army for work with UNRRA.

Then, those three countries might be dismissed from this proposal except as to the help that they may give, might they not?

CONTRIBUTIONS TO ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES BY FRANCE, BELGIUM,  
AND THE NETHERLANDS

Mr. CLAYTON. That is right, Mr. Chairman, and they have never applied for relief, and in our opinion they never will. The used clothing which is referred to in the statement you read was contributed by the American people; it was not purchased by UNRRA. France has contributed \$700,000 toward the administrative expenses of UNRRA. Belgium has contributed \$175,000 and the Netherlands \$262,500. There was some very small emergency relief involved there, but nothing of any substantial nature, and it is not expected that any of these funds that you are asked to appropriate now will be required for relief in those countries.

Senator McKELLAR. I am glad to hear that.

REQUIREMENTS TO ESTABLISH ELIGIBILITY FOR RELIEF

Mr. CLAYTON. In order to be eligible for relief a country must show that it has not sufficient funds in foreign exchange to provide the relief itself. Well, neither France, Belgium, nor Holland could make or would attempt to make any such showing, in my opinion.

Senator McKELLAR. I see.

Senator HAYDEN. Mr. Chairman, pardon me. I wanted to ask about the text of the bill when you gentlemen get through.

HANDLING OF COST OF FOOD USED IN DISPLACED-PERSONS CAMPS

Senator BALL. Mr. Secretary, does UNRRA pay for the food that goes into these displaced-persons camps, or does the Army take care of it?

Mr. CLAYTON. We passed a resolution in London to the effect that the occupying armies must pay for expenses of that kind, for the reason that it is contemplated that in the end Germany will reimburse us for those expenses. As soon as she gets a sufficient amount of stuff to export, it is expected we shall get those costs out of Germany, and we felt that the Army was in much better position to attend to that than UNRRA would be, for the simple reason that in all probability when an opportunity does present itself to recover those funds it will be some time in the future, maybe a couple of years, and by that time UNRRA will have finished its work and probably will be dissolved.

Senator BALL. When I was over there, they were using stocks of food that they had found in Germany to feed these people and to feed prisoners on.

Mr. CLAYTON. To that extent it is paid by the German economy now.

USE OF FUNDS FROM SALE OF SUPPLIES TO PAY LOCAL DISTRIBUTION  
EXPENSES

Senator BALL. Can you tell us whether these local funds that they get when they do sell UNRRA supplies are also used to pay the local expenses of distribution in that country?

Mr. FELLER. Yes, sir.



Senator BALL. Is that true?

Mr. FELLER. That is right.

Senator BALL. Is that a first claim or second—

Mr. FELLER. Second claim.

Senator BALL. After they have paid the UNRRA mission?

Mr. FELLER. Second claim. First claim, they have got to pay the UNRRA mission expense.

#### SAFEGUARDS AGAINST MISUSE AND ABUSE OF SUPPLIES

Senator BALL. I see. As I recall, the UNRRA agreement itself required that any nation or any government whose people were receiving this aid must give the UNRRA people the rights of completely free inspection; and there were certain safeguards in those agreements, in the master agreement itself, against use of the supplies for political purposes or diverting them into the black market or that sort of thing. Is that right?

Mr. FELLER. There were. A resolution of UNRRA—several resolution, as a matter of fact, state the fundamental principle that there should be no discrimination in the distribution of supplies because of race, religion, or political belief. There is no provision in the basic UNRRA agreement, or as a matter of fact in the UNRRA resolutions, with respect to the free admission of UNRRA personnel to observe; but the Director General, Mr. Lehman, insisted that that be placed in every agreement that we have with recipient countries, and every agreement that we have so far negotiated makes that provision.

Senator BALL. I thought that was in the master agreement that we passed in the Senate, but it wasn't?

Mr. FELLER. No, it was not. It was not.

Senator BALL. It is in our own agreements with the recipient countries?

Mr. FELLER. It is in our own agreements, in very clear language. Very clear language.

#### ENFORCING AGREEMENTS FOR FREE ADMISSION OF UNRRA PERSONNEL

Senator BALL. One more question: Have you had any trouble anywhere in enforcing that agreement, in that connection, in getting your people in and getting them freedom of movement to see what is going on?

Mr. FELLER. At the present time, we have no indication of any trouble whatever. In the early days of our operations in Yugoslavia, just after the country was liberated—and as a matter of fact it was still in the process of liberation—we had various difficulties in getting our people around in that country. The government found it difficult to get them access to all parts of the country. Transportation was very difficult, the country was very upset, and much of the rumors that arose to the effect that governments were preventing UNRRA from observing came out of that situation. At this time and for some months past we have had no report, not even a small detail of a report, that anyone has been hampered. Our mission in Poland has had free access, without any hindrance whatever, in Government cars and

Government planes, to go anywhere they want in Poland and see anything and check the operation.

Senator BALL. There has been no other incident even like that in Yugoslavia?

Mr. FELLER. There have been no incidents whatever. There has been no incident of any kind in Poland. There has never been any question about it.

#### SYSTEM USED IN FOLLOWING THROUGH ON DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES

Senator RUSSELL. Just how do you follow those supplies through? What is the actual operation that takes place? How does the mission follow them through?

Mr. FELLER. The actual operation begins, at the outset, before any supplies are distributed, in effect, except—well, perhaps a few might come in before these plans are evolved. The Government prepares a plan which shows in general how they are going to distribute the supplies, at what price they are going to be sold, the allocation by regions and by general classes of consumers, the kind of rationing control they are going to have on it, the safeguards they have against diversion for the black market.

They are required to discuss that plan with the UNRRA mission, and in actual effect the UNRRA mission exercises a great deal of influence on the plan. It sits down with the government officials, and they go over whether or not this is a fair distribution or whether it is an efficient distribution. Then the government handles the supplies as they arrive in the port. It runs the trucks, and it runs the warehouses and makes the withdrawals from the warehouses.

UNRRA personnel, in the first place, advise with respect to the operation. For example, in Greece there was some difficulty in getting a satisfactory operation of the trucks, and there was, as you can well imagine, a tendency for the drivers to kind of loaf, use up gasoline, and so on. UNRRA therefore insisted that the Government put in a very rigorous kind of control over the way in which the trucks were being operated. Congressman Herter has a very interesting account of that. He was there himself and saw it, and as a result the operation improved very much.

Now, then, we send out observers. We have them stationed in various parts of the country and also at the capital. We send out observers who make regular trips. They check in the warehouses, they check in the main distribution depots, they make spot checks all the way down, in terms of retail stores, and may talk to actual consumers. Where there is any complaint they go right to the spot.

#### INVESTIGATION OF COMPLAINTS

Let me give you an example of where there was a complaint. There was a rumor to the effect that in Slovakia there was discrimination against Jews in the distribution of UNRRA supplies.

Senator RUSSELL. Against Jews?

Mr. FELLER. Against Jews in Slovakia. We sent a man in there. He investigated the thing very thoroughly. He spoke to every official; he spoke to the local people; he spoke to people who had been in the stores. He went through the whole apparatus. He reported back,



after a very exhaustive investigation, with a very elaborate report, that there had in fact been no discrimination; but in the process he made people very much aware of the fact that they must themselves see to it that none of these rumors get started; and in consequence he made certain recommendations on which they tightened up the way they handle the thing in that particular area, and that was just a relatively small town in the country.

In Yugoslavia we send our people around on a regular round. There have been a lot of rumors out of Yugoslavia, a great many. They are in constant contact with the people who do this sort of thing, and they are constantly making reports to the mission, to the mission chief. These reports are then sent on to us, and very frequently we will ask for spot reports. As a matter of fact, we have followed up every rumor, no matter how fantastic.

#### AMENDMENTS ADOPTED BY HOUSE

Senator HAYDEN. Mr. Chairman, I wanted to ask, if I could, just along this line, whether these provisions contained in the House bill, to which apparently the State Department does not object, are in conformity with what is done. It starts out here on page 2:

(A) the President has received from the Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration a certification to the effect that the furnishing by such administration of relief and rehabilitation supplies and services, in the case of such country, will be made only under agreements between United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and such country or other suitable arrangements providing:

(1) That all trade agreements and all barter agreements of such country with other nations, together with satisfactory information on all exports from, and imports into, such country, whether for governmental or private account, will be made available to United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

(2) That such country shall supply accredited United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration personnel with all necessary facilities, credentials, documents, and safe conduct in carrying out the objectives of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration agreement, including all necessary inspections and investigations.

And then (3), which was adopted in the House:

That the administration, if it determines such a course to be desirable, will be permitted, during the period of its operations in such country, to retain title to all motor transport equipment supplied by the administration, and will also be permitted to route such equipment and to direct the use of the fuel and lubricants supplied by the administration.

Now, the State Department has no objection to those, because they are in line with what it was already doing? Do I understand that?

#### STATE DEPARTMENT'S POSITION ON HOUSE AMENDMENTS

Mr. CLAYTON. Mr. Chairman, I said that we felt that it would be better if there were no amendments at all, because these are administrative matters, and we are seeing to it that the UNRRA Administration does all things that is properly should and can do in these matters, and it seems to us it would be better not to insert in this legislation amendments that relate to the actual administration of UNRRA, because we are only one of many countries that are contributing to UNRRA. If we put ideas of our own about adminis-

istration in legislation appropriating funds, other countries will probably think that they should do or can do the same. So that we are likely to get a situation that will make administration very difficult. So that as a matter of principle we prefer there should be no amendments of this kind in the appropriation bill, but I did say that we could not seriously object at this time to any except the one relating to the press.

#### CONDITIONS HAVE NOT BEEN ATTACHED BY OTHER COUNTRIES IN APPROPRIATING FUNDS

Senator BALL. I want to know whether any other country has attached such conditions like these to its appropriation; for instance, Australia or the United Kingdom.

Mr. CLAYTON. I don't think any country has. They have simply appropriated the money and left the administration of UNRRA to the authorities in UNRRA that are responsible for it.

#### HOUSE AMENDMENT FIXING TERMINATION DATES OF UNRRA AID

Senator HAYDEN. I didn't read the (B), because that is the part the Department does object to. Now I want to ask one other question. Up at the forepart of the bill it says:

*Provided*, That no relief or rehabilitation supplies procured out of funds heretofore or herein appropriated shall be shipped to any country except in the Far East after December 31, 1946, and in the case of any country in the Far East after March 31, 1947.

Now, what is the effect of that restriction on relief?

#### TERMINATION DATES PREVIOUSLY FIXED BY UNRRA COUNCIL

Mr. CLAYTON. That has already been decided as an administrative matter by UNRRA. The Council in London passed a resolution to that effect, and every country is on notice that UNRRA will finish shipments to Europe at the end of next year and to the Far East at the end of the first quarter of 1947.

Senator HAYDEN. So that the enactment of that is merely a repetition of what you have already agreed to?

Mr. CLAYTON. That is right; yes, sir.

#### FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AMENDMENT

Senator HAYDEN. Then, the amendment that disturbs the Department is the one relating to freedom of the press, so to speak?

Mr. CLAYTON. Yes, sir. It disturbs us very seriously.

Senator RUSSELL. Are you through, Senator Hayden?

Senator HAYDEN. Yes.

#### TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNRRA BY PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES

Senator RUSSELL. Have you furnished for the record, Mr. Clayton, a statement of the amount of funds that have been actually contributed by all the participating countries?



Mr. CLAYTON. Not for this record; no, sir. We have it here, though. There is a total of a billion-eight-hundred-and-eighty-three-million-odd dollars which has been authorized by various countries to be made available to UNRRA. There has been paid or made available a total of a billion-two-hundred-and-eighty-five-million-odd, leaving still to be made available five-hundred-and-ninety-seven-million-odd, of which the United States has to make available \$550,000,000. So that of the total to be made available nearly all of it, or the great bulk of it, is due from the United States.

#### FREIGHT AND WAREHOUSING COSTS

Senator McKELLAR. Mr. Secretary, let me ask this: The UNRRA when it takes supplies into a country, of course, pays the freight to the port of entry to that country, and then does it rent warehouses and pay for those warehouses in the country to be supplied, and does it pay for the handling of the supplies in that country, and does it pay for the distribution of the supplies by truck or train or otherwise to the various people in that country?

Mr. CLAYTON. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask Mr. Feller to answer that.

Mr. FELLER. No, sir.

Mr. CLAYTON. He can answer it more accurately than I can.

Mr. FELLER. No, sir. We pay the freight to the port; that's all we pay.

Senator McKELLAR. You don't pay any warehousing? You don't pay for any trucks?

Mr. FELLER. Well, we do——

#### USE OF TRUCKS IN TRANSPORTING SUPPLIES

Senator McKELLAR. The trucks have come in here, and something is in one of these amendments about trucks.

Mr. FELLER. Well, we supply some of the trucks.

Senator McKELLAR. Now, what is there about the trucks?

Mr. FELLER. We supply trucks where a country has no means of transportation to get the supplies around, but we don't pay the salaries of drivers. We don't pay for the warehouses. We don't pay for freight on the railroads.

Senator McKELLAR. Do you pay for the gasoline that runs the trucks?

Mr. FELLER. Where a country has a deficiency in petroleum products we may supply petroleum for the general relief needs of the country, but that is not necessarily related to the trucks which go in there. Some countries don't need any petroleum because they have been getting it from other sources, and we send in none. Some countries need it very badly, and we may send in a certain amount. Incidentally, it is very hard to get.

#### UNRRA EXPENDITURES IN GERMANY

Senator McKELLAR. I should like also to put in the record—I don't suppose you have it with you—to put in the record how much we have

expended for relief and rehabilitation to Germany since she has surrendered.

Mr. CLAYTON. Have you that figure available, Mr. Feller?

Mr. FELLER. No, sir. You understand, of course, that UNRRA has expended nothing except for the salaries of its personnel who are handling displaced persons, because UNRRA has no authority to extend any relief to the Germans and has no intention of extending any such relief.

Senator McKELLAR. What has been done? I understood you to testify a while ago that you had taken over some of the duties of the Army in distributing supplies, and what I want to know is how much has been expended by you.

Mr. FELLER. For displaced persons?

Senator McKELLAR. It doesn't make any difference whether it is for the Army or anyone else.

Mr. FELLER. For displaced persons?

Senator McKELLAR. That might be exclusively American money and not UNRRA money; is that right?

Mr. FELLER. The only job that we are taking over from the Army in Germany is the administration of the camps which have these displaced persons who are not Germans. They are slave labor. They are people who were put in concentration camps, who were brought in there by the Germans. We do not ourselves have any authority to furnish relief to Germans, the German population, and if that is being done then it is being done by the military forces, and I would have no information on it, although Mr. Clayton might be able to get that.

(The information requested appears on pp. 58-59.)

#### EXPENDITURES FOR SANITATION AND FOR REHABILITATION OF COMMUNITIES

Senator McKELLAR. I am going to ask Mr. Clayton about another feature of it in just a minute, but I would like to ask you this: What amount has been expended for the carrying out of cleaning up cesspools and other unhealthy places and rehabilitating localities, and things of that sort, that you spoke of a while ago? How much has been spent on that? Could you get figures and put them in the record?

Mr. FELLER. Yes; we could get the figures and put them in the record.

(The information requested appears on p. 45.)

Senator McKELLAR. It seems to me that the principal purpose ought to be the relief of people who are hungry. That is what UNRRA was intended to be, as I recall it; not to build up a country, but to let them build up their country themselves, and we would furnish relief.

Mr. FELLER. That is quite correct, Senator. That is quite correct. Also, in addition to just keeping people alive, we want to make sure that these people are able to produce their own relief supplies just as quickly as possible, so that we shouldn't have to carry them on our hands all the time.

#### TYPE OF SHELTER FURNISHED

Senator McKELLAR. Do you furnish houses?

Mr. FELLER. No, no. We do furnish emergency shelter by sending in some lumber and some nails. They build their own houses.

Now, you mentioned the case——



## EXPENDITURE FOR LUMBER AND NAILS

Senator McKELLAR. To what extent do we furnish lumber and nails?

Mr. FELLER. We would be very glad to put that in.

Senator McKELLAR. Would you put the figures in the record?

Mr. FELLER. We will be very glad to put them in.

Senator McKELLAR. Yes.

(The information requested appears on p. 46.)

Mr. FELLER. I would like to give one special illustration. We have also the job of preventing epidemics, and I will give you a special, specific case as to how that operates.

Senator McKELLAR. Is that provided in the act?

Mr. FELLER. That is provided.

## ILLUSTRATION OF SANITATION WORK CARRIED ON IN GREECE

I will show you how that is done in a specific case, in the case of Greece. Greece is infested with malaria. Malaria comes from the swamps. Now, what we do is, we provide this DDT powder, and we have brought in a number of small Piper Cubs, planes equipped with dusting apparatus to dust the DDT on these swamps to kill the malaria-bearing mosquitoes, and we furnished a number of doctors who are specialists in malarial control.

Now, in addition to that, of course, there is a lot of labor in filling in the swamps. You have to have people draining them, and so on. Now, that is all paid for by the Greek Government. We don't pay for any local labor. They do the work. Well, we furnish—

Senator McKELLAR. We furnish the airplanes?

Mr. FELLER. Airplanes and the DDT and a few doctors who will tell them how to do it. But we don't pay to clean out those swamps, in terms of hiring people or anything of that sort. That is what the Greek Government is supposed to do, and does.

## POLICY RESPECTING THOSE WHO DO NOT WISH TO RETURN HOME

Senator McKELLAR. Now, Mr. Secretary, I wanted to ask you about the people that I believe you are allowing, under an agreement that you made in London, to remain for 6 months in Germany to make up their minds as to whether they want to go back home or whether they want to continue to live in Germany. I suppose they are largely French. I imagine they are. I don't know.

Mr. CLAYTON. No, sir. They are Poles.

Senator BALL. Poles, more than likely.

Senator McKELLAR. Poles, are they?

Mr. CLAYTON. Poles and Russians and Czechs, and so on.

Senator McKELLAR. Yes, sir. The cause of my question was that I saw in the paper sometime during the war that the Germans had enslaved some 6,000,000 Frenchmen. I believe it was, or some very large number, at any rate, and they were very anxious to get out; but what I want to know now is, now what do we do? Are we just leaving those people in detention camps and paying all their expenses, and how much does that cost per man?

Mr. CLAYTON. UNRRA isn't paying those expenses, Mr. Chairman, and the situation is this: That at the time Germany surrendered in May it was found that there were a total of about 6,000,000 of these persons who had been brought in there, a great many of them against their will, and had been used as a kind of slave labor. Some came willingly, because they got——

Senator McKELLAR. From countries, for instance, like Hungary and Austria?

Mr. CLAYTON. Yes, sir; and Poland.

Senator McKELLAR. And perhaps Czechoslovakia?

Mr. CLAYTON. Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia.

Senator McKELLAR. And Yugoslavia, and even Rumania and Bulgaria?

Mr. CLAYTON. Yes, sir.

Senator McKELLAR. And some from Poland and——

Mr. CLAYTON. They came from all those countries and from France, Holland, and Belgium. Most of the French and the Belgians and the Dutch have been repatriated because obviously it is very easy: They are contiguous countries, and they were people who wanted to go back home.

Now, with the others the question did arise with some of them that they didn't want to go back home. Some hadn't made up their minds, and you have to recognize that these people had been through a terrible experience and they were upset emotionally and in every way, and it was felt that they should not be forced to say right now, today or tomorrow, whether they would go back or not. Anyway, the Army had its hands full in taking the people back who wanted to go back, and that has been a perfectly stupendous job. So that with some of the people who were not sure they wanted to go back and some that were pretty sure they didn't want to go back here arose a problem of what to do with them.

Now, either they had to be taken care of in camps or they had to be forced to go back or turned loose on the community to shift for themselves. Now, the Army was faced with that job up to the time that UNRRA took over. And the Army, I think wisely, decided that it was best not to just make these people go whether they wanted to go or not. It is best not to turn them loose on the community, because if you turned enough of them loose you would have an element there which might contribute to disorder, and the Army is trying to keep order. That is what they are there for, to keep the country in order and keep the thing going, as well as they could. So that it was decided that when it is turned over to UNRRA, in accordance with the resolution which was passed in London, that UNRRA would be permitted to go ahead and to care for these persons, to see that they are fed and cared for, to keep them in these camps for a reasonable length of time until they make up their minds whether they want to go back or not.

#### NUMBER IN GERMANY STILL TO BE REPATRIATED

Senator McKELLAR. How many of them are there, and could you furnish a list of how many there are, the number of them?

Mr. CLAYTON. In fact, I understand that the total of people remaining to be repatriated is about a million and a quarter now. A great



many of these people are what we call stateless persons. When you get through you are going to have some hundreds of thousands of them.

Senator McKELLAR. Many of them will be stateless persons as long as we keep them going, anyway, I am quite sure.

Mr. CLAYTON. Of course, we emphasized, Mr. Chairman, in the discussions of the matter in London, that UNRRA is not an organization that is supposed indefinitely to take care of these people and feed them—everybody understands that, and that is well agreed, but that it would not be wise to say to a man or his family, "All right; if you are not ready to go back to your country tomorrow, your food stops. You don't get any breakfast tomorrow morning or any lunch or any dinner." It was deemed wise not to take that strong attitude with them because, as I say, they had been through a pretty terrible experience. Many of them were upset. They didn't know about conditions back home. They wanted a little time to hear from relatives and friends who had returned, as to what the conditions were, and we felt that it was sensible to give them a reasonable length of time in which to make up their minds. So that we agreed—

Senator McKELLAR. That may be all right, but don't extend that time too long. I'll tell you, they will be there on your hands as long as you take care of them.

#### EXPENSE OF MAINTAINING PEOPLE IN CAMPS

Mr. CLAYTON. I would like to make this clear, Mr. Chairman, that UNRRA is not paying the expense of keeping them, and also we—

Senator McKELLAR. What expense do we pay?

Mr. CLAYTON. Only the expenses of the administrative personnel—the personnel that are in charge of the camps. We have about 4,000 people there, UNRRA has, who are looking after these camps and after these duties.

Senator McKELLAR. Who feeds them and clothes them?

Mr. CLAYTON. Well, they are fed from the community—in other words, from these stocks of food that were found—and to the extent that they can, they buy with marks—which are furnished by Germany—they buy with marks the food that they can get in the community, vegetables and other items. For whatever has to be imported in the way of flour and things of that kind, obviously the American Army has to put up the money, but we expect in the end to recover that money from the German economy, and we have a first charge on exports from Germany to pay that money back.

Senator McKELLAR. Thank you, sir. I have to go, and Senator Hayden will take my place here, but I think we had better make an arrangement as to when we shall meet again. I do not think it is possible to meet this afternoon because we may be called upon to bring up the appropriations bill in the Senate, and tomorrow is Saturday, and we would have difficulty about getting a quorum, so I think we had better adjourn until Monday when you adjourn, Senator Hayden.

Senator HAYDEN. All right.

Senator McKELLAR. Is that satisfactory to the committee?

Mr. CLAYTON. Yes, sir.

Senator McKELLAR. And it is satisfactory to you gentlemen?

Senator BALL. Yes, sir.

(At this point Senator Hayden assumed the chair.)

#### DISCUSSION OF HOUSE AMENDMENTS

Senator BALL. As I understand, these (1), (2), and (3) provisos are pretty much in line with what you are now doing in your agreements; is that right?

Mr. FELLER. Well, No. 2 is in our agreements right now.

Senator BALL. Yes.

Mr. FELLER. No. 3 we never provided for in the agreement. That issue never arose.

Senator BALL. It is permissive anyhow.

Mr. FELLER. It is permissive. No. 1 is not in our agreements. But, of course, part of the difficulty is getting adequate statistics out of countries which do not have fine departments of commerce and statistical boards, and so on, and we will do the best we can under it if it is enacted.

#### FREE PRESS AMENDMENT

##### COUNTRIES STILL MAINTAINING CENSORSHIP

Senator BALL. Now, as to (B) there, which countries that are on your list here—Albania, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Italy, Poland, Yugoslavia, and China—which still maintain censorship and who limit the movements of foreign correspondents?

Mr. CLAYTON. I believe that by diplomatic negotiations we have got arrangements for our newspaper people and radio people to go into all of these countries at the present time. I am sure that they do have to conform to some regulations of the local authorities.

Senator BALL. Well, it is still censorship?

Mr. CLAYTON. I beg pardon?

Senator BALL. Isn't there still censorship?

Mr. CLAYTON. Oh, yes; there are forms of local censorship.

Senator BALL. In Poland and China and Yugoslavia?

Mr. CLAYTON. I think in—yes; in all three of those countries.

Senator BALL. How about Greece and Czechoslovakia and Albania?

Mr. CLAYTON. I think that there is local censorship in all of them, although I am not positive, Senator Ball.

Senator BALL. If there is any in Italy it is our own, I suppose?

Mr. CLAYTON. Yes. I don't think there is any in Italy.

#### HANDLING OF PURCHASES

Senator THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I want to ask a question, if I may.

Senator HAYDEN (presiding). Yes, certainly, Senator Thomas.

Senator THOMAS. Who makes the purchases? In other words, who supervises the spending of this money in the making of purchases?

Mr. CLAYTON. The programs, Senator Thomas, of UNRRA are submitted to the committee called the Central Committee, which is a kind of executive committee of the Council, which meets regularly. The Council meets only once a year.



## MEMBERSHIP OF COUNCIL

Senator THOMAS. Who makes up this Council?

Mr. CLAYTON. It is made up of representatives from the member governments, of representatives from each of the nations that form UNRRA, whether they contribute to the operating and administrative expenses or administrative expenses only. There are certain nations—48 of them I believe it is now—who belong to UNRRA.

Senator THOMAS. This foreign group called the Council does not have control of the spending of our money wholly, do they, because—

## FUNCTION OF COUNCIL

Mr. CLAYTON. They do not have control of the spending of our contribution. The Council is the directing agency of UNRRA. It is a kind of board of directors of UNRRA, and, as I say, they meet only once a year usually, and they make the policies. They form the policies to guide UNRRA. When they are not in session the policies and so on are supervised by this Central Committee, to whom a program of operations is submitted for approval.

Senator THOMAS. Now, using another illustration, there was created at Quebec last week an organization known as the Food and Agricultural Organization.

Mr. CLAYTON. Yes, sir.

Senator THOMAS. The law provides that we shall appropriate a certain amount of money for the support of that Organization. For example, next year the law provides that we can appropriate, if we see fit, \$1,250,000, and this money is to be placed with the Organization under the Director General, and when the money is turned over to the Director General then he spends that any way he sees fit—governed, of course, by an executive committee of, say, 15 men. That is what is provided now.

## EXTENT OF CONTROL OVER SPENDING OF FUNDS CONTRIBUTED BY UNITED STATES

Now, what I want to know is this: Whether or not we turn our money over to this executive committee or this Council, and the Council then has full jurisdiction in making allocations and making expenditures, or does the United States representative on that Organization have control of the spending of our money?

Mr. CLAYTON. No, Senator. The money is not turned over to the UNRRA. The policies with respect to programs are fixed by the Council, of which the United States is a member, and, obviously, since this is a United Nations organization, the United States couldn't very well exercise any greater authority in connection with the programs than its vote in the Council or the Central Committee would give it. Just like any board of directors of a corporation, we are a member of the board; we are a member of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee meets here in Washington, where the headquarters of UNRRA are maintained, and we have, we think, a very great influence in the fixing of these policies.

Senator THOMAS. From that answer I get the impression that this Organization goes into markets of the world and buys commodities that are needed, on the lowest and best bid.

## PERCENTAGE OF UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTION SPENT IN THIS COUNTRY

Mr. CLAYTON. Of course, Senator, the money is supposed to be spent—in fact, at least 90 percent of our contribution has to be spent and is spent—in this country. A small amount, 10 percent, was allowed to be spent elsewhere, for the reason that oftentimes the supplies that UNRRA might need cannot be obtained here.

Senator THOMAS. I have no objection to that.

Mr. CLAYTON. Yes, sir; that is the rule; 90 percent of it is spent here, and nearly 10 percent, I think, is spent elsewhere.

Senator RUSSELL. It is provided in the law, isn't it, the authorization? Didn't that provide——

Mr. FELLER. It is not in the law. It is in the resolution of the Central Organization.

## FUNDS USED TO BUY SUPPLIES ON PROGRAMS FIXED BY UNRRA

Mr. CLAYTON. And the money is not actually turned over to UNRRA. Supplies are bought with it for programs that UNRRA fixes, and the supplies are turned over to UNRRA. That is the way it operates.

Senator THOMAS. Your last statement clarifies in my mind the point that I wanted to bring out. If this money was used by an organization over which we had no control, save one representative vote, then that money could be used in buying commodities from low-producing-cost countries to the disadvantage of the higher standard of production that we provide and enjoy in this country.

Mr. CLAYTON. Yes.

Senator THOMAS. That is the point I wanted to be sure about.

Mr. CLAYTON. Yes. Well, the spirit and indeed the rule about it all, Senator, is that each country's contribution shall be in the form of supplies from that country, and in fact 90 percent of our money is spent right here.

## AMENDMENT TO BE PROPOSED RELATING TO PURCHASE OF FARM PRODUCTS

Senator THOMAS. I am very glad to get that information, and there is only one question further, Mr. Chairman, and that is, I hope that the supplies purchased in this country will be purchased not on the basis of bargaining downward the sellers, because farmers produce these products in the main, because these are food products, and if they are lumber they are a forestry product, which is an agricultural product, after all. This organization in Quebec comprises three features; that is, farm products, and farm products mean forestry products, and fishery products; so the forestry is intended to cover houses, and the fishery and agricultural products in the main are intended to cover food; and, inasmuch as everybody else is sharing in the UNRRA, I am going to offer an amendment to this bill to just insure that the farmers shall not be discredited or discriminated against.

Mr. CLAYTON. Senator, I think I can assure you that that is not necessary, because all procurement in this country for UNRRA is made by United States Government agencies, and the Department of Agriculture buys all the food and the farm products that the



UNRRA requires. UNRRA doesn't buy it. UNRRA presents requisitions to us, and, if we approve, we give the order to the Department of Agriculture.

Senator THOMAS. This amendment I am going to suggest will be directed at the Department of Agriculture, because I am not at all satisfied that all the agencies in the Department of Agriculture are in full sympathy with the producer of these products, and it is for their guidance that I want this amendment considered.

#### HOUSE PROVISION ON UTILIZING SURPLUS AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Senator HAYDEN. Let me ask you in that connection about this language that the House adopted.

*Provided further, That, insofar as possible and practicable, agricultural commodities determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be in surplus supply shall be utilized in filling United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration requisitions for food and agricultural commodities.*

Senator THOMAS. I am for that provision, but that is entirely beside the question that I have in mind.

Senator HAYDEN. That is what I was trying to find out about. I don't understand exactly what it means.

Supposing, for example, that UNRRA wanted some sugar, and sugar isn't surplus. Does this House provision allow the Secretary of Agriculture to say, "We haven't any sugar, but we can give you some molasses or something else"?

Mr. CLAYTON. I don't think so, Senator Hayden.

Senator HAYDEN. Corn sirup or something?

Mr. CLAYTON. As a matter of fact, under war procedures UNRRA was a claimant for these things through the FEA and had to go to the Combined Food Board for allocations of food such as sugar; and when those things were allocated, why, then the Department of Agriculture attended to the purchasing of the commodity. This is still the case with respect to items in short supply.

Senator HAYDEN. If that is the way it was done, then I do not see where this language suggested by the House committee adds anything or takes anything away from what has been done before.

Mr. CLAYTON. I think you are exactly right. I do not think it either adds to or takes away anything, and it more or less—

Senator THOMAS. It is a mere gesture and means nothing to me.

Mr. CLAYTON. It is more or less innocuous. I don't see that it adds anything.

#### PURPOSE OF AMENDMENT TO BE PROPOSED RELATING TO PURCHASE OF FARM PRODUCTS

Senator HAYDEN. How could we improve that, Senator Thomas?

Senator THOMAS. I will submit the amendment. I will let you discuss it in the committee. I want the farmer to get the benefit of full parity prices. Now most things are above parity, so my amendment won't have anything to do with them. There are only a few commodities—one is wheat—for which the farmer is not getting full parity prices. Another is oats, another eggs. There are three that I expect you buy in one form or another, and I want this Organization to pay for these commodities a price that will give the farmer—

producer of those commodities a full parity price, and there are not many of them, but they are not getting it now. To the extent that the farmers are selling their goods to your Organization below parity, to that extent they are contributing out of their pocket to the support of these foreign people. They pay their part of the taxes to raise the funds which you use, and if they are not getting a full parity price, as the law directs in two places, why, they are compelled under our system to pay not only their taxes to buy commodities, but they are compelled to sell their commodities at a price below the standard fixed by the law; so that they are paying out of their pocket, in reduced prices, funds to support the people in foreign lands.

That is all I am trying to protect.

Mr. CLAYTON. Of course, Senator, it is for the Congress to decide what they will do about it.

Senator THOMAS. Congress has decided already, in two laws, but, unfortunately, some agents of our Government pay no attention to what Congress does, or pay little attention to what Congress does.

Mr. CLAYTON. I would just point out that UNRRA probably doesn't buy 1 percent of the production of any one of those three commodities.

Senator THOMAS. It is immaterial to me what they buy. I want it stated in the law, or at least I want the Congress to consider—this committee to consider what I think ought to be done, and the committee will pass on it, of course.

#### EFFECT OF AMENDMENT TO REQUIRE PAYMENT OF PARITY PRICES WITH UNRRA FUNDS

Mr. CLAYTON. Yes, sir; that is right. I was just thinking that it would be a kind of discrimination against UNRRA to single it out, because the American people themselves wouldn't be paying those prices. If those commodities are selling now below parity, what I understand you would seek to attain would be to make UNRRA pay parity when other people, for the other 90 percent or 95 percent, would be buying those commodities at the market price.

Senator THOMAS. The farmers are not organized. They cannot protect themselves, and if the Congress doesn't do it for them, why, they are at a disadvantage.

Now, here is the statistical summary put out by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics under date of October 14, which is now just 1 month ago. At that time, the parity price of wheat was \$1.54 a bushel, but the farmers are getting \$1.45. There is 9 cents a bushel less than the parity price. Now the law, in two laws, in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 and in the extension of the OPA of 1945, provides that they shall have parity prices, and the President is directed in the law to see to it that they do get parity prices, but for some reason they do not. I, for my part, speaking as one Member, am going to make another effort to see that they do get parity prices on those products sold to be consumed by foreigners.

Senator HAYDEN (presiding). Are there any further questions?

#### PERCENTAGE OF UNRRA FUNDS CONTRIBUTED BY UNITED STATES

Senator RUSSELL. Yes, sir. I have one or two other questions.

Mr. Secretary, we contribute about 75 percent of the total funds for UNRRA, do we not?



Mr. CLAYTON. I believe it is about 72, Senator.

Senator RUSSELL. Yes, sir. Well, 72.

Mr. CLAYTON. Yes, sir.

Senator RUSSELL. More than 70, we will say.

Mr. CLAYTON. Yes, sir.

ALLOWING CREDIT ON UNRRA OBLIGATIONS FOR SUPPLIES FURNISHED BY  
ARMY

Senator RUSSELL. Of course, that is done on the basis that we are the richest Nation on earth and have more money than anybody else. I sometimes rather doubt that we have; I think we fool ourselves. But I am not quarreling about that now, but I merely state that as a preface to the suggestion that I think has considerable merit: Has any effort been made to get credit on our obligation to UNRRA for the supplies that have been furnished to the Army? They are all paid for from the same source. The American taxpayer pays for them, and I just wondered if we got any credit for all this food that we were buying out of the Army funds, which come from the same pocket as the UNRRA appropriations.

Mr. CLAYTON. Senator Russell, to begin with, referring to your first remark, the basis, as you probably know, of our contributions to UNRRA is 1 percent of the national income——

Senator RUSSELL. One percent of the national income; yes.

Mr. CLAYTON. For the year ending June 30, 1943, and that has been the basis that has been used.

Now, I understand you to refer to the use of Army surpluses in connection with UNRRA relief.

Senator RUSSELL. Displaced persons, under your present set-up, are the responsibility of UNRRA, or will be?

Mr. CLAYTON. Yes, sir.

Senator RUSSELL. Those people were largely fed for a long time, and I think still are being fed, with United States Army supplies.

Mr. CLAYTON. Only to a certain extent, Senator Russell. As I said a moment ago, whatever supplies they can buy in Germany with marks, of course, come out of the German economy, and they do get vegetables and local produce often in the country and pay for it with the marks that are issued there by the control authorities; and, therefore, to that extent the cost comes out of the German economy now, and the remainder of the cost——

FIRST CHARGE AGAINST EXPORTS TO PAY FOR NECESSARY IMPORTS

Senator RUSSELL. Yes; I understood your testimony that if and when we ever decide to relax our controls in Germany and let them export some commodities, and if they ever make any money out of it, why, this will be paid, but I am not too hopeful that we shall eventually realize on all these expenses from Germany——

Mr. CLAYTON. Well, I am not entirely hopeful, either.

Senator RUSSELL. Now under the terms of the Potsdam agreement.

Mr. CLAYTON. I am not too hopeful, either, but I do think there is a fair chance of getting a good deal of this money back. They are exporting coal now in a considerable amount, and in time they will

be exporting other things, and it is the expectation—it is the understanding, as a matter of fact, that there shall be a first charge on these exports of an amount sufficient to pay for necessary imports.

Senator RUSSELL. Is that a part of our agreement with our allies?

Mr. CLAYTON. Yes, sir; it is a part of the agreement that we reached at Potsdam.

Senator RUSSELL. It has been written out?

Mr. CLAYTON. Yes, sir; it has all been spelled out and agreed, and the Allied Control Council has charge of enforcing it; so that when exports can be resumed from Germany we shall have a first charge on those exports for these amounts and occupation costs, and so on.

#### ALLOWING CREDIT FOR SUPPLIES FURNISHED BY ARMY

Senator RUSSELL. What is the objection of the State Department to permitting these supplies to be credited to our contribution to UNRRA? They all come from the same source—originally the same source, the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. CLAYTON. The matter of charging expenses involved in connection with the Army's responsibilities to our UNRRA contribution has never been presented to us, Senator Russell. I don't know that any objection has ever been voiced. I never heard the suggestion made until this moment. It would, of course, reduce the amount available for UNRRA's programs.

Senator RUSSELL. I would certainly have thought that some of our people who are dealing with our allies and with the international problems would have considered it, because in my opinion it will run into perhaps hundreds of millions of dollars.

Mr. CLAYTON. I hardly think so, although it is possible. But I would just like to say that the care of these displaced persons is very definitely an Army responsibility. Of course, we only had a part of them in our zone. The British had some, and the French had some, and the Russians had some. I don't know. I haven't at hand at the moment the exact figure of how many there are in our zone, but the care of these people is a definite charge on the Army, and they have to care for them, and as one means of preventing civil unrest, and that sort of thing.

Senator RUSSELL. I took cognizance of that. I was not in accord with Senator McKellar's suggestion that you ought to turn these people loose right away. I would be perfectly willing to give them a year instead of 6 months to make up their mind. But here you have your part of the expense that is being borne by UNRRA, to which we are the largest contributor. Another part is being borne by the Army, to which we are the sole contributor, and it does seem to me that if it is going for the same purpose we would be fully justified in seeking some credit for the appropriations that go from this same committee for the Army, that go for the same purpose.

Mr. CLAYTON. It is a suggestion, as I say, which I hadn't heard made up until this time, and it is something that I would like to think about. I think it would be very difficult to handle it because, for one thing, the programs which have already been tentatively agreed upon for UNRRA relief will take every dollar of the appro-



priation that we ask you here to make, aside from the displaced-persons care.

#### PROGRAMS FOR WHICH ADDITIONAL FUNDS WILL BE USED

In other words, the programs in Italy and in Poland and Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia and Greece, and so on, will absorb the entire amount that we are asking to be appropriated here; and also, if we can't get a new authorization and appropriation to match those of England and Canada and others, who have already committed theirs, we shall not be able to complete the job.

#### ADDITIONAL FUNDS WILL CONTINUE UNRRA SUPPLIES UNTIL EARLY SPRING, 1946

Senator RUSSELL. It will all fold up the 1st of July 1946?

Mr. CLAYTON. Long before then.

Senator RUSSELL. Oh, it would?

Mr. CLAYTON. Yes, sir.

Senator RUSSELL. You means even if we appropriate \$550,000,000?

Mr. CLAYTON. Yes, sir; even after appropriating \$550,000,000. That will give only enough money to continue the supplies to the countries of destination, the recipient countries, early in the spring. In the case of many items, the period would be even shorter.

#### QUESTION AS TO NEW COUNTRIES FOR UNRRA OPERATIONS

Senator RUSSELL. Now, do you propose out of this appropriation to undertake any operations in any countries where you are not operating now?

Mr. CLAYTON. Well, we have undertaken a program in Austria and Korea and Formosa. There are limitations, and so forth, on these programs. They are countries where—

Senator RUSSELL. In where? Austria?

Mr. CLAYTON. Austria, Korea, and Formosa.

(At this point Senator McKellar, the chairman of the subcommittee, resumed the chair.)

Senator McKELLAR. Has Korea been badly damaged by the war? I thought it was outside of the war operations.

Mr. CLAYTON. No, sir. Korea, of course, has been a part of Japan, as you know, and is very near to Japan. I understand there has been considerable damage there, and there is great suffering for lack of food.

Senator THOMAS. Off the record, Mr. Clayton, because it wouldn't be proper to put it on the record.

(A discussion followed off the record.)

Senator RUSSELL. Mr. Chairman—if you will pardon me, Mr. Secretary—I see no reason why this should not go on the record. It is generally a matter of public knowledge.

Senator THOMAS. I did not know that all this was in existence. If I had, I would have had it all on the record. I thought I was getting information that was not advisable for us to put out.

## ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZATION BEING REQUESTED

Senator RUSSELL. We will save ourselves from action by the Congress for another appropriation of 72—

Senator McKELLAR. Let it go on the record.

Senator RUSSELL. Of the next year's total operations of UNRRA, just as we have in the past.

Mr. CLAYTON. Yes, sir. We are asking for an additional—UNRRA is asking for an additional 1 percent of our national income—

Senator RUSSELL. That is right.

## PRESENT UNRRA PROGRAM

Mr. CLAYTON. As of June 30, 1943, which is \$1,350,000,000.

Now, to recapitulate and get it on the record, in answer to Senator Thomas' question, the present UNRRA program involves the expenditure of a total of \$1,850,000,000. That is the present program. Let us call that the first phase, phase 1, of their operations. Of that amount the United States has promised \$1,350,000,000. Of the \$1,350,000,000 the Congress has made available \$800,000,000. We are now asking you here today to appropriate the remaining \$550,000,000.

Now, when that is done, then that total of \$1,850,000,000 will be all in, practically speaking, and will be available and will be committed. At the latest, that will carry UNRRA up to the early spring in respect of supplies arriving in these countries where they are needed; but the point is that, if the job is to be finished, a new appropriation, a new authorization and appropriation, must be made promptly unless the pipe line is to run out in the next few months. That is very important. This pipe line is, at best, about 3 months long. In other words, to get supplies into these countries on the 1st day of April, they have to be committed, they almost have to be contracted for, by the 1st of January in order to get them ready and get them shipped and get them there.

## AMOUNT INVOLVED IN SECOND PHASE OF UNRRA PROGRAM

Now, phase 2, Senator Thomas, is expected to involve the expenditure of another \$1,850,000,000, and the proportion of appropriations by the different contributing countries will be the same as before. And, as I said a moment ago, in London in August Great Britain agreed to hers, and the Canadians agreed to theirs, so that those amounts are available if we authorize and appropriate our additional \$1,350,000,000. That will make a total of UNRRA expenditure, phase 1 and phase 2, of \$3,700,000,000, and that will carry UNRRA to the end of next year in Europe and to the end of the first quarter of 1947 in the Far East; and UNRRA, by resolution, at the Council in London, stated that the UNRRA program will be finished at that time. Everybody agreed to it, and the Council passed that resolution.

Senator THOMAS. You are speaking now about the calendar year or the fiscal year?

Mr. CLAYTON. The calendar year '46.



Senator THOMAS. That is the information I wanted to get from you.

Mr. CLAYTON. Yes.

Senator THOMAS. But I wasn't sure, and I did not know that it had been given such thorough consideration as you have outlined.

Mr. CLAYTON. This information in this form has not been given before, so far as I am aware.

Senator THOMAS. That is the reason I suggested in my question I did not know about it.

Mr. CLAYTON. Yes; that is right.

Senator RUSSELL. You suggest to have us exactly duplicate what we have already done in the original UNRRA Act?

Mr. CLAYTON. Yes, sir; that is right.

#### OPERATIONS IN ITALY

Senator RUSSELL. Mr. Secretary, how extensive have been the operations of UNRRA in Italy? I was under the impression when the original act was up that it was stated time and again that none of the funds would be expended for the benefit of our enemies in the war.

Mr. CLAYTON. The UNRRA charter or constitution or what-have-you—I don't know the proper name of it—provides that none of the funds are to be expended for the benefit of ex-enemy countries; but at Montreal last September at the Council meeting a resolution was adopted which authorized UNRRA to spend up to \$50,000,000 in Italy for the relief of mothers and expectant mothers and small children—or children—and that program is being carried out at the present time.

Senator McKELLAR. Is that authorized by the UNRRA Act?

Mr. CLAYTON. It is authorized by the UNRRA Council.

Senator McKELLAR. I know, but the Government in this country, Mr. Secretary, is based upon a document, the Constitution of the United States, and under that Constitution money that is appropriated by the Congress has to be expended, not by a council, but it has to be expended by the agency set up for the purposes set out in the act. Now, I don't believe that Council, however great a council it may be, takes precedence over the Congress of the United States. It has no right to repeal the law, and unless that is provided in there we are simply violating the law.

Mr. CLAYTON. I assure you, Senator, that there has been no violation of the law whatever in this matter. It is——

Senator McKELLAR. Then, let us see the act, and you may find out.

#### RENDERING OF AID IN ENEMY COUNTRIES

Senator RUSSELL. I am probably confused as to what was stated and what was in the act, but if it was not in the act certainly some documents that purported to be official in character were read on the floor of the Senate to the effect that none of the funds would be expended in any enemy country.

Senator McKELLAR. Let's see. Let's look at it for a moment.

Senator RUSSELL. Understand, I don't doubt the need. I have seen it with my own eyes, and I believe that even the flintiest hearted

man that ever lived would feel compassion, to go through Germany or Italy, either one, now. Bad as I thought I despised those people, I couldn't go there and see those bombed-out cities in the miserable conditions that obtain without feeling some compassion for them.

Mr. CLAYTON. It is pretty terrible, Senator Russell. The status of Italy, I think you will admit, was altered to some extent when she became a cobelligerent.

Senator RUSSELL. Unfortunately, didn't you have some kind of an agreement that was submitted to the Congress along with this original UNRRA act between all of the Allied Powers?

Mr. CLAYTON. I only got into this UNRRA business for the State Department at the time I was appointed by the President in June as the United States delegate to the UNRRA council, and I was very busy at that time getting ready for the economic aspects of the Potsdam Conference, and I went to Potsdam and was very busy there, of course; I really didn't get into UNRRA until I got to London; and what took place in the beginning of this matter, and the introduction of the bill in Congress here and the hearings, and so on, I am not personally familiar with.

Senator RUSSELL. Wasn't there an original agreement somewhere—some such thing in it?

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. Clayton, perhaps I can explain that.

Mr. CLAYTON. Yes. Will you let Mr. Ferguson of the Department tell you? He is more familiar with that than I am.

#### SECTION 4 OF ACT APPROVING UNRRA AGREEMENT

Senator BALL. In section 4 of the act which approved the UNRRA agreement it says this:

In expressing its approval of this joint resolution, it is the recommendation of Congress that insofar as funds and facilities permit, any area, except within enemy territory and while occupied by the enemy, important to the military operations of the United Nations which is stricken by famine or disease may be included in the benefits to be made available through the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

#### USE OF FUNDS IN ENEMY COUNTRIES

I would say that that was a specific authorization, that if they found that it was important to the military operations of the United States to avoid famine in Italy, they could move in with a limited program; don't you?

Senator RUSSELL. Yes; I would interpret it that way too. I should have prepared myself more fully before this hearing, because I was certainly confident that it was stated in the course of debate that none of these funds would be expended in enemy countries.

Senator BALL. I think there was a resolution—

Mr. CLAYTON. In order to make it regular so far as UNRRA was concerned—this had no reference to the act passed by our Congress—but in order to make it regular so far as UNRRA was concerned, they had to adopt a special resolution at the Montreal meeting of UNRRA, of the Council, in September of last year, and that resolution was adopted, and it is in accordance with that resolution that this program has been carried out. They have spent something less than \$50,000,000 in Italy for that purpose.



Senator McKELLAR. I wish you would have—I am unable to put my finger on it, but it struck me that Senator Russell was correct that there was a provision in here that made it apply solely to nations that were not at war with us.

Senator RUSSELL. That is my recollection.

Senator McKELLAR. That was my recollection. We may be mistaken about it, but I wish you would have your lawyer look it up and see whether it is, because if it isn't you gentlemen should come before the Congress, not before some council.

Mr. CLAYTON. Certainly.

Senator McKELLAR. They have no right to legislate in the matter.

Mr. CLAYTON. Yes. Certainly.

Mr. Chairman, with your permission I would like to ask Mr. John Ferguson of the Department of State, who is a lawyer, to clear this matter up.

Senator McKELLAR. All right, sir; we shall be very glad to.

Mr. CLAYTON. He is thoroughly familiar with that and can do it.

Senator McKELLAR. What part of the act?

Mr. FERGUSON. Senator McKellar, in the original authorization act, in the first paragraph, you find that there is authorized to be appropriated \$1,350,000,000 for our participation in the work of UNRRA "established by an agreement concluded by the United Nations and associated governments on November 9, 1943, reading as follows:". And then the entire agreement is set forth. There is nothing in the agreement which prevents UNRRA from operating in Italy. There was a resolution at the first UNRRA council session which announced that UNRRA was not going to operate in enemy areas. That resolution was not part of the original authorization act and was not affected by the legislation; and, as Senator Ball has pointed out, in the legislation itself there is section 4 which clearly expresses the intent of Congress that where it was found to be militarily desirable or necessary to go into any area, even an ex-enemy area, after it had been freed from enemy domination, UNRRA could undertake a program.

#### DETERMINATION OF "MILITARY NECESSITY"

Senator RUSSELL. Who was to determine whether it was militarily necessary? The military authorities or UNRRA?

Mr. FERGUSON. No; I think that was to be the judgment of the UNRRA Council after consultation with the military authorities.

Senator RUSSELL. You mean the UNRRA Council was going to decide whether it was militarily desirable?

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes; in conjunction with the military authorities. One of the particular things that was in contemplation here was the possibility of doing some work, if necessary, to relieve famine in India and parts of the Far East which were not actually battlefields, which had not even been occupied by the Japanese. I think that UNRRA would never make such a decision without consultation with the military authorities. They have never done so in the past. In fact, they are required to get the judgment of the military authorities.

SMALL BEGINNING OF PROGRAM IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES TO BE MADE WITH  
ADDITIONAL FUNDS

Senator RUSSELL. I believe you stated, Mr. Secretary, that this \$550,000,000 would only be expended in countries where you are now operating.

Mr. CLAYTON. I think, Senator Russell, that it is intended to make a small beginning in these new areas, but not to commit these funds to any substantial degree, but in order to get the supplies going it is going to be necessary for them to get these programs started.

NEW COUNTRIES FOR UNRRA OPERATION UNDER ADDITIONAL  
AUTHORIZATION

Senator RUSSELL. How about the \$1,350,000,000 authorization that is now under consideration in the House? Does that contemplate operations in any countries where you are not now operating?

Mr. CLAYTON. Yes, sir. The administration of UNRRA has tentatively fixed on certain programs in Austria and Korea and Formosa. They don't involve a great deal of money.

Senator RUSSELL. I thought that was out of the \$550,000,000.

Mr. CLAYTON. No, sir; not to any large extent. As I said a moment ago, there will be very little of the \$550,000,000 that will be spent in those areas or in any areas where UNRRA is not now operating, because UNRRA does not have the money to spend. This money will be needed in areas where they have programs now in operation, but they may start in a small way—out of this \$550,000,000, they may start in a small way to get some of these programs started, but not in any substantial amounts.

Senator RUSSELL. So then the new program will only add Korea and Austria?

Mr. CLAYTON. And Formosa.

Senator RUSSELL. And Formosa.

Mr. CLAYTON. And also a much larger program in Italy, which was decided upon at the Council meeting in London in August.

I should like, if you will permit me, to explain a little about this Italian program.

## OPERATION OF UNRRA IN FORMOSA

Senator RUSSELL. Yes; I will be glad to have you do it. I did want to find out, though, just on what basis it was determined to operate in Formosa. I thought that Formosa had been Japanese country for a great many years.

Senator McKELLAR. Since 1895.

Mr. CLAYTON. About that time. It was declared in the Cairo meeting, which was attended by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill and I think a representative of the Chinese Government—

Mr. GILPATRIC. I believe Chiang Kai-shek.

Senator RUSSELL. Yes; Chiang Kai-shek was there. And they said Korea and Formosa would be returned to China.

Mr. CLAYTON. Yes, sir; to the United Nations. It was declared there that an attempt would be made to bring Formosa and Korea into the United Nations, as I understand it, and I suppose—



Senator RUSSELL. I thought it was a part of China; right?

Mr. CLAYTON. I didn't think so.

Senator RUSSELL. Your Koreans, of course, were promised independence, but I thought Formosa was to be returned to China.

Mr. GILPATRIC. That is quite right with respect to Korea.

Senator RUSSELL. Of course, we all said they would get back Manchuria. I don't know which part of China we meant would get it back, but we agreed that it be restored to China.

Mr. CLAYTON. Anyway, it was felt that these two countries—although they had been a part of Japan for a long time, they originally were not, and it was believed from information that had been received that the need for relief there was very urgent, just as it is in China, and that some small programs there, in view of the liberation of those sections, should be undertaken. Not a great deal of money would be spent.

#### EXTRACT FROM AGREEMENT ON RENDERING AID TO AREAS UNDER CONTROL OF UNITED NATIONS

Senator McKELLAR. Let me call your attention again to the agreement, in which we provide, in article I of the agreement, under section 2 (a), this is the authority—

To plan, coordinate, administer, or arrange for the administration of measures for the relief of victims of war in any area under the control of any of the United Nations through the provision of food, fuel, clothing, shelter, and other basic necessities, medical and other essential services; and to facilitate in such areas, so far as necessary to the adequate provision of relief, the production and transportation of these articles and the furnishing of these services. The form of activities of the Administration within the territory of a member government wherein that government exercises administrative authority and the responsibility to be assumed by the member government for carrying out measures planned by the Administration therein shall be determined after consultation with and with the consent of the member government.

It would look as if this act was intended to apply only to the member governments of the associated nations that fought this war.

#### OPERATING UNRRA IN EX-ENEMY TERRITORY

Mr. FERGUSON. Senator, in the first resolution which, as Senator Russell pointed out, or Senator Ball, had already been adopted by the time the act was passed by Congress (the authorization act), the problem of operations in ex-enemy areas was covered, and it was said that in case it was decided that UNRRA should undertake any operations in an ex-enemy area, that would require Council authorization. That is precisely what was done in Montreal when the limited program for relief was undertaken by the UNRRA Council, and since then the supplies have moved under that limited program.

Senator McKELLAR. But your agreement which the Congress passed limits it, if I understand the language, to the member nations. It is perfectly plain, can't possibly be misunderstood, if you read from page 37:

To plan, coordinate, administer, or arrange for the administration of measures for relief of victims of war in any area under the control of any of the United Nations \* \* \*.

Mr. FERGUSON. Of course, Italy was clearly under the control of the United Nations when that was——

Senator McKELLAR. When we captured it, that was so, but it was never intended in this act, in my judgment, to prepare for the people that we were fighting. We had very different notions about them at the time.

Senator RUSSELL. I hadn't checked up on my recollection, but evidently this resolution that Mr. Ferguson read had been adopted by the UNRRA Council before the bill was submitted in the Congress.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Senator RUSSELL. Someone probably read the resolution——

Mr. FERGUSON. That's right.

Senator RUSSELL. When the question arose as to whether or not enemy countries could be aided, but the argument led UNRRA to reverse its own position, so they then later decided it was desirable to go into Italy and amended the original resolution.

Senator McKELLAR. I suppose Germany and Japan—then you will have to furnish relief for those countries. Why should Italy be the only one, if you want to be fair about it? We have to be fair about it. I think what you ought to do is to come before Congress and get the authority.

Mr. CLAYTON. Well, Mr. Chairman——

Senator McKELLAR. I think you had better prepare such an amendment to your bill over in the House. It is a good deal better, when you are asking appropriations—and I am sure you, Mr. Clayton, will agree with me, because you have plenty of sense—it is a great deal better, when you are asking appropriations, to have the authority for the use of those appropriations; not only a great deal better, but that is the only legal and constitutional way to do it.

Mr. CLAYTON. We certainly want to do it in the proper way, and I believe we have.

Senator McKELLAR. Will you look into it?

Mr. CLAYTON. We certainly will, Senator. We will indeed.

#### CUSTODY OF FUNDS APPROPRIATED BY UNITED STATES FOR UNRRA

Senator THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, there is one point there that I am not still clear on. I asked Mr. Clayton a while ago who expended the funds we appropriate, and I got the impression from his statement that the actual allocation of funds was made by the council, but I find on page 29 of the Fourth Report to Congress——

Senator McKELLAR. Wait 1 minute. Twenty-nine?

Senator THOMAS. On page 29.

Senator McKELLAR. Yes, sir.

Senator THOMAS. The following, and I quote:

By Executive order, the President vested in the Administrator of the Foreign Economic Administration the responsibility for the expenditure of the funds appropriated for UNRRA and the provision of supplies and services.

And down a little further:

As indicated there, the largest amount was transferred to finance purchases of commodities outside the United States in connection with the UNRRA program of relief and rehabilitation.

Now I would like to know whether or not the FEA Director actually did this, or did he delegate the power to someone?



Mr. CLAYTON. Senator Thomas, the working out of the programs of operation of UNRRA is done by their Council—by the Administration with the approval of the Council of UNRRA. The actual expenditure of the American contribution is done by the—has been done by the FEA in this country, just as the paper you read indicates.

Senator THOMAS. Now, who, what official, has acted for the FEA?

Mr. CLAYTON. I don't know who particularly has acted.

Senator THOMAS. Someone is down there.

Mr. PARELMAN. Mr. Secretary, perhaps I can clarify that point, if I may. The appropriations, in being made to UNRRA, were actually put in the custody of the Foreign Economic Administration under authority granted by the President. Since FEA went out of existence, the State Department has taken over that particular function. Under the procedures established, the Administrator of the Foreign Economic Administration from time to time allocated these funds to the various procuring agencies of the United States Government: For agricultural supplies, the Department of Agriculture; for miscellaneous supplies, such as medical supplies, to Treasury Procurement. Requisitions were received from the UNRRA organization by FEA and were screened in FEA and then transmitted to these procuring agencies, to be purchased out of the funds earlier allocated to those agencies. So that the custody of the funds on behalf of the United States Government has been in the Foreign Economic Administration.

Senator THOMAS. Where are they now, at this moment?

Mr. PARELMAN. Since FEA went out of existence the State Department has taken over that authority under the Executive.

Senator THOMAS. What official of the State Department has supervision?

Mr. CLAYTON. It is in my part of the Department, Senator Thomas.

Senator THOMAS. And you, Mr. Clayton, have charge of this matter—

Mr. CLAYTON. Yes, sir.

Senator THOMAS. That was formerly supervised by the FEA?

Mr. CLAYTON. That is right. It has just come over to us in the past 2 or 3 weeks.

#### TYPES OF FOODSTUFFS REQUISITIONED BY UNRRA

Senator THOMAS. On page 25 of this same publication I find chart 3, which is very interesting. It shows that the largest percentage of our contribution and the largest percentage of the supplies used and purchased by the UNRRA were spent for fats, oils, and other foods, 28 percent. The next largest amount was for grains and cereals, 24 percent. The third largest amount was for vegetables and fruits, 21 percent. The fourth largest amount was for eggs and dairy products, 15 percent. And the next for sugar and related products, 8 percent. And the next was for fish, 3 percent, and meats, 1 percent. Now, I haven't added those several percentages, but those must total less than 100 percent, because there must be administration in there; is that correct?

Mr. CLAYTON. Senator Thomas, the division by broad categories is shown on page 52 here of this—

Mr. FERGUSON. He doesn't have that book before him.

Mr. CLAYTON. Oh, you haven't this book. Would you mind saying just what is the point that you have in mind now?

Senator THOMAS. I just came across this chart.

Mr. CLAYTON. Can you tell me, please, what page that is on?

Senator THOMAS. That is on page 25.

Senator RUSSELL. Page 25.

Mr. CLAYTON. Thank you, 25; yes, sir.

Senator THOMAS. There must be another quantity there of money not expended for food but expended for administration.

Mr. SMITH. It adds up to 100.

Senator McKELLAR. Oh, they take the whole. It adds up to 100 because they just take—they don't count administration in there.

Senator RUSSELL. That is only dealing in that chart with one type of relief.

Senator McKELLAR. It is a different type.

Senator RUSSELL. Mr. Clayton, is there anyone here who is familiar with the purchases that have been made up until now by UNRRA in this country?

Mr. WEINTRAUB. Yes.

#### AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION SUPPLIES AND INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION SUPPLIES

Senator RUSSELL. I would like to get some information on just what is embraced within the items "agricultural rehabilitation supplies" and "industrial rehabilitation supplies." I assume that the former would include mules and cows and hogs and seed.

Mr. WEINTRAUB. And agricultural equipment.

Senator RUSSELL. Trucks and tractors.

Mr. WEINTRAUB. Tractors.

Senator RUSSELL. Tractors, plows.

Mr. WEINTRAUB. Appurtenances.

Senator RUSSELL. Fertilizer.

Mr. WEINTRAUB. Fertilizer, agricultural tools.

Mr. PARELMAN. If you turn to page 59 in your House hearings, Mr. Russell, you will find a complete break-down of that; 58 and 59 both.

Mr. WEINTRAUB. 58 and 59 has that break-down, and then on 130—

Mr. GILPATRIC. 137 and 8.

Mr. WEINTRAUB. 137 and 138 has even more detail.

Senator RUSSELL. That includes the agricultural rehabilitation; yes.

Mr. GILPATRIC. The previous pages.

Senator THOMAS. I would like to know what percent of our contribution has been expended for things cataloged on pages 137 and 138.

#### EXPENDITURES ON AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION SUPPLIES AND INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION SUPPLIES

Senator RUSSELL. That shows in the House report, Senator, a very large sum, \$43,000,000, has been spent on agricultural rehabilitation supplies, and it is proposed to spend forty million and a half, is the appropriation we are considering now; \$71,000,000 has been spent for industrial rehabilitation supplies and \$80,000,000 is proposed.



# DIFFICULTY IN RECONCILING PURCHASE OF CERTAIN ITEMS WITH A RELIEF PROGRAM

Now, it is a little difficult to reconcile some of these items with a strictly relief program. I see here where you shipped out considerable wiring devices and electric lamps, 2 tons of electric lamps to Greece, and 1 to Poland, and 1 to Yugoslavia. They had no lighting fixtures in their homes. Was that the answer for that?

Mr. WEINTRAUB. Very largely that material had to go into these assembly centers for displaced persons that had to be set up in Italy, also in Greece.

Senator RUSSELL. How did it happen that UNRRA bought those, and not the War Department? We have just been told that the War Department was running all these displaced-persons camps.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is true in Germany.

Mr. CLAYTON. That is in Germany, Senator Russell, and there is very little expenditure or very little problem of caring for displaced persons outside of Germany. There has been some in Italy, but it has not been very substantial.

Senator RUSSELL. This is Greece.

Mr. CLAYTON. Yes; in Greece also.

## ELECTRIC LAMPS

Senator Russell. Where you say 2 tons of electric lamps. That is a considerable number of electric lamps; 1 ton to Poland.

Mr. WEINTRAUB. There have been a very great number of Greek citizens who were displaced; burned villages, and so on.

Senator RUSSELL. A displaced person has no house. Where is he going to use those electric lamps?

Mr. WEINTRAUB. Well, shelters have had to be provided. Emergency shelters had to be put up to house many of the people in burned-out villages, and some of these devices had to go in to supply light.

## PLUMBING FIXTURES

Senator RUSSELL. All those plumbing fixtures here now?

Mr. WEINTRAUB. That is for the same purpose.

Senator RUSSELL. Just for the buildings?

Mr. WEINTRAUB. That is right.

Senator RUSSELL. You have only shipped 43 tons, and 42 tons of those went to Yugoslavia. Do you mean there are that many displaced-persons camps in Yugoslavia to need 42 tons of plumbing fixtures?

Mr. WEINTRAUB. That isn't a very large tonnage, Mr. Senator.

Senator RUSSELL. It sounds considerable to me, for a country like Yugoslavia.

Mr. WEINTRAUB. Not in there—

Senator RUSSELL. I didn't know they had the displaced-persons problem there that they had in Germany.

Mr. WEINTRAUB. Those are not displaced persons from foreign countries, but people who were bombed out of their homes, whose homes were destroyed, and they had to be put up in temporary shelters.

Senator THOMAS. There is one question on page 137 that I would like to ask.

Senator RUSSELL. There are a lot of people in this country who have no plumbing.

#### SOURCE OF TRUCKS FURNISHED VARIOUS COUNTRIES

Senator THOMAS. This shows that we furnished over 15,000 trucks to the following countries: Albania, 131; Czechoslovakia, 4,737; Greece, 3,669; Italy, 229; Poland, 3,927; Yugoslavia, 4,901; and the UNRRA operations, 30. Now, here is my question: Were those trucks purchased on the open market as new trucks, or were they taken over from the Army or military authorities?

Mr. CLAYTON. They got them from the Army whenever they could, Senator, but they couldn't get many from the Army until recently. The Army wouldn't let them have them, so they had to buy some on the open market, and those trucks were one of the most essential things that UNRRA furnished, because in many of these countries the transportation facilities had been almost completely destroyed, and they had to depend upon trucks for moving food to the places where it was needed.

#### DIFFICULTY IN RECONCILING PURCHASE OF CERTAIN ITEMS WITH A RELIEF PROGRAM

##### SHIPMENT OF COPPER TO POLAND

Senator RUSSELL. Why was it necessary to ship 1,230 tons of copper to Poland? What was the particular demand for it?

Mr. CLAYTON. I am not familiar with that item. Do you know what that was, Mr. Weintraub.

Mr. WEINTRAUB. Yes. I don't know specifically, but I am sure that the general answer applies. That would be in order to reestablish the communications within Poland, and repair other public utilities.

Senator McKELLAR. Well, are we going to do that?

Mr. WEINTRAUB. To repair with copper——

Senator McKELLAR. The object of this——

Mr. WEINTRAUB. To repair with copper——

Senator McKELLAR. Just a moment.

Mr. WEINTRAUB. I am sorry.

Senator McKELLAR. Are we going to do that? The object of this so-called charity is to put up telephone poles and establish communications and build trunk lines and things of that sort?

Mr. CLAYTON. I assure you——

Senator McKELLAR. If it is that, why, I think we ought to call a halt. We can't. I think such expenditures are unauthorized by any agreement that we have made about furnishing relief. Where is this thing going to stop?

Mr. CLAYTON. I assure you, Senator McKellar, that it is not UNRRA's function or intention to do general reconstruction work. Wherever they have sent these relatively small shipments of things like plumbing or copper or things of that kind, it has been where it was felt that it was necessary to do some repair work or do some emergency work in connection with the distribution of supplies and——



## PURCHASE OF STEEL PLATES AND PIPE

Senator McKELLAR. Now look at this: Steel plates, sheets, and bars, Czechoslovakia, 36; Greece, 1,385 or 5,585. I can't tell which it is. And then there is steel pipe to Greece, 1,448. It is rather difficult for an ordinary man to understand how you connect steel plate and pipes and copper wires and fixtures with charity. This is a charitable thing. This was for the relief of human suffering. It was not to build up these countries at all.

Mr. CLAYTON. That is right, Senator McKellar.

Senator McKELLAR. If you want to apply the same principle to Japan and Germany and Italy, why, we shall be restoring those countries very shortly, and I do not think we ought to do that. Those countries brought on this war. They started this fight. They ought to restore their own.

Mr. CLAYTON. Senator McKellar, I assure you that there is no intention of undertaking any relief programs in Germany or Japan whatever, and I would fight to the last ditch against it. So far as UNRRA is concerned now, none of this——

## OTHER ITEMS PURCHASED

Senator McKELLAR. If we rehabilitate them, why heaven—look here. Let us just read some more down here. Steel pipe, large quantities. Steel tubing, wire. Door bolts and strikes. I don't know what strikes are in that connection. Let's see. Why, door bolts and strikes, nails, tacks, staples, chain, bolts, nuts, screws, pipe fittings, glass products, miscellaneous glass products, pottery basic products, asphalt products. I suppose that is for building roads. Abrasive basic products. I don't know what that is. Graphite and carbon basic products, rubber. Here we are; we have been short on rubber, so short on rubber we can hardly get it, and yet we are furnishing rubber-fabricated material.

Lead ingots, babbitt metal, tin ingots, brass ingots, aluminum ingots. Zinc plate, refined. Nickel shot and ingots. Bronze ingots. Solder. POL, whatever that is. Coal. I can see where coal might keep people warm. That is different.

Telecommunication equipment. Road-repair equipment. Stationary machine-repair shops.

I doubt if this is contemplated at all. I think you all have misconstrued the act. Instead of being an act for relief of these poor people, you probably construed it to mean that we will restore these people not only with food and clothing but with prosperity and that we will build them up and make a great country out of them, a great——

Mr. CLAYTON. Senator——

Senator McKELLAR. Now, that was not the intention. We can't do that, gentlemen. We just can't do that.

Mr. CLAYTON. I agree with you a hundred percent, Senator McKellar, and I assure you that has not been done. In order to make the record clear——

Senator McKELLAR. I am just reading from this report, in the House report here.

EXTRACT RELATING TO REHABILITATION FROM ACT APPROVING  
UNRRA AGREEMENT

Mr. CLAYTON. Yes, sir. In order to make the record clear on the subject, I would like to quote from the original joint resolution of the Congress authorizing this \$1,350,000,000.

Senator McKELLAR. Yes, sir. I wish you would.

Mr. CLAYTON. I refer to section 7 of the resolution, which reads as follows:

In adopting this joint resolution the Congress does so with the following reservation:

That it is understood that the provision in paragraph 11 of resolution numbered 12 adopted at the first session of the Council, referred to in section 3 of this joint resolution and reading "The task of rehabilitation must not be considered as the beginning of reconstruction—it is coterminous with relief," contemplates that rehabilitation means and is confined only to such activities as are necessary to relief.

I just quote that to show that the Congress was made aware and did have in mind that a certain amount of rehabilitation would be necessary if relief were to be made effective, and I believe that the UNRRA administration has applied this test to whatever industrial rehabilitation has been undertaken.

TOTAL AMOUNT SPENT FOR INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION SUPPLIES

The total amount which has been expended under the general designation of "Industrial rehabilitation supplies," out of the \$800,000,000 which has been appropriated by the Congress, is \$61,140,000, which is about 7½ percent of the total \$800,000,000 appropriated.

Senator THOMAS. Mr. Clayton, let me ask you another question.

Senator McKELLAR. Surely, but let me make this statement before you do, if you will. We shall meet again on Monday morning, Mr. Clerk, at 10:30.

Mr. CLAYTON. 10:30?

Senator McKELLAR. Will that be satisfactory to you?

Mr. CLAYTON. Yes, sir.

Senator McKELLAR. Mr. Clayton, before Senator Thomas asks his question may I ask you this: Will you be good enough to look through this report of the House so far as plumbing fixtures and things like that are concerned, and let us see? We don't want to do anything but relief. We have cut down. It has been a year, 6 months after the war stopped over there. Now Senator Thomas wants to ask you a question.

PRICES PAID FOR INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION  
SUPPLIES

Senator THOMAS. Mr. Clayton, I happen to be chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, and it naturally falls to the lot of my committee to look after the interests of a vast number of farmers, some 25,000,000 or more. I find in the House hearing, pages 137 and 138, where the United States has furnished the nations abroad over 15,000 gross long tons of tractors, over 15,000 gross long tons of trucks, and over 6,000 gross long tons of railway cars.



Now my question is this: Is there any doubt in your mind but what the makers of these tractors, trucks, and cars received, when they sold them, cost production plus a reasonable profit?

Mr. CLAYTON. No, Senator; I don't doubt it.

Senator THOMAS. Is there any doubt in your mind that the transportation systems that transported these articles from the place of purchase to their destination—is there any doubt in your mind but what they received the cost of production plus a reasonable profit?

Mr. CLAYTON. No, sir; I have no doubt that they did.

Senator THOMAS. I have no doubt about it, and I assure you there is no doubt about it.

Mr. CLAYTON. No, sir; I think there is none.

Senator THOMAS. That is the foundation, Mr. Chairman, for the amendment that I am going to offer sometime during the consideration of the bill.

Senator McKELLAR. Mr. Clayton, this is off the record.

(A discussion followed off the record.)

Senator THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Clayton has not been in charge of this organization until very recently, and knowing him as I do, I have every confidence that from then on, if it has been bad in the past, it will be very well scrutinized.

Mr. CLAYTON. Thank you very much, sir.

(The following was presented for the record:)

#### HEALTH AND SANITATION PROJECTS

(See p. 20)

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration does not by itself operate projects for the cleaning of cesspools and such type of sanitation projects. It does, however, assist member nations to establish health and sanitation projects, has provided medical and technical assistance in the development and supervision of such projects and has furnished supplies. For example, in Italy UNRRA has assisted in the reduction of malaria through providing DDT and through technical assistance in helping the Italian Government dust swamp areas. Similar projects have been developed in Greece. In China, for example, UNRRA physicians helped Chinese public-health officials in combating and eliminating an incipient cholera epidemic. The United States Public Health Service has made available to UNRRA many doctors who are helping the war-devastated nations restore a minimum of public health and sanitation work. In addition, UNRRA has furnished large quantities of health and medical supplies for use in hospitals, camps, and other centers.

#### *Shipments of health and medical supplies to liberated areas, through Sept. 30, 1945*

[In gross long tons and thousands of United States dollars]

Country (1)	Tons (2)	Landed value (3)
Total.....	11, 315	17, 548
Albania.....	134	232
Czechoslovakia.....	1, 925	3, 024
Greece.....	1, 245	2, 093
Italy.....	1, 341	1, 207
Yugoslavia.....	3, 086	4, 701
Poland.....	3, 353	5, 817
UNRRA operations.....	37	86
China.....	194	388

## COMMITMENTS FOR SHELTER MATERIALS

(See pp. 20-21)

As of November 15 there were commitments for material to be used in shelter, as follows:

	United States	United Kingdom
Greece.....	\$1,593,900	\$720,000
Albania.....	142,700	80,000
Yugoslavia.....	664,000	1,000,000
Czechoslovakia.....	223,100	1,000,000
Poland.....	267,900	1,200,000
Total.....	2,891,600	4,000,000

The commodities include such items as roofing paper, nuts and bolts, rough hardware such as hinges, spikes, screws, metal lath, some structural steel, window glass and glass substitutes, lumber, and small quantities of pipe, and household electrical fittings (conduit, wire, switches, etc.).

In addition to the above, an amount of approximately \$2,000,000 has been committed for hand tools, such as hammers, screw drivers, saws, chisels, etc., thus bringing the over-all committed total to \$8,891,600. The hand tools will be of invaluable assistance in the utilization, not only of the material supplied but of indigenous material and in the repair of existing dwellings.

(Whereupon, at 1:05 p. m., an adjournment was taken until Monday, November 19, 1945, at 10:30 a. m. This meeting was subsequently postponed until Tuesday, November 20, 1945, at 10:30 a. m.)



# UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION, 1946

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1945

UNITED STATES SENATE,  
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,  
*Washington, D. C.*

The subcommittee met at 10:30 a. m., Hon. Kenneth McKellar (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Senators McKellar (presiding), Hayden, Tydings, Thomas, McCarran, and Ball.

Senator McKELLAR. The subcommittee will come to order. We are considering House Joint Resolution 266, to appropriate \$550,000,000 for UNRRA.

Mr. Secretary, have you anything further to say? I reckon we shall have some members of the committee here in a minute. Have you anything further that you wish to say?

STATEMENT OF HON. WILLIAM L. CLAYTON, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE, ACCOMPANIED BY DONALD S. GILPATRIC, CHIEF, WAR AREAS ECONOMIC DIVISION, STATE DEPARTMENT, AND SAMUEL T. PARELMAN, ASSISTANT TO DEPUTY FOREIGN LIQUIDATION COMMISSIONER

## PROPRIETY OF USE OF UNRRA FUNDS IN ITALY

Mr. CLAYTON. Mr. Chairman, I should like to revert to the question as to the propriety of the expenditure of UNRRA funds for assistance in Italy.

Senator McKELLAR. Yes, sir.

## LETTER FROM UNDER SECRETARY ACHESON

Mr. CLAYTON. We discussed the matter with Mr. Acheson, Under Secretary of State, who was the United States delegate on the UNRRA Council at the time that action was taken in Montreal in September 1944.

Senator McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. CLAYTON. And he has written a letter to you on this subject, which is intended to explain and clarify the situation. With your permission I should like to read it—

Senator McKELLAR. I wish you would.

Mr. CLAYTON. And then hand it to the reporter.

Senator McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. CLAYTON (reading):

The Honorable KENNETH McKELLAR,

*United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR SENATOR McKELLAR: Assistant Secretary Clayton has called my attention to the fact that a question arose in the course of the UNRRA appropriation hearings before your committee concerning the authority under which the UNRRA Council first authorized a limited relief program for Italy. Since at the time of the adoption of the resolution which authorized this program I was the United States member of the UNRRA Council, I should like to clarify the matter.

The original act authorizing the United States contribution to UNRRA provides that the funds shall be used for our participation in the work of UNRRA as established by an agreement concluded by the United Nations and associated governments on November 9, 1943. The agreement is set out in full in the act.

In article 1, section 2 (a), of the agreement, it is declared that the purposes and functions of the UNRRA administration shall be "to plan, coordinate, administer, or arrange for the administration of measures for the relief of victims of war in any area under the control of any of the United Nations through the provision of food, fuel, clothing, shelter, and other basic necessities, medical and other essential services; and to facilitate in such areas, so far as necessary to the adequate provision of relief, the production and transportation of these articles, and the furnishing of these services."

At the time of the adoption of the resolution in question during the session of the UNRRA Council at Montreal in the autumn of 1944, Italy was subject to the control of an Allied Commission, of which the United States and the United Kingdom were members. There was, therefore, nothing inconsistent in the action of the UNRRA Council in authorizing a limited program of relief for Italy.

May I also call your attention to the fact that at the time of the passage of the original authorization act there existed 41 resolutions adopted by the UNRRA Council in Atlantic City, the contents of which were fully explained to the Congress. They were not, however, embodied in full in the legislation and could, therefore, be modified by the Council in important respects in accordance with the terms of the UNRRA agreement. Resolution No. 1 provided that no operation should be undertaken in any enemy or ex-enemy area except with the approval of the UNRRA Council as to the scale and nature of the operations and upon payment of any expenses in connection with such operation by the enemy or ex-enemy country. The action of the Council in Montreal provided the required approval and modified the requirement for payment on the part of Italy.

Quite aside from the provisions of the UNRRA agreement and the resolutions in force at the time of the passage of the authorization act, section 4 of the authorization act, itself, is relevant. That section provides that "In extending its approval of this joint resolution, it is the recommendation of Congress that insofar as funds and facilities permit, any area (except within enemy territory and while occupied by the enemy) important to the military operations of the United Nations which are stricken by famine or disease may be included in the benefits to be made available through the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration."

The liberated portions of Italy were not only controlled by an Allied Council, but the armies of the United Nations were fighting their way up the Italian peninsula and expending large sums of money themselves upon the relief of the Italian people in order to prevent disease and unrest which would disrupt our military effort. Under these circumstances it can hardly be contended that Congress had failed to authorize the use of a portion of UNRRA's funds for a limited program in that area.

Today our armies of occupation are in three other areas of the world which were formerly unwilling Axis partners. In Austria, Korea, and Formosa, all of which we hope to welcome back to the side of the United Nations, UNRRA has been authorized to undertake limited programs of assistance in the future, and it has been further authorized to continue its program in Italy. This action was taken in August of this year at the London meeting of the UNRRA Council.



I know you are aware of the needs which exist in these areas and the desirability of directing our efforts toward the furnishing of limited assistance to them during the critical months ahead. If supplies cannot be made available to them from abroad, political instability and chaos will almost inevitably be the result.

We have always been extremely careful to act in accordance with the directions of the Congress, and we shall continue to do so. I hope that I may have been able to clear up any misunderstanding which existed in that respect.

Sincerely yours,

DEAN ACHESON, *Under Secretary.*

Senator McKELLAR. Will you pass that letter up to me?  
(The letter referred to was passed to Senator McKellar.)

#### QUESTION AS TO UNRRA PROGRAM IN GERMANY AND JAPAN

Senator McKELLAR. Would not that reason include Japan and Germany? Is it proposed by the UNRRA to take care of all charitable work in Germany and Japan?

Mr. CLAYTON. No, Mr. Chairman. On the contrary, UNRRA has no plan or program of any kind whatsoever with reference to relief in Germany except insofar as you may term the care and repatriation of displaced persons "relief"; and it has no program whatsoever in Japan, and there is none intended, and I am quite sure that none will be proposed in the future. I do not believe that the UNRRA Council—it is my view that the UNRRA Council would never consent to and approve any such programs if they were submitted.

#### EXTRACT FROM ACT APPROVING UNRRA AGREEMENT

Senator McKELLAR. Let me read this law again:

To plan, coordinate, administer, or arrange for the administration of measures for the relief of victims of war in any area under the control of the United Nations through the—

I shall stop there long enough to say, under that, I imagine that refers to our own people.

Mr. CLAYTON. "United Nations," it says.

Senator McKELLAR. United Nations people?

Mr. CLAYTON. Yes, sir; under the control of any of the United Nations.

Senator McKELLAR (reading):

through the provision of food, fuel, clothing, shelter and other basic necessities, medical and other essential services; and to facilitate in such areas, so far as necessary to the adequate provision of relief, the production and transportation of these articles and the furnishing of these services.

#### FURNISHING OF AID IN ENEMY COUNTRIES

That doesn't mean that as soon as we captured territory we would start a system of rehabilitation and furnishing food and clothing to our enemies, surely. I do not think it meant that at all. I do not think that was intended; yet it seems that that is what was done in Italy.

## SITUATION WITH RESPECT TO ITALY

Mr. CLAYTON. Of course, in the case of Italy, Mr. Chairman, it became, as you know, a cobelligerent with us as soon as it was released from German control.

Senator McKELLAR. Yes, a cobelligerent in name; they didn't help us any.

Mr. CLAYTON. Yes; they helped very greatly, Mr. Chairman, particularly in that Italy, with the transportation system and the whole Italian economy, just back of the German lines was put at the disposal of the Allied armies wholeheartedly, and great assistance was given.

Senator McKELLAR. I think when they found that the United States was going to win they came over on our side. I do not think there is any doubt about that. But so far as giving any real help to our armies is concerned, why, I do not think there was any of that, from what I know of it. I just have a general idea about it.

Were there Italians in our armies? I believe the President did recommend either a battalion or a brigade of Frenchmen to go into our armies, but I never heard of Italians.

Mr. CLAYTON. They had their own army, of course.

Senator McKELLAR. Yes; but they didn't go into our fighting fronts, as I recall. However, that is a matter that we cannot go into here.

## NO REQUEST FOR UNRRA ACTIVITIES IN GERMANY OR JAPAN

I am particularly anxious to know what, if anything, is going to be asked to be done by UNRRA in Japan and Germany, and as I understand you there is nothing.

Mr. CLAYTON. Nothing whatever; no, sir. I don't believe anything will be, Mr. Chairman.

Senator McKELLAR. While Mr. Lehman is here, may I ask him, in that connection: Are there plans to furnish supplies for Japan or Germany?

**STATEMENT OF HERBERT H. LEHMAN, DIRECTOR GENERAL, UNRRA, ACCOMPANIED BY ALFRED DAVIDSON, GENERAL COUNSEL, UNRRA; OSCAR SCHACHTER, ASSISTANT GENERAL COUNSEL, UNRRA; IRVING SWERDLOW, CHIEF, STATISTICS AND REPORTS, UNRRA; AND LOUIS SWENSON, CHIEF, PROCUREMENT COORDINATION, UNRRA**

## CARE AND REPATRIATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

Mr. LEHMAN. None at all.

Senator McKELLAR. None at all. You are not furnishing and have not furnished any?

Mr. LEHMAN. Haven't furnished any at all. We do not intend to. The only exception, if there is an exception at all, is that we are, in cooperation with the military authorities, giving assistance in care



and repatriation of displaced persons who are not German nationals save as they were stateless Germans or others who were persecuted by the Nazis for religious or political reasons.

#### EXPENDITURES IN CONNECTION WITH DISPLACED PERSONS

Senator McKELLAR. How much has been spent in that behalf?

Mr. LEHMAN. Out of the first 1 percent, which includes the \$550,000,000 which we are asking you gentlemen to make available to us, we estimate that UNRRA expenditures for the displaced-persons operations all over the world——

Senator McKELLAR. For the what operations?

Mr. LEHMAN. The displaced-persons operations all over the world, not only in Germany, including supplies, as \$56,000,000.

#### ORIGINAL NUMBER OF DISPLACED PERSONS IN GERMANY

Senator McKELLAR. How many displaced persons are you figuring on there?

Mr. LEHMAN. There were originally about 6½ million who were uncovered at the time of the entry into Germany of the Allied military forces. Of that about 5¼ million have already been repatriated by the military, with the assistance of UNRRA, leaving a residue of about 1,300,000. That will, undoubtedly, however, be reduced.

Senator McKELLAR. How much have you spent on that, by UNRRA?

Mr. LEHMAN. Well, we are estimating——

#### COST OF DISPLACED-PERSONS OPERATIONS

Senator McKELLAR. How much was spent on repatriation of the 6,000,000?

Mr. LEHMAN. I can't give you the exact amount of what was spent for repatriation and what has been spent in the continuing care of these persons. The occupying military authorities have that responsibility. We are counting, however, that out of the first \$1,883,000,000, which represents the contributions from all of the United Nations, that the cost to UNRRA would be, for care and repatriation, \$56,000,000.

Out of the second 1 percent which we hope to receive we are estimating the cost of displaced-persons operations, including supplies, at \$35,000,000.

#### AMOUNT SPENT FOR CARE OF DISPLACED PERSONS

Senator McKELLAR. Now, of 56 and 35—that is 91—millions of dollars, how much of that goes to feeding and clothing and taking care of otherwise? How much has been spent in that?

Mr. LEHMAN. I haven't those figures.

Senator McKELLAR. Could you get them and put them in the record?

Mr. LEHMAN. I think we probably could. This includes not only, you understand, care of displaced persons in Germany, but the care

of displaced persons outside of Germany, including Austria and the Middle East. We have been running camps for displaced persons in the Middle East for a considerable period of time. Those camps house between forty and fifty thousand displaced persons, mainly Yugoslavs and Greeks.

#### CAMPS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Senator BALL. For those camps in the Middle East, can UNRRA provide supplies as well as the personnel?

Mr. LEHMAN. We provide the supplies in the Middle East camps. We will provide the supplies in Austria. We do not provide the supplies—basic supplies—in Germany; those are supplied by the military.

#### PURPOSE OF CAMPS FOR DISPLACED PERSONS

Senator HAYDEN. Let me understand the purpose of those camps for displaced persons. It is simply that you bring them into the camps and keep them awhile and get them back home; is that the idea?

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes. And I would rather use the words "assembly centers," if I may, instead of "camps," because these are not in all cases camps. An assembly center may cover a considerable area and a great many different buildings. Some of these people may be housed in homes that previously had belonged to Germans; and while, of course, the responsibility for the repatriation rests with the Army, and has from the start, so far as Germany is concerned (that is not true in other countries), UNRRA has been assisting the military and has now taken over the administration of the greater part of the camps, obtaining its basic supplies from the military.

#### CARE OF NATIONALS OF UNITED NATIONS

Senator McKELLAR. What authority of law do you rely on to take charge of displaced persons in Germany and Japan?

Mr. LEHMAN. In Germany and Japan?

Senator McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. LEHMAN. We don't take care of Germans and Japanese. May I emphasize this fact: That the people we are taking care of in Germany are virtually all nationals of United Nations.

Senator McKELLAR. Nationals. Are we going to take charge of all the nationals of the United Nations?

Mr. LEHMAN. No; only those that were brought into Germany as slave labor or who have been forced from their homes because of religious or political persecution or because they had to leave their homes because of assistance that they had given to the Allied cause. UNRRA does not in any way have any responsibility whatsoever, and doesn't intend to assume it, with regard to the feeding of the German civilian population.



## AUTHORITY TO CARE FOR DISPLACED PERSONS

Senator McKELLAR. As I read this now—I read it a while ago in that letter—I do not think you are authorized to do that work in Germany, for displaced persons or anybody else.

Mr. LEHMAN. The preamble of the UNRRA agreement, which as a matter of fact was included in the authorization resolution that was passed by the Congress (Public Law 267, 78th Cong.) reads as follows:

Being determined that immediately upon the liberation of any area by the armed forces of the United Nations or as a consequence of retreat of the enemy the population thereof shall receive aid and relief from their sufferings, food, clothing and shelter, aid in the prevention of pestilence and in the recovery of the health of the people, and that preparation and arrangements shall be made for the return of prisoners and exiles to their homes and for assistance in the resumption of urgently needed agricultural and industrial production and the restoration of essential services.

## RANGE OF SERVICES PROVIDED BY UNRRA

That is in the preamble of the agreement itself; and then in Resolution No. 1, under relief, the range of services which the Administration will provide:

2. Relief services such as health and welfare, assistance in caring for and maintaining records of persons found in any areas under the control of any of the United Nations who by reason thereof have been displaced from their homes, and in agreement with the Allied Governments, military authorities, or other agencies in securing their repatriation or return, and such technical services as may be necessary for these purposes.

And then there are several resolutions which——

## COST OF DISPLACED PERSONS OPERATIONS

Senator McKELLAR. How much have you spent in this behalf?

Mr. LEHMAN. Out of the first authorization of \$1,883,000,000 from all countries—and I am assuming that we shall receive the remainder that is still due—we are estimating that the cost of displaced-persons operations, including supplies, in those countries where the military does not furnish supplies, will be \$56,000,000. Out of the next appropriation—next authorization of \$1,883,000,000—we are estimating that the cost will be \$35,000,000.

## CARE OF NATIONALS OF UNITED NATIONS

Senator, may I point out, of course, that these people who have been found in Germany and in other parts of the world cannot in any way be considered as enemies. Quite the opposite, they are friends who, because of circumstances and because of the enemy, were taken from their homes, brought into Germany, compelled to accept slave labor, and who are now to be repatriated to their homes. They are a most unfortunate group of people. They have suffered in Germany for 4 or 5 years, and many of them, of course, have become greatly reduced in health and in general well being. Many of them have died.

Senator McKELLAR. Just what do you do for them?

Mr. LEHMAN. Let me, if I may, go back one step.

Senator McKELLAR. Yes.

## NATURE OF DISPLACED-PERSONS OPERATION

Mr. LEHMAN. The displaced-persons operation can be divided into two classes: one in which the military has assumed and still holds the basic responsibility. That applies to Germany, which is under military occupation. In Germany UNRRA has sent in, at the request of the military, a large number of teams. A typical team——

Senator McKELLAR. A large number of what?

## USE OF TEAMS FURNISHED BY UNRRA TO ADMINISTER ASSEMBLY CENTERS

Mr. LEHMAN. Large numbers of teams to administer these assembly centers. A team, as I have outlined here—a basic team—I think is about 11 to 14 people; and I have already outlined on page 37 of this book, which has been made available to you, I believe, the duties of the various teams.

Senator McCARRAN. Who is it sent these teams into Germany?

Mr. LEHMAN. What?

Senator McCARRAN. Who has sent these teams?

Mr. LEHMAN. UNRRA has sent them in, and UNRRA is responsible for their personnel management. These teams were requested by the military.

Senator McKELLAR. Were they paid out of military appropriations?

Mr. LEHMAN. No. The salaries of these men are paid out of UNRRA funds.

Senator McKELLAR. These are those that you have sent into Germany?

Mr. LEHMAN. That is right.

## WORK OF TEAMS FURNISHED BY UNRRA

Senator McKELLAR. What are they to do?

Mr. LEHMAN. They help the military in any way the military asks for assistance with respect to the care of displaced persons. They have helped the military in repatriating this very large number of 5¼ millions.

## ADMINISTRATION OF ASSEMBLY CENTERS

The military now has turned over the greater part of the assembly centers to UNRRA for administration. UNRRA, in these assembly centers, in each assembly center, has a team the size of which varies from 11 to 14 people. These assembly centers vary in population from a thousand or two thousand to ten thousand, fifteen thousand. Obviously, a small number of UNRRA workers, 11 to 14, couldn't possibly run the camps. So that these assembly teams are used for supervisory and administrative duties, using the displaced persons themselves, hundreds of them, for the actual day-by-day running of the camps.

Senator McKELLAR. Who passes on the fact whether they are displaced persons? Can anybody apply to——

Mr. LEHMAN. Anybody can apply, but UNRRA is the judge as to whether they are bona fide displaced persons eligible under the UNRRA resolution.



## EMPLOYMENT OF LOCAL PEOPLE IN ADMINISTRATION OF ASSEMBLY CENTERS

Senator McKELLAR. You have on your pay roll, haven't you, a great many people from those countries where you are working?

Mr. LEHMAN. We have a great many of the people working on the UNRRA teams in connection with displaced-persons work. We have Americans, and we have British, we have French, we have Dutch, Belgians, Poles, Yugoslavs.

Senator HAYDEN. Is that because of the necessity of speaking the different languages?

Mr. LEHMAN. It is for several reasons. It is, in the first place, because there is a great advantage in having people who can speak the several languages. There is a great advantage, if you are dealing with Poles, to have some Poles in your organization. There is a great advantage to have French people and Belgians who can talk the languages better than the American personnel can. Aside from that, we have found it a measure of economy to recruit these people abroad—economy of time, because time is of the essence, thrown into this thing with great rapidity, and also because we save in that we pay lower salaries than we do to American personnel, very substantially lower salaries, and we save a very heavy charge on transportation which we would have to bear if we sent them from here.

## FIGURES ON NATIONALITY OF UNRRA PERSONNEL

Senator McKELLAR. Now let me call your attention to, I believe, your own report, "Nationality of UNRRA Personnel: July 31, 1945": French, 1,928 persons.

Mr. LEHMAN. What page is that, Senator?

Senator McKELLAR. That is on page 36.

United Kingdom, 1,089, Belgian, 704; United States, 570; Dutch, 388; Polish, 55; Czech, 72; Canadian, 74; South American, 32; Swiss, 12; and other countries, 41, making a total of 4,965, of which 570 are Americans.

These assembly center teams—I believe you call them teams—used for displaced-persons operations, are composed of about nearly four-fifths foreign persons, and they determine to whom you give funds for aiding these so-called displaced persons—French and United Kingdom and Belgian and Dutch and Polish, Czech. I don't suppose there are any in Canada, but they have 74 men on the list. South America; I don't know how that is. Swiss 12, and others 41.

## USE OF NATIONALS OF OTHER COUNTRIES

Governor Lehman, do you think that where an organization is so overwhelmingly foreign it would be very difficult for any person who claimed that he was a displaced person to get on your charitable list?

For instance, suppose I were over in Europe, a Frenchman, and needed money and wanted to get on your list. Do you think I would have very much trouble in getting on a list of that kind where those who had it in charge were to such a large extent foreign?

Mr. LEHMAN. Well, may I—

Senator McKELLAR. Of course, everybody you employ may be just perfect——

Mr. LEHMAN. They are not.

Senator McKELLAR. And thinking only of America, and all that; but if ever there was a scheme devised to give to anybody who wanted to get on your charitable list, it looks to me as though this is a pretty good scheme. I don't see how you could be sure that any person—for instance, I want to find out how many you have in France that you are taking care of, and how many in Germany, and how many in each one of these nations, but it looks to me as though it would be the easiest thing in the world to get on your list. Here are a lot of folks that you have on there. Of course, you can't tell about those people that you have; it is impossible. You may get them at a little cheaper wage, but it seems to me that the number of Americans in there, 570 out of about 5,000, is too small a number, Governor Lehman. I think anybody could get on your list. You and I have both been in Paris, for instance, and you have seen a lot of folks on the streets and a lot of folks who had nothing, just walking the streets, and I do not see any reason why they couldn't get on.

Mr. LEHMAN. We don't take care of any people in France at all.

Senator McKELLAR. You don't take care of any. Well, take any other country, then.

Mr. LEHMAN. We only take care of them in Germany.

Senator McKELLAR. You only take care of them in Germany?

Mr. LEHMAN. And Austria.

Senator McKELLAR. And Austria?

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes. But may I——

Senator McCARRAN. Not in Italy?

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes; in Italy; but that is not——

Senator McKELLAR. Yes. You don't take care of——

Mr. LEHMAN. We do.

Senator McKELLAR. You don't take care of any in Belgium?

Mr. LEHMAN. No; virtually none; there is virtually none left.

Senator McKELLAR. They have all been taken care of. What about Holland?

Mr. LEHMAN. They have virtually all been repatriated.

Senator McKELLAR. What about Poland?

Mr. LEHMAN. We have a great number of Polish displaced persons in Germany.

Senator McKELLAR. A great number?

Mr. LEHMAN. A great number. That is the main part of the displaced persons now in Germany.

Senator McKELLAR. How about Czechoslovakia?

Mr. LEHMAN. There are not a great many left in that. All those things are here, and I would be glad to give them to you, but may I answer your question first on that?

Senator McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. LEHMAN. The numbers that you have given——

Senator McKELLAR. Are found on page 36 of your comments on activities; it is signed here.

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes. We have some more recent figures than that, and for the entire UNRRA operations—that includes headquarters here, headquarters in Europe and London, our various many field



missions—and you know we have missions in ten or a dozen countries now—our displaced-persons operation, the total is 8,245 employees, of which 2,297 are American. That includes——

Senator McKELLAR. I thought it was 49——

Mr. LEHMAN. That is only for displaced persons, sir.

Senator McKELLAR. I know; but that is part that you are assuming to do. You are assuming to feed and clothe and look after and give transportation to displaced persons back to where they want to go; and for that one activity alone you say that you have here 4,900 and 327, would be 5,200—nearly 5,300—and 359 would be—well, it is close to 6,000 people that you have got on, feeding and clothing and housing and sending to their homes, displaced persons; you have got 6,000 of those out of which—wait a minute. Let's see how many are Americans. Even have some voluntary teams up there. You have 570 Americans. To my mind that is not a very business-like set-up at all.

#### REASONS FOR USE OF NATIONALS OF OTHER COUNTRIES

Senator THOMAS. Is that due to the fact that you have difficulty in getting in these countries persons who could talk the various foreign languages?

Mr. LEHMAN. We found considerable difficulty in getting them, but we also think it was an advantage, as I have outlined, in getting non-Americans because of their knowledge of conditions abroad and far greater knowledge of languages. In addition, it is advantageous from the point of view of economy and the speed with which we could get them.

#### RATE OF PAY FOR NATIONALS OF OTHER COUNTRIES

Senator McKELLAR. What do you pay these people? Have you assumed services of your own, or just a part?

Mr. LEHMAN. Our rate of pay is substantially that existing in the country of which these people are nationals. When we send an American over there we pay approximately the rate of pay that a man for a similar activity or a similar grade would receive in this country. When we employ a Canadian we recognize and respect the scale of pay in Canada. When we employ a Frenchman we respect and recognize the rate of pay within that country. I needn't point out to you that particularly in the less important positions the rate of pay in this country is very much greater than the rate of pay of other countries. For instance, the secretary here, or stenographer, gets twice as much as he would in England.

#### COST OF TRANSPORTATION FOR SENDING AN AMERICAN EMPLOYEE TO POLAND

Senator TYDINGS. Governor, if it would not throw you off the track, how much do you estimate it costs to take an American over to Poland and bring him back, not counting his work after he gets over there?

Mr. LEHMAN. I do not know what that is, but it is very substantial.

Senator TYDINGS. Have you a rough figure?

Mr. DAVIDSON. It would be about fifteen hundred dollars, I think; twelve to fifteen hundred dollars.

Senator TYDINGS. For transportation?

Mr. CLAYTON. By air—

Senator McKELLAR. Are these sent by air?

Mr. LEHMAN. No; not most of them.

Senator TYDINGS. What would it cost?

Mr. LEHMAN. Eight or nine hundred dollars.

Senator TYDINGS. When you employ a man here today and you are going to send him to Warsaw?

Mr. LEHMAN. I would say eight or nine hundred dollars.

Senator TYDINGS. To bring him over and get him back, exclusive of his work over there?

Mr. LEHMAN. That is right.

Senator McKELLAR. And pay his board and lodging?

Mr. LEHMAN. That is right.

Senator McKELLAR. And also while you are leaving him there?

Senator TYDINGS. And pay?

Senator McKELLAR. Do you pay him a salary, too?

Mr. LEHMAN. We pay him a salary.

Senator McKELLAR. You pay the person who has been displaced? You pay him a salary while he is being looked after?

Mr. LEHMAN. Oh, no.

Senator TYDINGS. What I meant was, the employee that would be employed today and be sent to Poland, for example, from America.

Mr. LEHMAN. It would be a very great expense.

Senator TYDINGS. I should not think it would cost over six or seven hundred dollars.

Mr. LEHMAN. I would say it would cost eight or nine hundred dollars, including the per diem on the way.

Senator McKELLAR. And to what extent are they sent by air, and how much does that cost?

Mr. LEHMAN. Senator, we send as few as we can by air. During the period when the Army—well, air would be much more than that. I am giving these figures to Senator Tydings on the basis of sea transportation. When the—

#### PER CAPITA COST OF DISPLACED PERSONS OPERATIONS

Senator McKELLAR. Your books will show, or should show, how many of these displaced persons—you have already stated between five and six million—that you have looked after. Your books should show how much the cost of each one is.

Mr. LEHMAN. We have that; yes, sir.

Senator McKELLAR. Now, will you have that made a part of the record?

Mr. LEHMAN. Surely.

(The information requested follows:)

#### COST OF DISPLACED-PERSONS OPERATION

Of the original contribution to UNRRA from all countries of \$1,883,000,000, it is estimated that \$56,000,000 will be utilized by the end of 1945 for displaced-persons operations. This does not include the cost of the basic supplies of food,



clothing, and shelter for displaced persons in Germany, which are furnished by the military authorities, largely through requisitions on the local German economy. Neither does it include local expenses of UNRRA personnel which are paid through the use of occupation marks made available to UNRRA by the military authorities.

Of the \$56,000,000, about \$32,000,000 is for the home payments of salaries of UNRRA personnel engaged in displaced-persons work and for their transportation to and from their home countries. The remaining \$24,000,000 consists of those supplies for the displaced persons which are not covered by the basic supplies furnished by the military authorities, such as women's and children's clothing and all the supplies in those countries where the military do not furnish basic supplies, such as the Middle East camps and Italy.

By far the largest part of the displaced-persons operation is located in Germany and Austria and, of the \$32,000,000 in salaries and other operating expenses paid from UNRRA funds, slightly over \$25,000,000 will be used in that area. The remaining expenses cover north Africa, the Middle East, Italy, and other countries.

The table below shows the distribution of the \$24,000,000 for supplies in millions of United States dollars:

Country	Total	Food	Clothing, textiles, footwear	Medical and san- itation	Trans- porta- tion	Welfare	Miscella- neous
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
North Africa and Middle East.....	4.8	2.0	1.3	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.1
Italy.....	9.5	7.0	.8	1.2	.1	.1	.3
Germany-Austria.....	7.8	0	0	0	3.4	4.4	0
Other.....	1.9	0	1.4	.5	0	0	0

It is estimated that \$35,200,000 of the second 1 percent contribution to UNRRA from all countries will be used for displaced-persons operations. Of this, \$24,200,000 will be used for home-paid salaries and transportation of UNRRA personnel, and \$11,000,000 will be used for the supplies that UNRRA will be required to furnish to the displaced persons.

Senator McCARRAN. That is how much it cost to replace them?

Senator McKELLAR. Replace these people, and in each of the countries, and where they go to. For instance, Do some Germans want to go to Argentina, and do you take them there? What are you doing?

Mr. LEHMAN. No; we certainly wouldn't take them to Argentina, because Argentina is not a member of the United Nations. But we wouldn't hesitate a moment to go to Brazil for qualified employees.

Senator McKELLAR. To take a German that wanted to go, for instance, to China? Do we look after him and then buy his ticket to China and take him where he wants to go?

Mr. LEHMAN. Which Germans are you referring to?

Senator McKELLAR. Germans, I say.

Mr. LEHMAN. Oh, no; we don't do that. I thought you were referring to the personnel that we were employing. We don't send displaced persons wherever they want to go.

#### LENGTH OF TIME DISPLACED PERSONS ARE CARED FOR

Senator McKELLAR. I was wondering what you do for displaced persons. How long do you keep them on your pay roll as recipients before you place them?

Mr. LEHMAN. Senator, I am afraid—the fault is mine undoubtedly—I haven't made this clear. We don't keep any of these displaced persons on our pay roll. The figures I have given you—

Senator McKELLAR. How long do you pay for food and clothing and housing that you testified that you did for them? How long do you keep them on—they have to be on some sort of roll or they couldn't get housing, food, and clothing. How long do you—

SERVICE RENDERED BY ARMY IN HANDLING DISPLACED PERSONS

Mr. LEHMAN. That is true; and we get the basic supplies from the military. The military furnishes the food, the clothing, so far as they are able to do it, although they haven't been able to do it in all instances; the housing, the coal that heats the houses, and the assembly centers, and the transportation within Germany—that is all furnished by the military.

Senator McKELLAR. You have these assembly centers. For instance, suppose you have one in Cologne, and you rent a building, and you heat it, and then you furnish it so that they can live there, and then you keep—feed them and clothe them, have their food cooked for them, and hold them there until you are able to send them home—could you give us the average cost of doing all that for these people?

Mr. LEHMAN. I couldn't, because that is not a cost on UNRRA.

Senator McKELLAR. What sort of affidavit do you require, if any?

Senator McCARRAN. Wait a minute. What was that last sentence? Is not a cost on UNRRA?

Mr. LEHMAN. No; not at all. If UNRRA has a thousand persons, displaced person, that it has to care for, it goes to the military and asks the military to requisition a building or buildings. The military does that at the cost of the German economy, not the German Government, because there is no German Government. When it requires rations for a thousand people, it seeks to obtain those rations—

Senator McKELLAR. Wait. Let me get that. The military does that?

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes, sir.

Senator McKELLAR. At the cost of German economy?

Mr. LEHMAN. That's right.

Senator TYDINGS. Practically commandeer a location?

Mr. LEHMAN. That is right.

Senator TYDINGS. That is what it amounts to; doesn't it?

Mr. LEHMAN. Exactly.

Senator McCARRAN. Is that paid for by the military, the American Army, military forces?

Mr. LEHMAN. That I can't tell you, what arrangements the military has with the German authorities; if there are any, I don't know. I think it is just a matter of commandeering.

FINANCING OF COST TO ARMY OF DISPLACED PERSONS WORK

Senator McCARRAN. All right. Then you say the Army furnishes clothing and food?

Mr. LEHMAN. That is right.

Senator McCARRAN. Now, who pays for that, UNRRA? or does that come out of the Army appropriation?



Mr. LEHMAN. The Army I assume tries to obtain as much of that as they can from the German economy. They will tell the German—

Senator McKELLAR. But you don't know that, Governor, do you? You are just assuming that?

Mr. LEHMAN. No; I am not assuming it at all.

Senator McKELLAR. I thought you said you assumed that they took it out of—that the Army got it from the German economy. Now, that is news to us, because we haven't heard—or, in the first place, the Army, if he gets anything from Germany, must pay it into the Treasury; otherwise they are violating their duties. They have no right to collect money out of Germany.

Senator BALL. It is not Germany. I was over there.

Mr. CLAYTON. Mr. Chairman, may I clarify that point a little?

Senator McKELLAR. I would like to know; yes.

#### AGREEMENT AT POTSDAM CONFERENCE

Mr. CLAYTON. At Potsdam it was decided that there should be a first charge on all German exports to pay for whatever imports were essential to be made by the occupying armies in Germany. Now, it is also considered that the care of these displaced persons should be a charge on the German economy. Therefore, at the UNRRA Council meeting in London I introduced and supported a resolution which provided that UNRRA should take these responsibilities of administration of these displaced persons on the condition that all of the expense of their maintenance and repatriation, and so on, within Germany should be paid by the occupying armies, on the assumption—which I think is a proper assumption—that in due course the occupying armies would compensate themselves, or attempt to do so, at any rate, for these expenses from the German economy.

Senator McKELLAR. Mr. Secretary, they couldn't do that without an agreement with our Government. And you talk about the economy of Germany. As I understand it, the economy of Germany, there isn't any such organization as the economy of Germany; that is their words.

Mr. CLAYTON. Yes, Mr. Chairman. Excuse me.

Senator McKELLAR. There is no organization known as the German economy, and there is no money. The United States Government, over that portion of Germany where it is in charge, of course, has control of it, but they have to—if they are taxing the people over there, by consent or any other way, they are obliged to pay that into the Treasury of the United States, and we haven't set up an army over there to govern them.

Senator HAYDEN. May I ask a question, Mr. Chairman?

Senator McKELLAR. We are paying the Army.

Senator HAYDEN. Here there were certain German Army supplies when the surrender took place. That is in the German economy. Our Government can take those Army supplies and take them over to one of these assembly camps and feed the people with it?

Mr. CLAYTON. That is right.

Senator HAYDEN. Anything they can get hold of over there in Germany? The clothing over there that they can take away from the Germans, or they can take a building away from the Germans and house them?

Mr. CLAYTON. That is right.

Senator McKELLAR. I would like to have from both of you gentleman the record showing the facts about that, if there is something of that sort that can be done. But I would like to know what has been done. We are paying these bills, we are appropriating—we are asked to appropriate not out of the German economy, but we are asked to appropriate out of the Treasury of the United States this money for taking care of these people. I think we ought to know something about it.

Mr. CLAYTON. Senator, if you just give me a few minutes I think I can explain it further.

Senator McKELLAR. All right; do that.

#### USE OF GERMAN ECONOMY IN HANDLING COST OF DISPLACED-PERSONS OPERATIONS

Mr. CLAYTON. The German economy is the wealth of Germany, not the Government of Germany. Germany is exporting coal now, considerable coal, and it is valuable. Each ton of coal is worth about \$10. They will be, in time, exporting other things.

#### USE OF FOOD SUPPLIES WITHIN GERMANY

Now, the care of these displaced persons requires food, it requires shelter, it requires a certain amount of clothing, it requires transportation. To the extent that the food is grown in Germany (as, for example, vegetables and indigenous products of different kinds) that food is available. First of all, they have access to the German Army supplies. Now, when those are exhausted they can acquire a certain amount of food in Germany. They do that with German marks which are printed by our occupying forces, and therefore that is a charge on the German economy.

The buildings, the necessary buildings to house these people, are simply requisitioned. The German economy furnishes those buildings.

To the extent that they must import food or anything else for these people, principally food—and they do have to import a certain amount, not only for these people but for other civilians in Germany in order to keep the country from lapsing into a condition of civil unrest and disease which would endanger the purposes of our occupation—to the extent that food must be imported, it is the expectation that we shall recover the cost of that imported food in due course from the exports from Germany. Now, whether we ever do it or not is another question, but our expectation is that we shall.

Senator McKELLAR. We haven't done it yet?

Mr. CLAYTON. Not yet; no, sir. The expectation—

Senator McKELLAR. Not yet. In other words, this money that we are spending now, going for displaced persons—I am just taking that as an illustration—comes out of the American taxpayer either through the Army or through the UNRRA?



Mr. CLAYTON. That is correct; whatever is spent for imports temporarily, at any rate, comes out of the American taxpayer.

Senator McKELLAR. I hope you get something out of the German economy, but I have my doubts.

Mr. CLAYTON. Whatever has to be imported, Mr. Chairman, comes out of the American economy. Now, I can't give you the proportions of locally secured—

#### NO RENT PAID FOR USE OF BUILDINGS IN GERMANY

Senator TYDINGS. But you don't pay rent for buildings in Germany?

Mr. CLAYTON. Certainly not.

Senator TYDINGS. Or anything of that sort? You can commandeer it?

Mr. CLAYTON. That is right.

Senator TYDINGS. You go and tell the mayor that you want such and such a hall?

Mr. CLAYTON. Surely.

Senator TYDINGS. There is no American money paid?

Mr. CLAYTON. That is right.

Senator McKELLAR. Will you be good enough to look it up and see if we pay anything for buildings?

Mr. CLAYTON. I can assure you, Senator, we do not.

Senator McKELLAR. We do not pay anything for buildings?

Mr. CLAYTON. No, sir. If anything is paid, it is paid with German marks which are printed there in the country, and it costs us nothing.

Senator McKELLAR. You look into it and see about it.

Mr. CLAYTON. Yes, sir; I will be glad to do so. And the same thing applies, Senator, to whatever food can be obtained in Germany. There is nothing paid for that, either, by the American taxpayer. But to the extent that we must import food, that of course is paid out of Army appropriations. Now, we put this whole burden on the Army purposely, because if we ever recover any money it will have to be done by the Army in its control of exports and the control of the proceeds arising from the exports, and that probably will occur at some period subsequent to the dissolution of UNRRA, after the conclusion of its work and its dissolution. And so we felt that the responsibility for trying to recover this money from the German economy—in other words, from exports from Germany—should be the responsibility of the Army, and that is the reason we passed the resolution.

#### TERMINATION DATES OF UNRRA

Senator McKELLAR. That brings me down to another question I want to ask. You said something about the dissolution of UNRRA. When are we going to—

Mr. CLAYTON. I beg pardon?

Senator McKELLAR. How long are we going to keep up this wholesale taking care of relief throughout the world?

Mr. CLAYTON. Well, Senator—

Senator McKELLAR. What is the plan? Is it to be permanent or—

Mr. CLAYTON. A resolution of the UNRRA Council adopted in London set a definite termination date on the shipping of relief supplies to Europe at the end of next year, December 31, 1946.

Senator McKELLAR. Now, what council was that?

Mr. CLAYTON. That is the UNRRA Council. They put a definite date on it, and this bill provides also——

Senator McKELLAR. The Congress has something to say. I don't know just what Congress has to do with it. Not much or very little. I think the only thing Congress has to do is to furnish the money, but——

Mr. CLAYTON. Well——

Senator McKELLAR. But is the UNRRA—does it—I might ask Governor Lehman that: Is it your policy to be guided in any way by the Congress in managing these things, or is it up to a council in London or——

Mr. LEHMAN. Certainly it is up to a council; not in London.

Senator McKELLAR. Up to a council?

Mr. LEHMAN. No. The Council meets twice a year. I think we mustn't——

Senator McKELLAR. So the Congress has nothing to do with it?

Mr. LEHMAN. It certainly has. It makes available the funds, and the Government——

Senator McKELLAR. That's all?

Mr. LEHMAN. No, no. I beg your pardon.

Senator McKELLAR. What else has Congress to do with it?

Mr. LEHMAN. The Government of the United States has a representative both on the Council and on the central committee and that United States representative has a full voice, with others, in the management.

#### PROVISION IN RESOLUTION AS PASSED BY HOUSE

Now, so far as the date of the ending of this work is concerned, the Council meeting on its own initiative passed a resolution that the work of relief would cease in Europe by the end of 1946 and in the Far East by the end of the first quarter in 1947. But this joint resolution, House Joint Resolution 266, again provided that, and I will quote:

That no relief or rehabilitation supplies procured out of funds heretofore or herein appropriated shall be shipped to any country except in the Far East after December 31, 1946, and in the case of any country in the Far East after March 31, 1947.

So it is in this resolution already.

Senator McKELLAR. What I want to know is, is UNRRA going to stand by that resolution or is UNRRA going to undertake to continue after 1947?

Mr. LEHMAN. The resolution of UNRRA says it is contemplated that UNRRA will complete its shipments to Europe no later than the end of 1946 and the Far East 3 months thereafter.

Senator McKELLAR. That is April 1, 1947.

Mr. LEHMAN. That is right.

Senator McKELLAR. Now, is that the plan of UNRRA?

Mr. LEHMAN. That is definitely the plan of UNRRA, and I think it is definitely the plan of the United States Congress.



Senator McKELLAR. You do not expect to make application for appropriations longer than that; is that right?

Mr. LEHMAN. Certainly that is the plan of UNRRA as set forth in the resolution adopted by unanimous vote of the UNRRA Council and it is also the intention of the Congress, I assume, if this resolution is passed.

#### REQUEST PENDING FOR ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZATION

Senator McKELLAR. The secretary just calls my attention to the fact, that I overlooked for the moment, that there is a resolution in the House now to appropriate the same or similar sum.

Mr. SMITH. Same, equal amount.

Senator McKELLAR. Equal amount for appropriations after this. Is UNRRA behind that?

Mr. LEHMAN. Oh, yes.

Senator McKELLAR. Why didn't you tell us that?

Mr. LEHMAN. Oh, well, I took it perfectly for granted that you, Senator, and the other gentlemen of this committee knew that. It is the result—

Senator McKELLAR. If you get that money next year, how are you going to close it?

Mr. LEHMAN. How are we what?

Senator McKELLAR. How are you going to close it in Europe in 1946 and in the Far East on April 1, 1947? You would have a hard time spending that much money in that time, wouldn't you?

Mr. LEHMAN. We shall be out of funds, in the first place, unless a new contribution is authorized. May I amplify that statement, Senator?

Senator McKELLAR. Yes, surely. That is what you are here for. We want you to.

#### FINANCING OF UNRRA

Mr. LEHMAN. There are two parts to the financial picture of UNRRA. One is this appropriation which is now before you gentlemen calling for \$550,000,000, which is the balance left on the authorization passed by the Congress in March 1944. The various countries, uninvaded countries who are members of UNRRA, authorized about \$1,883,000,000. Of that all has been paid in save about \$590,000,000.

Senator McKELLAR. We put in \$1,350,000,000, and the other nations put in \$1,850,000,000?

Mr. LEHMAN. No, no. We have paid—

Senator McKELLAR. That is what you stated there, as I understood it.

#### AMERICAN CONTRIBUTION AND CONTRIBUTION OF OTHER COUNTRIES

Mr. LEHMAN. No, no. We are paying \$1,350,000,000, and the others are paying about \$500,000,000.

Senator McKELLAR. About \$500,000,000?

Mr. LEHMAN. \$500,000,000.

Senator McKELLAR. They have all paid it in?

Mr. LEHMAN. Not all of them, but virtually all of them. Out of the \$500,000,000, I believe, that is still due, about \$40,000,000 on the original authorizations and, of course, \$550,000,000 is due from the United States.

Senator McKELLAR. How much is due from the other nations, for instance, like France and—I reckon France is in there; yes, sir.

Mr. LEHMAN. France doesn't contribute to the operating fund. That is an invaded country.

Senator McKELLAR. France does not contribute?

Mr. LEHMAN. No, sir; it contributes only to the administration fund, not the operating fund.

Senator McKELLAR. How much does Great Britain owe?

Mr. LEHMAN. Not a cent.

Senator McKELLAR. Not a cent? Paid it all?

Mr. LEHMAN. Not only that. May I say, they not only do not owe a cent on the first authorization, which was paid in in full, but they have already appropriated an additional £75,000,000. Canada does not owe a cent. Australia does not owe a cent. New Zealand does not owe a cent.

Senator McCARRAN. How much has Great Britain obligated herself for?

Mr. LEHMAN. Obligated herself the first time for \$322,000,000. I believe, which is a little over 1 percent, and has now again obligated itself for £75,000,000 which, together with the original appropriation, makes an appropriation of 2 percent of their national income, as recommended by the UNRRA Council.

#### BASIS OF UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTION

Senator McCARRAN. What is our authorization?

Mr. LEHMAN. Our authorization is 1 percent for the year ending June 30, 1943, which amounted to \$1,350,000,000, of which only \$800,000,000 has been made available.

Senator TYDINGS. You said 1 percent. Do you mean 1 percent? Our authorization is only 1 percent?

Mr. LEHMAN. That is right, 1 percent of the national income for the year ending June 30, 1943.

Senator TYDINGS. I think that ought to be clarified because otherwise people would think it is 1 percent of what is being put up.

Mr. LEHMAN. Oh, no; it is about 72 percent.

Senator McKELLAR. What percentage of \$1,350,000,000? I am not very good at mathematics.

Mr. LEHMAN. It is 72 percent of \$1,883,000,000.

Senator McKELLAR. In other words, 72 percent of all that is put up.

Mr. LEHMAN. That is right.

May I continue my statement?

Senator McKELLAR. Yes, sir.

#### URGENT NEED FOR ADDITIONAL FUNDS

Mr. LEHMAN. We are asking for this \$550,000,000 and we are broke. I don't want any misunderstanding of that. We have already been forced to seriously curtail our current operations. We have managed



to keep going only because we have held up or canceled certain urgently needed supplies, such as shelter material, medicines, and other supplies, in order to keep sending even more urgently needed supplies. We have mortgaged our future even further than that.

We had expected to take from the military surpluses abroad approximately \$150,000,000 worth of material. I have asked that that allocation be cut temporarily to \$100,000,000 so as to give us \$50,000,000 to buy wheat and other urgently needed supplies to keep people alive. That \$50,000,000 will have to be replaced as a fund from which to buy surplus materials as soon as you gentlemen make available the \$550,000,000.

The idea of these cut-backs is that they are devices, they are improvisations, simply to keep the people alive. The \$800,000,000 which you gave us sometime ago has all been spent and I have already described the improvisations that we have had to resort to in order to keep going. The additional \$550,000,000 will be spent or committed by the end of this year.

Senator TYDINGS. You mean the end of the calendar year?

Mr. LEHMAN. The end of the calendar year. The supplies we buy will not all be shipped by that time, but we have to place our orders in advance.

#### MAGNITUDE OF PRESENT OPERATIONS

I want to point out to you gentlemen the magnitude of our operations at the present time. They are not big enough even now to take care of all the needs abroad. We never will be able to. I have made that clear, but every month since last April the shipments of urgently needed supplies that have been made available by you have increased. They have gone up from nothing in the first quarter of this calendar year so that by the end of October 1945 we have shipped 2,650,000 tons. We hope by the end of November to ship an additional 800,000 tons. We hope—and this is dependent on our getting this fund immediately—to ship in December close to a million tons and to keep that stream up on a reasonably close basis.

#### MAKE-UP OF TONNAGE BEING SHIPPED BY UNRRA

Senator McCARRAN. What does that tonnage consist of, Governor?

Mr. LEHMAN. It consists, I should say, 60 percent of foodstuffs. The balance consists of medicines and agricultural supplies, such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, tractors, draft animals, some cattle, and, finally, it consists of some industrial supplies, notably trucks, because trucks are one of the greatest needs.

#### FURNISHING OF RAILWAY CARS, TRUCKS, AND TRACTORS

Senator THOMAS. On that point, I want the record to show your explanation of the reason why you have furnished to date 6,625 railway cars, you have furnished to date 17,624 trucks, you have furnished to date 16,059 tractors, to satisfy the apparent demand in these devastated countries. Without an explanation, those items would be seriously criticized by some people and I would like to have for the record your interpretation of the need for these particular items.

## RAILROAD CARS

Mr. LEHMAN. I will be glad to do that. I will first take up railroad cars. In my opinion, there is no greater need at the present time in any of these countries than at least a minimum restoration of transport facilities.

Senator TYDINGS. Principally freight or passenger?

Mr. LEHMAN. Virtually all freight and virtually all to carry supplies which are needed in the relief operations. These countries at the end of the war found themselves virtually without any transportation facilities at all. A country like Greece found itself with no freight cars and no locomotives, save in very small degree. In Greece, I am told, when the Germans were thrown out, there were only six locomotives in the whole country left in good condition. All the rest had been destroyed, taken out by the Germans and thrown into the sea or canals, or were so badly damaged that it took a very long time to restore them. There was in Greece, I believe, only 10 or 12 miles of continuous railway left. Bridges, culverts, and everything were destroyed.

At the present time the bridges and culverts have been replaced with temporary structures by the Greek people, with small assistance from us. These people have done a very good job in trying to get their transportation facilities reorganized as best they can, and I am also talking about the Polish, the Yugoslavian, and the Czechoslovakian people as well as the Greeks. In Greece, on the standard-gage road to the north, there are now in use, although in bad repair, 26 locomotives, as compared with 220 locomotives which were on this line before the war.

Senator THOMAS. Did UNRRA furnish some of those locomotives?

Mr. LEHMAN. No; it has not, as yet.

Senator THOMAS. Where did they come from?

Mr. LEHMAN. They have been repaired. We are buying some locomotives from the surplus Army stock to give to these countries. On the same line today there are only 804 freight cars against a pre-war figure of 4,250. The only way transport can be carried on at all with any degree of effectiveness is by trucks which UNRRA is furnishing, and which UNRRA expects to furnish in increasing quantities. There is no way whatsoever of transporting materials save through trucks.

## FURNISHING OF TRUCKS

Senator THOMAS. How do you dispose of these trucks? Are they handled by your own chauffeurs or drivers, or are they turned over to the countries and they furnish the personnel, or turned over to private personnel for use?

Mr. LEHMAN. They are turned over to the country and the country provides their own personnel and assumes responsibility. We have observers in there, of course, in all these countries, to make sure that the use to which these trucks are put is in accordance with the policy of UNRRA.

Senator TYDINGS. You require them to operate freight lines so to speak, with the trucks?

Mr. LEHMAN. That is right. We watch that very carefully.

Senator THOMAS. What kind of title do you pass to them?



Mr. LEHMAN. Title has passed to the country on trucks, but always, of course, subject to the observation of UNRRA.

Senator THOMAS. Is there an obligation of some kind assumed by those countries to repay it to this country?

Mr. LEHMAN. No. I want to point out that I don't believe by the time UNRRA gets through its work there, that these trucks are going to be very serviceable or worth much. The greater part of them are second-hand trucks which we have acquired or will acquire out of military surpluses, trucks that are already war-worn.

#### SOURCES OF TRUCKS BEING FURNISHED

Senator TYDINGS. I would like to ask you there, Governor, to clear up my own ideas about it. As I understand it, you are not buying new trucks in the United States and exporting them to Europe for the use of transport. What you are doing—if I am wrong, correct me—is taking surplus Army trucks over there, buying those that are already over there—or are you buying new trucks in this country and shipping them over—or both?

Mr. LEHMAN. Most of our trucks now come from Army surplus.

Senator TYDINGS. In Europe?

Mr. LEHMAN. Most of them in Europe. We have bought some new trucks in the past. I don't think we got many from this country. We did buy some from Canada. We were forced to do that because we just couldn't pry any trucks loose from the military.

Senator TYDINGS. Was that before VJ-day?

Mr. LEHMAN. It was before VJ-day, yes, sir; and for sometime after VJ-day.

When I was over in Europe in July, I had talks with our military authorities, particularly in Italy, the AFHQ, from whom I wanted to buy trucks for deployment to Greece, Yugoslavia, and Albania. That was before VJ-day. I couldn't get them to declare these trucks as surplus, and the result is we didn't have them.

#### NUMBER OF TRUCKS BOUGHT IN THE UNITED STATES

Senator THOMAS. How many—what percentage of those you have bought were new in this country?

Mr. SWENSON. We bought about 1,670 trucks in the United States.

Senator THOMAS. Out of how many?

Mr. SWENSON. Altogether we anticipate getting about 36,000 trucks with United States funds.

#### NUMBER OF TRUCKS OBTAINED TO DATE

Senator THOMAS. How many have you bought up to now, is what I mean, roughly?

Mr. SWENSON. Six thousand trucks have been delivered.

Senator THOMAS. The record of the House hearings shows you bought 17,624.

Mr. SWENSON. That is right, and of those about 11,000 came from Canada.

Senator TYDINGS. New?

Mr. SWENSON. No; not all new.

Senator TYDINGS. How many new?

Mr. SWENSON. I can tell you that in Canada, out of their contribution, they turned over to us about 5,000 trucks out of their surplus.

Senator TYDINGS. That is part of their contribution?

Mr. SWENSON. Yes; that is right, about 5,000.

Senator TYDINGS. Why should we pay for them, if that is part of their contribution?

Mr. SWENSON. We don't pay for them. They pay for them.

NUMBER OF TRUCKS BOUGHT BY UNITED STATES AND NUMBER PURCHASED IN THIS COUNTRY

Senator TYDINGS. What I want to know is how many trucks have we bought?

Mr. SWENSON. From the United States?

Senator TYDINGS. Yes; for this work.

Mr. SWENSON. About 7,500 trucks from United States military surpluses and new production.

Senator TYDINGS. How many of those were new when we bought them in this country?

Mr. SWENSON. One thousand six hundred and seventy.

Senator TYDINGS. And the remainder, I take it, comes from the Army surplus?

Mr. SWENSON. From the Army surplus, exactly.

NO MORE NEW TRUCKS TO BE PURCHASED

Senator TYDINGS. Why will it be necessary to buy any more new trucks when we have so many surplus of our own?

Mr. SWENSON. It will not. We do not contemplate the purchase of any new trucks in this country.

Senator TYDINGS. From now on?

Mr. SWENSON. From now on.

Senator TYDINGS. Do you contemplate the purchase of any new trucks anywhere?

Mr. SWENSON. No.

Senator TYDINGS. Because I would assume that the pool of surplus Army trucks would be sufficient to more than supply any need you will have.

Mr. SWENSON. Right.

Senator TYDINGS. So that your purchase of new trucks is over from now on?

Mr. SWENSON. Yes.

WHEN NEW TRUCKS WERE LAST PURCHASED

Senator TYDINGS. Let me ask you when you last bought your new trucks.

Mr. SWENSON. We placed the order in April or May.

Senator TYDINGS. You are only testifying from memory? You can correct it.

Mr. SWENSON. April or May.

Senator TYDINGS. April or May.

Mr. SWENSON. Right.

Senator TYDINGS. When was the last new truck delivered?



Mr. SWENSON. I want to modify that reference to April and May. We bought some special type trucks, about 100 special type trucks, since VJ-day. That is all.

NEW TRUCKS STILL BEING DELIVERED

Senator TYDINGS. When was the last time a new truck was delivered?

Mr. SWENSON. They are still being delivered.

Senator TYDINGS. But that is on your old order?

Mr. SWENSON. Oh, yes.

USE BY UNRRA OF SURPLUS MEDICAL SUPPLIES

Senator TYDINGS. Now, it would seem to me that what applies to trucks would apply to medical supplies. We have splendid hospitals over there, medicines, operating tables, surgical equipment, which you can get for nothing.

Mr. SWENSON. Senator, we are now getting approximately 85 percent of our medical supplies from surplus.

Senator TYDINGS. Then you don't have to pay for those?

Mr. SWENSON. Oh, yes.

Senator TYDINGS. You turn the money over to the Army?

Mr. SWENSON. Yes.

Senator TYDINGS. And the Army turns it back into the Treasury?

Mr. SWENSON. That is correct. For example, we have just authorized our Paris and Caserta offices to procure up to \$16,000,000 of medical supplies.

Senator TYDINGS. I think you are all right on medical supplies. You have cleared me up on that.

Mr. LEHMAN. If we get this \$550,000,000, we want to acquire up to \$8,000,000 of medical supplies in the Philippines.

PURCHASE OF FOOD BY UNRRA

Senator TYDINGS. Now, to what extent is it necessary for you to buy food? Why do you have to buy food when we have vast supplies in the QM of the Army and Navy that cannot be consumed?

Mr. LEHMAN. We are not getting much food from the Army and Navy overseas.

Senator BALL. When we were over there last May, with the redeployment, our troops would eat up all the food. In fact, we are still shipping it.

Senator TYDINGS. Isn't there a good deal of food over there that won't be used by redeployment?

Mr. LEHMAN. Not a great deal of it.

Senator TYDINGS. In other words, the Army has already had it, so you are buying it from the Army?

Mr. LEHMAN. That is right, but of course, the Army has not many items of food which we require, as for example wheat.

Senator TYDINGS. But where you can you are exhausting that supply first?

Mr. LEHMAN. We are trying to buy as much surplus food as we can.

Senator TYDINGS. I have found out what I want to know.

Senator McKELLAR. Have you finished your questions, Senator Thomas?

Senator THOMAS. No.

#### REASONS FOR PURCHASE OF AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT

You have explained the need of cars and trucks for transportation services, but the records before the committee show that you have also spent money for binders, mowers, threshers—threshers to the extent of 441—you have spent money for the purchase of 1,659 tractors. I think the record ought to show the theory and philosophy for the purchase of this kind of equipment.

Mr. LEHMAN. The theory is a very simple one and I think a sound one. That the quicker we could put these countries back on a self-sustaining basis with respect to food, the smaller the impact will be on our economy and on the economy of other countries.

Senator McKELLAR. Did it ever cross your mind that every dollar—not only every dollar but every single cent—that you are spending has to be borrowed by our Government?

Mr. LEHMAN. Of course.

#### LIST OF EMPLOYEES REQUESTED

Senator McKELLAR. Every dollar has to be borrowed. We are borrowing now, having the great campaign to borrow money to give away. I am wondering if you would in that connection give us a list of the employees of your establishment and the salaries paid each and all of them. Can you furnish such a list?

Mr. LEHMAN. We have already furnished that.

Senator McKELLAR. Have you?

Mr. LEHMAN. It is in the House record. It is shown in the hearings before the House committee.

Senator McKELLAR. How long ago was that?

Mr. PARELMAN. Just a couple of weeks ago.

Senator McKELLAR. That will be sufficient. Have you got them all—each employee of every kind and description?

Mr. LEHMAN. No; I think those above a certain grade are not shown.

Senator McKELLAR. I want to find out all you have. We are trustees of our Government, and we are having to borrow this money to give away. Mr. Clayton knows as well as any man I know that in order for us to keep going we have to look after our own matters, too. We have a great deal of trouble in this country, and unless we are wise about it, we will have a great deal more.

Now, I want to help any people in the world who are in need of help. We all feel that way. It is a noble feeling, but we have got to be careful, it seems to me.

(The information requested appears on p. 76.)



## USE MADE OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT FURNISHED

Do you have any idea of how many of these tractors are being used by the people you have given them to?

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes.

Senator McKELLAR. Do you know whether the Government sells them to private people, or not?

Mr. LEHMAN. We know they are all being used.

Senator McKELLAR. I know, but I am wondering if we are contributing these things to governments, like railroad cars, engines, repairing engines, and all that sort of thing, tractors and cultivators, and all the other machinery we have furnished, whether that government is selling them to private people or how they are disposing of them. We ought to know that.

Mr. LEHMAN. I think I can develop that in my statement.

Senator McKELLAR. All right.

## NEED OF COUNTRIES TO RESTORE THEIR AGRICULTURE

Mr. LEHMAN. We have gone on the assumption which I think is sound, that the quicker we could help these countries to restore their agriculture the better off they and the contributing nations will be, and the world will be.

Now the agriculture of these countries has been virtually destroyed in most cases. In the first place during the period of German domination the lands were starved. They have had very little fertilizer. Their machinery was destroyed or stolen. There was only a very small proportion left. Their draft animals were reduced at least 50 percent. Their cattle were reduced at least 50 percent. You asked about tractors. They always did have a certain number of tractors, but the need for tractors is greater than ever today because in many of these countries they used draft animals to pull the plow.

Senator McKELLAR. I am going to the Senate, so Mr. Hayden will take charge. Will it be convenient for you to come back tomorrow at 10:30?

Mr. LEHMAN. Senator, may I make this reservation? I am not sufficiently familiar with procedure, congressional procedure, but I have a request to appear before the House Foreign Affairs Committee tomorrow morning.

Senator McKELLAR. Well, if you consider that more important—

Mr. LEHMAN. No. I consider this more important, and I will be glad to do this. It is hard to be in two places at one time.

## FURNISHING OF HORSES AND MULES

Senator THOMAS. You furnish horses also to some of the countries?

Mr. LEHMAN. We do. It is small in comparison to their needs. As a matter of fact, we are working now on a scheme of furnishing water buffaloes in China because of the great need for draft animals, and that is a draft animal. We are furnishing mules. Most of the mules and horses, by the way, have been acquired from Army surpluses.

## BUILDING UP OF MEAT SUPPLIES IN COUNTRIES AIDED

Senator TYDINGS. What are you doing to build up their meat supplies, like cattle?

Mr. LEHMAN. We have sent in some cows and some bulls.

Senator TYDINGS. Have you sent in much pork or much of the beef cattle, as differentiated from dairy cattle?

Mr. LEHMAN. Do you mean to be slaughtered immediately? I think none.

Senator TYDINGS. I mean for breeding stock, like Herfords and Angus.

Mr. LEHMAN. No; not for beef cattle.

Senator TYDINGS. Have you done anything with hogs?

Mr. LEHMAN. No.

Senator TYDINGS. I suppose the shortage of foreign feed would make it difficult to supply a great many breeding stock because there wouldn't be anything for them to eat.

Mr. LEHMAN. Oh, they would slaughter them.

Senator TYDINGS. They would slaughter them because they couldn't feed them?

Mr. LEHMAN. And because the need of meat is so very great there.

Senator TYDINGS. Mr. Chairman, I have to keep another appointment, and I hope you will excuse me.

Senator HAYDEN. Yes. We will all have to leave shortly. This is off the record.

(A discussion followed off the record.)

## PERCENTAGE OF FOOD REQUIREMENTS FURNISHED BY UNRRA

Senator BALL. Have you any estimates on what percentage of the total food actually consumed in the country is furnished by UNRRA? For instance, in Greece, what percentage still has to come from the country itself?

Mr. LEHMAN. I am sure we have those figures. What is wanted is the percentage of indigenous production in the countries in relation to the food that is required?

Senator BALL. Can you give me a rough idea of what it is? Is the UNRRA percentage of the contribution actually very large?

Mr. SWERDLOW. In Greece, it was a very large proportion. Part of the year it may have been more than half what the people were getting; then, as the crops came in, even though they had a serious drought, the percentage dropped. In Yugoslavia in some areas it may have been 75 percent while in others it may be 10 percent.

Along the coast in Yugoslavia we were providing 75 percent of the food in that area, whereas up in the plateau our part of it was not nearly so much. They are still providing most of their own food.

Senator BALL. How about Poland?

Mr. SWERDLOW. In the urban area we are providing a large proportion of the food. In the rural areas they still have—

Senator BALL. Your contribution would be relatively small?



Mr. SWERDLOW. That is true. I think that is generally true in most countries. The farm areas generally manage to provide for themselves much better than the urban areas, as far as food is concerned.

Senator BALL. But the over-all average would be what? Probably, in most countries, less than half?

#### FOOD REQUIREMENTS AND AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN GREECE

Mr. SWENSON. Here are the figures on Greece, Senator Ball. It says:

Only 20 percent of Greece's land is arable, although two-thirds of the population is agricultural; 30 percent of the food requirements were normally imported, including a large proportion of grains. The drought of 1945 was the most severe in 25 years; and as a result of this and other adverse factors, this year's wheat crop is only 55 percent of the average prewar production—393,500 tons in 1945 against a prewar yield of 768,000 tons per annum. The barley crop is 38 percent abnormal; oats 48 percent; rye 41 percent; corn 56 percent. The pulse, potato, and olive oil yields are also far below prewar production.

In other words, when you realize that Greece had to import 30 percent of her food before the war, and that this year's crop is only about 50 percent the yearly prewar average, it is evident their local production falls far short of their needs.

Mr. LEHMAN. Of course, Greece was always a deficit country.

Senator BALL. Poland was not; was it?

Mr. SWENSON. No. Poland was an exporting country. In large areas of Poland they will be able to pick up food production fast, provided they receive UNRRA help.

#### TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM

Senator BALL. Of course, the problem there, like it was in France, was transport.

Mr. LEHMAN. Transport is way up on the list of priorities. We have known many cases where food existed in a certain place and 25 or 30 miles away they were starving simply because there was no way of bringing stuff over there.

Senator BALL. What I was trying to get at is this: UNRRA cannot possibly carry the whole food load in all these countries; the sooner you can get in the machinery and the animals, the sooner they get back on their feet and can provide for themselves. UNRRA could not possibly ship enough to keep them half-way decent.

Senator HAYDEN. Had you finished your questions, Senator Thomas?

Senator THOMAS. For the time being.

#### DOLLAR VALUE OF EXPENDITURES BASED ON SHIPMENT OF MILLION TONS PER MONTH

Senator BALL. Can you give us the dollar value of your expenditures now and when you get up to this million tons a month?

Mr. SWERDLOW. When we start running a million tons a month it will be about \$350,000,000.

Mr. LEHMAN. I think that is probably high. I would say about \$300,000,000. That includes freight, of course.

Senator BALL. Then you cannot possibly keep that rate up 3 or 4 years?

Mr. LEHMAN. We cannot, of course.

Mr. SWERDLOW. We have to get most of the farm machinery and seeds there before the planting season. Then we will taper off.

Senator HAYDEN (presiding). If there are no further questions, the committee will stand recessed until tomorrow morning.

Mr. CLAYTON. Mr. Chairman, it occurred to me to suggest that as Governor Lehman has been asked to appear before the House Foreign Affairs Committee tomorrow, if this committee wished to question me further, perhaps it would suit you to have me come in here at 10:30 and let the Governor come in later.

Senator HAYDEN. Senator McKellar wanted to ask Governor Lehman some questions, so you had better be here, Mr. Governor.

Mr. LEHMAN. I will.

#### STATEMENT ON HEADQUARTERS PERSONNEL OF UNRRA

(See p. 72)

(The following information was subsequently submitted:)

*Headquarters personnel only, classified by grade and salary range, United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, as of Oct. 31, 1945*

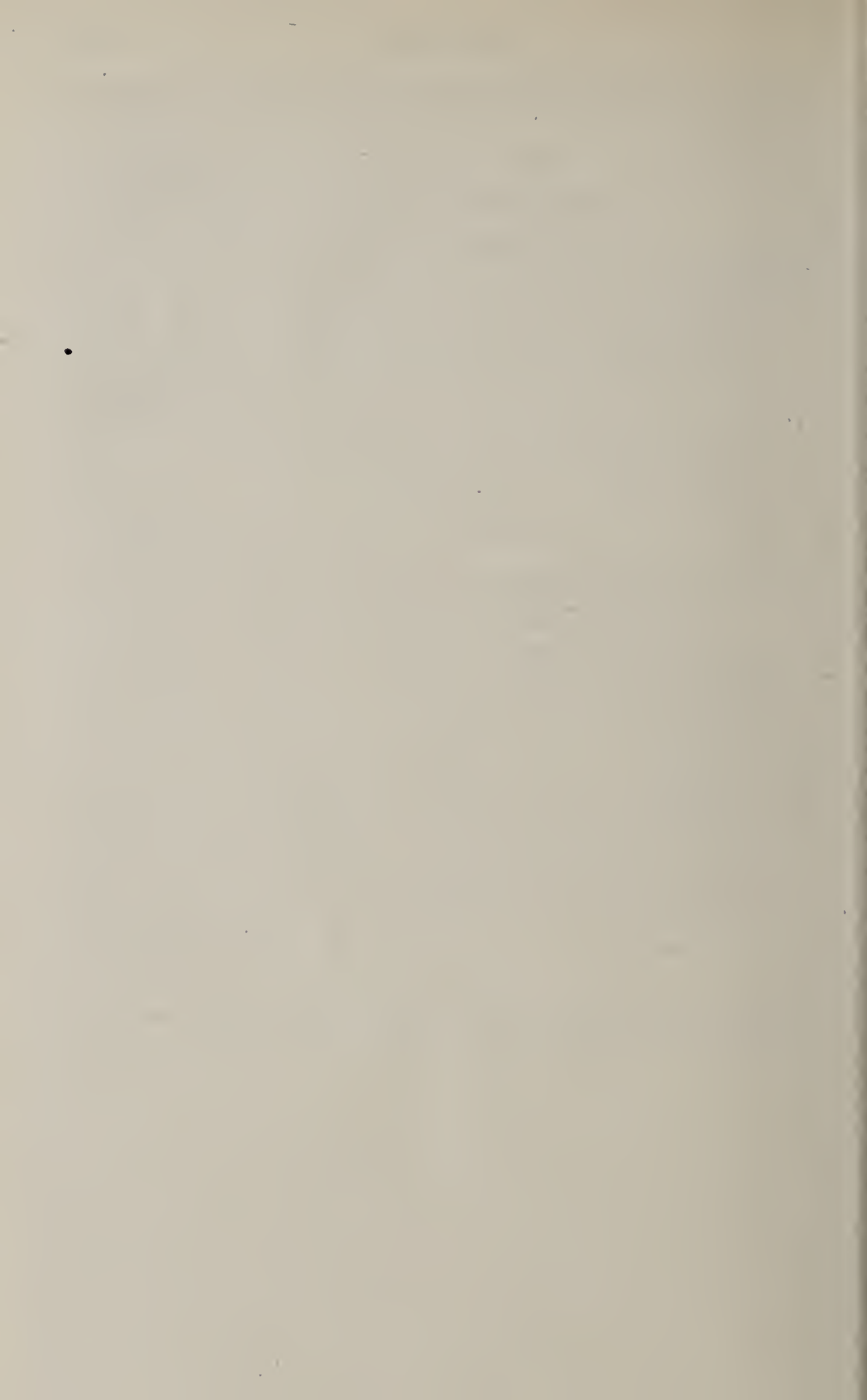
Grade	Salary range	Number of employees	Grade	Salary range	Number of employees
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
Total.....		1,328	10.....	\$4,750-\$5,350	51
1.....	\$1,760-\$2,000	37	11.....	5,325- 6,125	88
2.....	2,000- 2,240	59	12.....	6,350- 7,150	96
3.....	2,200- 2,440	154	13.....	7,375- 8,275	50
4.....	2,400- 2,680	212	14.....	8,400- 9,300	35
5.....	2,650- 3,050	248	15.....	9,425-10,425	13
6.....	3,050- 3,450	84	Ungraded.....	10-500-12,000	7
7.....	3,450- 3,850	88	Do.....	12,500-14,000	5
8.....	3,850- 4,250	55	Do.....	14,500	1
9.....	4,250- 4,730	43	Without compensation.....		2



*Status of control budget and distribution of personnel, headquarters office, United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, as of the close of business, Oct. 31, 1945*

Organizational unit	Personnel in active status	
	Number	Salaries
Director General.....	6	19,770
Senior Deputy Director General.....	3	27,025
Secretariat.....	39	149,745
General counsel.....	12	56,025
Diplomatic adviser.....	8	38,345
Public information.....	47	206,690
Country mission affairs.....	22	106,660
Liaison with South American republics.....	1	W O C
Office for the Far East.....	21	84,805
<b>Bureau of Finance and Administration.....</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>1,698,410</b>
Office of Deputy Director General.....	7	43,975
Office of financial advisor.....	3	13,875
Finance.....	21	90,100
Management and budget.....	56	255,030
Accounts and audits.....	76	277,440
Personnel.....	153	480,410
Administrative services.....	216	537,580
<b>Bureau of Supply.....</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>1,907,368</b>
Office of Deputy Director General.....	17	94,675
Administrative and Procedures Division.....	15	56,490
Country Programs Division.....	37	152,775
Records and Reports Division.....	53	151,735
Procurement Coordination Division.....	62	260,506
Ocean Shipping Division.....	61	207,790
Construction Supplies Division.....	10	58,425
Industrial Rehabilitation Division.....	75	310,550
Agricultural Rehabilitation Division.....	59	251,103
Food Division.....	30	127,449
Medical and Sanitation Supply Division.....	37	134,200
Clothing Division.....	28	101,670
<b>Bureau of Services.....</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>365,838</b>
Office of Deputy Director General.....	14	77,100
Health Division.....	35	123,953
Welfare Division.....	17	75,220
Displaced Persons Division.....	21	89,565
<b>Total headquarters, permanent positions.....</b>	<b>1,262</b>	<b>4,660,681</b>
Temporary personnel.....	2	3,000
Temporary positions.....	52	139,300
Special code.....	1	4,250
Headquarters personnel assigned to other offices.....	3	21,275
Unassigned personnel.....	8	43,845
<b>Total, headquarters.....</b>	<b>1,328</b>	<b>4,872,351</b>

(Thereupon, at 12:15 p. m., an adjournment was taken until tomorrow, Wednesday, November 21, 1945, at 10:30 a. m.)





# UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION, 1946

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1945

UNITED STATES SENATE,  
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,  
*Washington, D. C.*

The subcommittee met at 10:45 a. m., Hon. Carl Hayden presiding (until the arrival of Senator McKellar).

Present: Senators McKellar (chairman of the subcommittee), Hayden, Thomas, McCarran, and Ball.

Also present: Senator Eastland.

STATEMENT OF HERBERT H. LEHMAN, DIRECTOR GENERAL, UNRRA, ACCOMPANIED BY ALFRED DAVIDSON, GENERAL COUNSEL, UNRRA; OSCAR SCHACHTER, ASSISTANT GENERAL COUNSEL, UNRRA; IRVING SWERDLOW, CHIEF STATISTICS AND REPORTS, UNRRA; AND LOUIS SWENSON, CHIEF, PROCUREMENT COORDINATION, UNRRA

Senator HAYDEN. The committee will be in order. Senator Thomas, I believe there was some question you desired to ask Governor Lehman. I think you might as well go ahead while we are waiting for Senator McKellar. He will be a few minutes late.

## PURCHASE OF MULES FROM BRITISH GOVERNMENT FOR USE IN GREECE

Senator THOMAS. Very well, Mr. Chairman; I have just received a letter from a friend of mine from Leghorn, Italy, dated November 5, 1945. The writer of the letter is Lt. (jg.) Paul W. Updegraff, steamship *George Steers*, Fleet Post Office, New York, N. Y. I desire to read the first paragraph and then have the Governor or someone else comment on this, if they care to. The letter is addressed to me and it arrived this morning.

About 2 weeks ago in Bari I was privileged to talk at length with an UNRRA official from the Greek mission. He is on a 18 months' leave of absence from Cornell University, where he is a professor of animal husbandry. He took over the duties formerly in charge of a Britisher. His particular assignment was to purchase 10,000 head of mules from the British Army and give them to the Greek Government. His predecessor had agreed to pay \$400 per head without specifications as to weight, height, and age. When he told the British colonel in charge that he could not accept any mule over the age of 15 and that it must be so many hands high and weigh so much, and that he could not pay more than \$200 per head, the colonel pointed out that the UNRRA official before him had agreed to pay \$400, that we were allies, and that everyone knew the British Army

would not have a mule that was not in A-1 condition, and that it shouldn't matter about the price since it was merely a book transaction inasmuch as Britain would be given so much book credit on their portion toward UNRRA moneys furnished. The professor pointed out that nevertheless his instructions stipulated he was to pay a fair market price for the mules and handle the transaction in a businesslike manner; that it wouldn't be very businesslike to pay \$400 for an animal that could be purchased on the open market for \$200.

Now that is the information I have, and it is a very comprehensive statement with respect to this particular transaction. If you have any information about this particular matter, I would be very glad to have you comment on it.

#### PRICE BEING PAID FOR MULES PURCHASED

MR. LEHMAN. This is the information which I can give you: We are buying and have bought a number of mules in Italy, both from the United States Army and from the British Army. This officer is not accurate in saying we would pay \$400 for a mule. That was the price originally asked both by the British and the United States Armies. We are now paying \$250 to the British Army and about the same to the United States Army. That, of course, includes freight and handling charges from here to Italy. That has all been included in that price, so that there is a saving, I think. We have a further arrangement along these lines.

#### REASONS FOR PURCHASE OF SURPLUS MATERIALS

When we discuss the buying of surplus materials we are anxious to buy surplus materials for two reasons. One, because we can get the materials more rapidly that way, and, in the second place, because it saves the Government a certain amount of money, a considerable amount of money, which they could not obtain in any other way. We said, of course, we didn't want to accept blindly any price that was placed on our supplies by either of the two armies. We have made arrangements so that we would not lose time in many instances where we are negotiating for supplies. If we think that the price set—which usually means cost less depreciation—is too high, we take the supplies and reserve the right to renegotiate the price here in Washington or in London, in order that we can save many weeks, and even months, in the negotiation of a price.

#### PRICE BEING PAID FOR SURPLUS SUPPLIES

Generally speaking, the price for the supplies we are taking—I am not referring now to foodstuffs—is cost less depreciation. The depreciation, of course, is based on a regular formula that has been worked out by the War Department. Some of the prices which have been tentatively asked seemed high to me and we have the right to renegotiate those prices with the War Department.

#### PURCHASE OF MULES FROM BRITISH ARMY

Senator THOMAS. Of course, if Great Britain could get \$400 for a mule, which is practically double the value of the animal, it would be



just that much more on her credit, or to her credit, in making payments to this fund.

Mr. LEHMAN. That is right.

Senator THOMAS. As a bookkeeping transaction.

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes.

Senator THOMAS. To show further how the matter is handled I will read the next paragraph:

To make a long story short, the colonel asked for this man's removal by his superior officer, but ex-Governor Cochrane, of Nebraska, who is in charge of UNRRA in this area—

Is he with your organization?

Mr. LEHMAN. He was, but not any longer.

Senator THOMAS. I continue:

refused to remove him.

Do you suppose that could be the reason for his not being with you now?

Mr. LEHMAN. Oh, no. This transaction to which you make reference must have happened a long time ago, because my recollection is that Governor Cochrane returned here somewhere between the 1st and the 15th of September. Governor Cochrane was in charge of our liaison with the military, British, and United States, at Caserta, Air Force Headquarters. Governor Cochrane returned on his own volition, much to my regret, because he had been over there over a year. His wife was alone, his daughter had been married, and his son still in the service, he wanted to return; and besides that, he wanted to return to accept a position with, I think, the Bureau of the Budget, which was of a permanent character. But he left with my very good will. I think he did a good job out there at Caserta. This must have happened some months ago.

#### SHIPMENT OF MULES FOR USE IN GREECE

Senator THOMAS. The following paragraph, I think, will make that clear. I think I would be inclined to approve very wholeheartedly this refusal to pay \$400 for a mule. [Reading further:]

Examination by veterinarians showed that only 7,500 of the mules met the specifications. The price accepted was \$200, thus saving over a million and a half dollars. These mules are shipped from Italy to Greece in about three days. Up to now 6,000 mules have been shipped without the loss of a single animal, which speaks volumes about the credit due this animal husbandry professor. You might be interested to know that although the mules are being given to Greece, they are going directly to the individual farmer who must, over a period of 15 or 20 years, pay for the animal to the Greek government. The money will be used then to promote agriculture in Greece.

Now, if that is correct, we are giving these mules to the Greek Government and the Greek Government in turn prorates them out to individual farmers on a sale basis, and the farmers, according to this statement, agree to pay back to the government a price for the individual mule over a period of years, and when they do, this fund created from the sale of these mules is to be used by the Greek Government in promoting, improving, and expanding their agricultural resources. Is that about correct?

Mr. LEHMAN. That is about correct.

## FUNCTION OF COMMITTEE ON SUPPLIES

Mr. DAVIDSON. I thought it might be helpful if you had before you one paragraph of Resolution No. 22, paragraph 6, which sets forth the function of the Committee on Supplies. It provides that the committee may consider whether there are unjustifiable differences in the valuations placed by the contributing countries upon the supplies and services purchased by or made available to the Administration, and make necessary recommendations regarding the adjustment of such valuations. These recommendations would be made after having given due regard to the points of view expressed by the representative of the contributing country concerned; so that it is recognized that problems of this kind might arise, and a procedure has been established for their adjustment.

Senator THOMAS. As one member of this committee, I must plead a woeful ignorance of what is being done with this money abroad. That is not criticizing, but it was not set forth, it was not argued, it was not debated, it was not explained in the authorization act or how it was going to be handled. It could not have been, because the handling of this money is a practical matter, and the legislation is a broad statement of principle providing funds for the relief. Now, the question of what relief embraces is another matter. The people of this country, from my viewpoint, think they are contributing money to feed starving people or devastated countries. I don't believe they understand that a large amount of this money is being expended as has been admitted, as shown by the record before the House and Senate Committees. That still is not a criticism, because that may be the best way to handle it, but in order that the record may be clear, I thought it advisable to put this instance in the record and then have it commented on, to see whether or not it is well founded.

## AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION

Mr. LEHMAN. I am glad you brought it up. I know there was one meeting of this committee which I could not attend, where the chairman, I believe, brought up the scope and the nature of the activities which UNRRA was conducting in the field of agricultural and industrial rehabilitation, and expressed some surprise that UNRRA was supplying some items, particularly on industrial rehabilitation, and I prepared this memorandum which I would like to read and place in the record.

Senator THOMAS. I would be glad to have it read, Mr. Chairman, if that would be agreeable to the committee.

(The following statement was subsequently furnished:)

## STATEMENT BY THE DIRECTOR GENERAL, HERBERT H. LEHMAN, ON AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION

1. The nature and scope of agricultural and industrial rehabilitation aid to be provided by UNRRA is clearly defined in the preamble of the agreement and in various resolutions of the first and second sessions of the UNRRA Council.

2. The preamble states "that preparations and arrangements shall be made for assistance in the resumption of urgently needed industrial production and the restoration of essential services."

3. Section 2 of resolution 1 gives a general statement of the range of services which the Administration will provide, as follows:



"1. *Relief supplies.*—Essential consumer goods to meet immediate needs, such as food, fuel, clothing, shelter, medical supplies.

"2. *Relief services.*—Such as health and welfare; assistance in caring for, and maintaining records of, persons found in any areas under the control of any of the United Nations who by reason of war have been displaced from their homes and, in agreement with the appropriate governments, military authorities, or other agencies, in securing their repatriation or return; and such technical services as may be necessary for these purposes.

"3. *Rehabilitation supplies and services.*—Materials (such as seeds, fertilizers, raw materials, fishing equipment, machinery, and spare parts) needed to enable a recipient country to produce and transport relief supplies for its own and other liberated areas, and such technical services as may be necessary for these purposes.

"4. *Rehabilitation of public utilities and services.*—So far as they can be repaired or restored to meet immediate needs, such as light, water, sanitation, power, transport, temporary storage, communications, and assistance in procuring material equipment for the rehabilitation of educational institutions."

4. Resolution 12 specifically defines the type of help to be given by the Administration toward the rehabilitation of industries, transport, and utilities of the receiving countries.

5. Resolution 12 also sets forth the policy to be followed by the Administration in its industrial rehabilitation work. This policy was approved by the authorization act of Congress as contained in section 3 of House Joint Resolution 192:

"SEC. 3. In the adoption of this joint resolution the Congress expresses its approval of and reliance upon the policy adopted by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration at the first session of the Council, summarized in paragraph 11 of Resolution No. 12, and reading as follows:

"11. The task of rehabilitation must not be considered as the beginning of reconstruction—it is coterminous with relief. No new construction or reconstruction work is contemplated, but only rehabilitation as defined in the preamble of the agreement. Problems, such as unemployment, are important, but not determining factors. They are consequences and, at the same time, motives of action. The Administration cannot be called upon to help restore continuous employment in the world."

6. Resolution 11 relates to policy with respect to agricultural rehabilitation and other means of increasing food essential to relief, Resolution 13 relates to policy with respect to shelter, and Resolution 53 relates to reservations and declarations of the Congress of the United States in which the Council declares that nothing contained in said reservations and declarations is inconsistent with the provisions of the agreement and resolutions on the policy of the Council.

7. The Administration has consistently and rigorously followed the policies as established in the resolutions referred to above. Transportation equipment, emergency shelter materials, farm machinery and agricultural materials, and supplies for repair of industrial and public utilities are furnished by the Administration only to the extent necessary to provide direct relief or to enable the receiving countries to provide their own relief needs. Attached is a list of industrial rehabilitation materials and supplies and the specific purposes for which they are to be used.

With respect to the specific shipments of industrial rehabilitation materials from all sources, the following describe the use of the principal items other than transport equipment:

*Tarpaulins.*—These tarpaulins have been used to protect UNRRA supplies displaced-persons camps. Electric lamps have been used for the same purpose.

*Compressors and pumps.*—The compressors have been sent for mining and construction repairs. The pumps have been sent for emergency water supply and for dewatering of mines.

*Wiring devices.*—Consist of switches and fixtures for use in hospitals and displaced persons camps. Electric lamps have been used for the same purpose.

*Plumbing fixture fittings.*—These pipes and faucets have been sent for emergency repair for the water-supply system in hospitals and shelters.

*Leather belting.*—This enabled the Czechoslovakian Government to repair existing equipment in power and essential industrial plants producing relief supplies. One of the most serious deficiencies in all of the countries has been through the loss, destruction, and deterioration of belts and belting.

*Metal end products.*—This was sent to Greece for production of essential utensils for use in hospital and feeding centers.

*Hardware.*—This was sent to assist in meeting emergency shelter requirements.

*Lumber.*—More than 600,000 people have been living in caves or under trees for two winters in Greece as a result of wholesale destruction of rural homes by the enemy. The lumber was part of a program to assist 30,000 families during the coming winter by providing roofing and windows for the destroyed buildings.

*Industrial chemicals.*—This includes materials for the production of fertilizer, glass, soap, textiles, and tanning of leather, purification of water.

*Paints.*—Small quantities have been sent for protective purposes, especially for the rehabilitation of boats.

*Iron and iron steel scrap.*—These consist of bars and angles procured from surplus for use in rehabilitating bridges and repair of hospitals and other essential buildings.

*Copper shapes and forms.*—These consist of copper tubes, sheets, and flat and round bars. These shipments are for repair of locomotives, boilers, condensers, and electrical generators.

*Metal and metal base alloys.*—These have been sent to Czechoslovakia for use in their own production of steel, necessary to rehabilitate their railroads and other essential industries, necessary to the production and transportation of relief supplies.

*Zinc and zinc base alloys.*—These have been shipped to repair storage batteries for trucks and generating sets, and for use in galvanizing.

*Lead and lead base alloys.*—These are used in the manufacture of solder and babbitt necessary for essential repairs.

*Steel plate, sheets, bars.*—For repair of locomotives, boilers, boats, and the manufacture of nails and hand tools.

*Steel pipe.*—The city of Athens was threatened with an epidemic owing to the critical water situation. The other shipments are for emergency repair of hospitals and public water systems.

*Steel tubing.*—This material is being used to repair boilers in essential industries producing relief supplies.

*Wire.*—Steel wiring cable is being used for repair of boats and barges. Copper wire is being used for repair of power lines.

*Door bolts and strikes.*—These have been shipped to Poland for emergency shelter.

*Nails, tacks, and staples.*—These were sent for emergency shelter repair.

*Chains.*—These were sent for slings for unloading cargoes.

*Bolts, nuts, screws.*—These are for use in assembling steel plates and making other emergency repairs.

*Glass products.*—This was a shipment of glass substitute for use in hospitals and displaced persons camps in a malaria area.

*Asphalt products.*—These have been shipped for roofing for emergency shelter.

*Graphite and carbon basic products.*—These were shipped for production of steel needed for the adequate provision of relief.

*Lead ingots.*—These were shipped for the manufacture of babbitt and solder.

*Babbitt metal.*—This was sent for repair of bearings in essential industries producing relief supplies. These were shipped for the manufacture of solder.

*Brass ingots.*—These were shipped for the manufacture of brass wire for electrical repairs.

*Aluminum ingots.*—These were shipped for the production of essential household goods for hospitals and child-feeding centers.

*Nickel ingots.*—These were shipped for use in manufacture of steel to use in essential repairs.

*Bronze ingots.*—These were shipped for repair of pipe, joints, and other essential uses.

*Miscellaneous raw and semifinished materials.*—This consists of a wide variety of material used in the repair of water equipment, locomotives, public utilities, and other basic relief equipment needs.

Senator HAYDEN. Very well. I think we ought to wait until Senator McKellar gets here. I think he would like to hear it.

Senator BALL. While we are waiting, Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question.

Senator HAYDEN. Surely.



## NO DIRECT PURCHASES BY UNRRA

Senator BALL. Governor Lehman, do I understand you to say that UNRRA itself never buys directly any supplies in any country?

Mr. LEHMAN. That is right.

Senator BALL. You requisition, in the case of the United States, the Foreign Economic Administration, and if they approve the requisitions, they are bought, either by the Treasury Procurement or the Department of Agriculture or RFC, or whatever agency is designated; is that right?

## PRICES PAID

Mr. LEHMAN. That is right, and bought at current prices existing in that country. There are variations, of course, in the price which we pay for different articles in different countries, but the contribution made by these countries is not in cash, except for 10 percent. Ninety percent of the contribution is a credit out of which commodities can be purchased within that contributing country. So that in order to employ the contributions which are represented by supplies in the different countries we purchase within that country and pay the current price for the articles. As our general counsel has stated, if there should be any question in regard to the price charged, we have a right to take it up again.

Senator HAYDEN. You said you had another matter, Senator Thomas which you wanted to bring before the committee.

Senator THOMAS. Yes.

Senator HAYDEN. I suggest you present it at this time.

## PROVISION IN RESOLUTION RELATING TO UTILIZING SURPLUS AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Senator THOMAS. On a former occasion I suggested to the committee and had mentioned offering an amendment to the bill pending before the committee. On page 2 of the House joint resolution, beginning on line 3 and ending with line 8, there is a proviso that to my mind is meaningless. It reads as follows:

*Provided further*, That insofar as possible and practicable, agricultural commodities determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be in surplus supply shall be utilized in filling United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration requisitions for food and agricultural commodities.

## PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO PROVIDE FOR PAYMENT OF PARITY PRICES

That states an impulse or an idea, but that is all, so I propose to strike out that proviso and insert another proviso embracing three ideas, and I will read the proviso. This was referred to the legislative drafting service and this particular text was prepared by Mr. Murphy of the drafting service. I will say in advance what I did was as follows, so that you can have some idea of what I am driving at.

First, we have laws in this country—the United States—that on their surface seek to guarantee to the farmers a parity price for their products. The farmers are not satisfied with this parity formula because it does not include labor costs, but I am not asking that the amendment be so broad as to reflect labor costs. I am only asking

that the law on the statute book be lived up to. I am asking that no money appropriated by this act shall be made available to the Government or any agency of the Government for the purchase of any agricultural commodity, or any commodity processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part from any agricultural commodity, at a price that will not reflect to the farmer the full parity price. That is No. 1.

#### PURCHASE OF GOODS IN THE UNITED STATES

Second, that no part of this money shall be available to buy goods outside of the United States if they can be had in the United States.

#### SETTLEMENT OF PRICE CONTROVERSIES

Third, that in the case of a controversy over price, the Secretary of Agriculture shall be the last word—his decision shall be final.

#### TEXT OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT

The amendment reads as follows:

On page 2, strike out the last word in line 3, and all of lines 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"*Provided further*, That, except in the case of commodities in the possession of an agency of the Government upon the date of enactment of this Act, no part of the funds appropriated herein shall be available to any agency of the Government for the purchase or acquisition of any agricultural commodity, or any commodity processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part from any agricultural commodity, at any price which is not sufficient to reflect to the producers of such agricultural commodity the full parity price or comparable price therefor (as determined and published by the Secretary of Agriculture and adjusted by him as provided in section 3 (1) of the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended): *Provided further*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be used, directly or indirectly, for the purchase of any agricultural commodity, or any commodity processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part from any agricultural commodity, produced outside of the United States and its Territories and possessions if such commodity is available in the United States or its Territories or possessions at prices not in excess of those required to reflect to the producers of such agricultural commodity the parity price or comparable price therefor (determined, published, and adjusted as above prescribed); *Provided further*, That in the case of any question concerning the prices which meet the requirements of the two foregoing provisos, the decision of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be final."

#### LAW PROVIDING FOR PAYMENT OF PARITY PRICES

In support of that amendment I ask permission, Mr. Chairman, to place in the record a copy of the parity law as found in Public Law No. 430 of the Seventy-fifth Congress, chapter 30, third session. It is contained on page 8 of this publication. Page 8 is part of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. I will ask that that portion defining parity prices as indicated by pencil be placed in the record at this time.

(At this point Senator McKellar assumed the chair.)

Senator McKELLAR. That may be done.

(The section of the law is as follows:)

SEC. 301. (a) GENERAL DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this title and the declaration of policy—

(1) "Parity," as applied to prices for any agricultural commodity, shall be that price for the commodity which will give to the commodity a purchasing



power with respect to articles that farmers buy equivalent to the purchasing power of such commodity in the base period; and, in the case of all commodities for which the base period is the period August 1909 to July 1914, which will also reflect current interest payments per acre on farm indebtedness secured by real estate, tax payments per acre on farm real estate, and freight rates, as contrasted with such interest payments, tax payments, and freight rates during the base period. The base period in the case of all agricultural commodities except tobacco shall be the period August 1909 to July 1914, and, in the case of tobacco, shall be the period August 1919 to July 1929.

(2) "Parity," as applied to income, shall be that per capita net income of individuals on farms from farming operations that bears to the per capita net income of individuals not on farms the same relation as prevailed during the period from August 1909 to July 1914.

Senator HAYDEN. Supposing I agree with you theoretically that this is the proper procedure to follow, I am wondering if anybody could give us any information as to the practical effect of it; that is, what proportion of the crops of one kind and another produced in the United States that are used by the United Nations Organization, would be affected?

#### AGRICULTURAL PRICE PROVISION IN 1944 STABILIZATION ACT

Senator THOMAS. I will come to that in just a minute. If I may, I would like to make a record. I would like to have placed in the record also the law as contained in section 201 of Public Law No. 383 of the Seventy-eighth Congress, chapter 325, second session. That law is entitled "Stabilization Act of 1944." The part I wish to place in the record defines not only raw materials produced on the farm, like corn, wheat, and cotton, but it defines or attempts to define manufactured products from wheat, corn, cotton, and other things. That is the purpose of placing this in the record.

This section provides that the President—I am reading:

The President, acting through any department, agency, or office of the Government, shall take all lawful action to assure that the farm producer of any of the basic agricultural commodities (cotton, corn, wheat, rice, tobacco, and peanuts) and of any agricultural commodity with respect to which a public announcement has been made under section 4 (a) of the act entitled "An act to extend the life and increase the credit resources of the Commodity Credit Corporation, and for other purposes," approved July 1, 1941, as amended (relating to supporting the prices of nonbasic agricultural commodities), receives not less than the higher of the two prices specified in clauses (1) and (2) of this section (the latter price as adjusted for gross inequity).

I construe that section to mean that the Congress intended that the President should use every agency under his jurisdiction to see to it that farmers get the full parity price for their commodities.

#### PARITY AND ACTUAL PRICES ON CERTAIN AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Now, Mr. Chairman, notwithstanding the war, they are not getting the full parity price. For example, I have here before me a sheet entitled "Statistical summary," published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, October 14, 1945. That apparently is the last one they have put out. This sheet shows that the parity price of wheat on that date was \$1.54, but that the actual price was only \$1.45. That means that the average price received by the farmers throughout the country was \$1.45 per bushel, or 9 cents less than the full parity price. The same sheet shows that on that date the parity price of oats was 69

cents, but that the actual price of oats to the farmer was only 58 cents, or 11 cents below the full parity price.

#### PENDING LEGISLATION TO INCLUDE LABOR COSTS IN PARITY FORMULA

Mr. Chairman, I am chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the Senate. The farmers are not organized like other people. They have no lobby here to speak for them. The farm organizations, of course, are doing the best they can, but they are somewhat divided on some of these matters, so these protests and requests come to me very largely. I am not asking that this bill provide parity prices for farmers on the basis of the bill as now pending before the House of Representatives. The House Committee has reported a bill providing that the farmers shall have labor costs reflected in their parity formula, but the bill has not passed the House. It is on the House calendar. The farmers throughout the country are not satisfied——

Senator McKELLAR. Has a similar bill been introduced in the Senate?

Senator THOMAS. Yes. We are holding hearings on it now and we will have a hearing tomorrow, at which time a man by the name of Wilkins, an agricultural economist, who has a series of slides, will appear. We will have not only verbal testimony but pictures reflecting the present price structure. That hearing will start at 10 o'clock tomorrow.

I am not asking that the farmers be given the benefit of labor costs, yet when you see the papers, every issue now, we find that labor is demanding an increase in their wages of from 15 to 30 percent. We find that OPA has already approved a price structure for automobiles where the cars are substantially higher than they were, and the factories contend that they cannot produce those cars at the prices which are being fixed by OPA.

Senator McKELLAR. I hear that everywhere.

Senator THOMAS. All this means that the farmers are going to pay more for the things they must have to conduct their operations. I think it only fair that they be given this protection in this bill, because if they are not given this protection, the farmers, embracing some 25,000,000 people, pay their taxes to support the Government—they pay their share of the taxes to make up this fund of \$550,000,000, and if they are not given what I think everyone must admit is a fair price for the things they produce, then they are contributing an additional sum, and that sum is the difference between the amount they get for their commodities and the parity price, and the parity price still isn't what they think it ought to be.

Senator HAYDEN. That gets back to the practical question I was going to ask you about: Could we figure out what percentage of the wheat, say, produced in the United States, would be affected by your amendment, or, to put it the other way, how would it affect your financial ability to buy?

#### PERCENTAGE OF PURCHASE MADE IN UNITED STATES

Senator McKELLAR. What I would like to know in that particular is how much of the projects you give away in Europe are bought there and how much are bought in the United States—what supplies, cloth-



ing, food, and everything you give away—how much is bought in other countries and how much is bought in the United States?

Mr. LEHMAN. Out of the \$800,000,000 which have thus far been made available to UNRRA by the United States, 90 percent is for supplies produced or owned by this country. The same thing holds good in the case of contributions which we receive from United Kingdom, from Australia, New Zealand, and other countries. Of the total amount which is represented by a 1-percent contribution of the national income, about 71 percent, as you know, is contributed by the United States. The balance is contributed by other countries.

Senator McKELLAR. I want to know whether you buy 71 percent of your supplies in the United States. It is very easy to ascertain. On page 2 of the House report there is a statement for 1945-46—there is a statement showing what the various countries paid in. But what I want to know is, do we buy 71 percent of the supplies furnished these countries in our own country, or what are the facts?

Mr. LEHMAN. Ninety percent of the contribution of this country is furnished not in cash but in supplies and services. That includes the cost of shipping, of course.

Senator HAYDEN. In dollars and cents, Congress heretofore appropriated \$800,000,000.

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes.

Senator HAYDEN. You could get out of that \$80,000,000 in cash and you could buy in the United States \$720,000,000 worth of goods or services; is that right?

Mr. LEHMAN. That is right.

Senator HAYDEN. Then the only cash involved that would be taken out of this country and spent to buy things elsewhere or for any other purposes would be \$80,000,000?

Mr. LEHMAN. That is right, and, Senator, we did use part of that \$80,000,000 to purchase supplies in other countries. We did it on the strong urgency of our own Government and the people of this country, because there was a scarcity of supplies in this country. For instance, we used part of that \$80,000,000 to purchase in Canada. That was the only place in the world where we could get meat. That situation has changed, I think, in most cases, except in fats, oils, and sugar. We will probably be able to provide virtually all of our purchases out of the United States fund.

Senator THOMAS. Of course, I believe it would be very unwise to prevent you from buying supplies from some other Federal agency when it has a surplus commodity in that agency. This amendment will not prevent you from buying meat in Argentina or Canada, if you cannot get it in this country. If we have got it in this country, this amendment would require the moneys to be used to buy it from our own people at parity prices.

Mr. LEHMAN. Of course, I don't want to comment on this particular proposed amendment. I think we are paying the parity price, but if we are not, UNRRA has no control over that at all.

Senator THOMAS. Well, we have control over that.

Mr. LEHMAN. You have. It would therefore seem to me—I am merely giving this snap judgment, but it would seem to me without going into the merits of the discussion, that this is something between the Congress of the United States and the Department of Agriculture and Commodity Credit Corporation.

## DOLLAR-A-YEAR MEN IN UNRRA

Senator THOMAS. They are all agencies of the Government. Have you any dollar-a-year men in your organization?

Mr. LEHMAN. We have some that don't get any pay.

Senator THOMAS. Who are they?

Senator McKELLAR. Could you furnish us the list for the record?

Mr. LEHMAN. The Director General is not taking any pay for his work.

Senator THOMAS. Who is the Director General?

Mr. LEHMAN. I am.

Senator THOMAS. That is commendable on your part, I assure you.

Mr. LEHMAN. We have a Deputy Director, a man by the name of Santos, who has given months of his time. He was formerly President of the Republic of Colombia.

Senator THOMAS. Is he an American citizen?

Mr. LEHMAN. No.

Senator THOMAS. My question had reference to American citizens.

Mr. LEHMAN. I cannot give you a list. I am only stating that I am not paid any compensation.

(The subcommittee was subsequently advised that there are no dollar-a-year men in UNRRA, but that the following two individuals serve without compensation: Herbert H. Lehman, Director General; and (Dr.) Eduardo Santos, Deputy Director General (liaison with American Republics).)

## NO DIRECT PURCHASES MADE BY UNRRA

Senator THOMAS. Do you know of any concern that makes goods and sells those goods to your organization that are doing so at a loss?

Mr. LEHMAN. I have no idea. We are not buying the supplies. UNRRA has no procurement unit.

Senator THOMAS. Somebody has bought a lot of supplies for your organization.

Mr. LEHMAN. That is right.

Senator THOMAS. Do you know if any of those supplies have been manufactured and sold to your organization at a loss?

Mr. LEHMAN. I have no idea.

Senator THOMAS. Do these shipping concerns ship these goods abroad at a loss?

## HOW PURCHASES ARE HANDLED

Mr. LEHMAN. I don't know. May I explain, Senator, because I know you want to have all the facts. UNRRA does not procure directly in any case. UNRRA makes out a requisition, let us say for a million bushels of wheat. It sends that requisition to FEA, which has now been taken over by the State Department. FEA then forwards that requisition in the form of a purchase order to the Department of Agriculture. The Department of Agriculture purchases the supplies and turns over those supplies at shipside to UNRRA. UNRRA then puts those supplies on a ship that has been allocated to us by the War Shipping Administration.

Senator THOMAS. Your statement leads into the question I am trying to cure. For some time past the Agriculture Committee has been looking into this identical question, and we find that the Commodity



Credit Corporation is buying farm commodities from persons that we don't know of, and at times that they don't advertise any quantities—they don't advertise for bids—notwithstanding the fact that persons owning those commodities are trying to sell them to the Commodity Credit Corporation. They seem to have just a favored few they buy their commodities from, and to date we have not been able to get any information that is reliable as to what they are doing, and they won't tell us, and unless we go into a force process we cannot get the information we desire. So far we haven't seen fit to do that, and I am trying to protect the matter from the only standpoint I know how to protect it, and that is to do it by legislation.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT

Mr. GILPATRICK. Might I make a comment? Mr. Clayton is unfortunately delayed, but this provision does apply to the Department of State, which under the Executive order—this would be up to the Department of State to take care of, since under the Executive order the Department of State would be controller of these funds. I think Mr. Clayton expressed the other day before seeing this amendment—when you mentioned your intent to file it—that in his opinion the Secretary of State would take exception to it on the ground it was discriminating against UNRRA specifically rather than any other agency of the United States Government.

Senator THOMAS. I will say for your benefit that when the next appropriation comes up for the Commodity Credit Corporation this will be given consideration directly.

Mr. GILPATRICK. I wouldn't want to make any comment on behalf of the Department because the amendment has not been studied. I would like to ask, however, whether in your view the wording of this amendment does put the responsibility on the Department of State, if the price which would be charged was not sufficient to reflect to the producers of agricultural commodities the full parity price.

Senator THOMAS. Most of these commodities are now above parity price. This doesn't affect them whatsoever. If there is any controversy, what the Department of State has to do is to call up Mr. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, and ask him about the price, and his statement is final. That is where the responsibility should be placed. That is where this amendment seeks to place responsibility. It is only to affect a very few commodities, wheat principally.

Mr. GILPATRICK. I would like to say the way we would proceed normally with any procurement for UNRRA would be to allocate a certain percentage of the UNRRA appropriation turned over to the Department, to the Department of Agriculture, and then pass requisitions approved by the Department for the Department of Agriculture to buy against those requisitions. We have assumed up to now that the Secretary of Agriculture is buying all wheat at the same price, whether it is for UNRRA or other agencies.

Senator THOMAS. That is the matter we cannot understand, but knowing what I do about it, I would say that is not the case. The prices are not the same on any two days, or any one day.

Mr. GILPATRICK. I just wanted to make that observation to see whether the Department was expected—

Senator THOMAS. This amendment is offered in order to follow the procedure and program that the Congress has tried to establish in the law of 1938, where we establish a parity formula principle, and then in the extension of the OPA in 1944, where we tried to do it again, but it is not being done. Now the war is over, I think Congress is going to step back into its prerogative and see if some of these things can't be done.

Mr. GILPATRICK. Since Mr. Clayton is not here, I trust there will be no objection if he files with the committee a statement of the Department's views.

Senator THOMAS. Certainly not. Not from my standpoint.

That concludes the statement I wanted to make in support of the amendment.

(The statement of the Department's views follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, November 23, 1945.

HON. KENNETH MCKELLAR,  
United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR MCKELLAR: I wish to comment briefly on the amendment offered by Senator Thomas to the UNRRA appropriation of \$550,000,000, as provided for in House Joint Resolution 266, which has been under consideration in the Senate Appropriations Committee. I have already voiced to the committee my tentative objections to the provisions of the amendment, as outlined orally by Senator Thomas. Unfortunately, I was unavoidably delayed in attending the meeting of the committee on Wednesday morning last and have only since had an opportunity of examining the draft provisions in detail.

I hope your committee will reject adoption of this amendment to the pending appropriation legislation for several reasons. Most important of these, in my view, is the obvious fact that if agricultural commodities are being bought by this Government at a discount from parity prices to the extent Senator Thomas fears, the amendment discriminates directly against UNRRA in favor of any other purchasers, including our own national agencies, which are using the food procurement facilities of the Department of Agriculture. It seems to me that an important basic principle of our participation in the work of UNRRA—contribution of indigenous surplus production by unilaterally established procedures—is sacrificed if we impose restrictions on procurement for UNRRA within this country which, according to Senator Thomas, are not in effect with respect to our own Government agencies and services. Certainly we would thereby be establishing a precedent for other nations contributing to UNRRA which might cause a considerable net reduction of supplies available for urgent relief programs.

The proposal burdens the Department of State, the agency now responsible for expenditure of UNRRA funds, with administrative problems and difficulties which are impractical if not impossible. Policing such a restriction as Senator Thomas now seeks to impose would certainly require a staff for surveillance of internal Government procurement machinery which we are not equipped to provide with present personnel or experience, and which, I am convinced, is inappropriate for us to undertake.

May I also point out, as was emphasized by Governor Lehman in his testimony before the committee, that these funds sought for UNRRA are destined almost entirely for procurement of surplus stocks or other foodstuffs which are no longer in the hands of producers? The amendment could therefore not accrue directly to the benefit of agricultural producers, but would only delay the flow of critically needed relief supplies by creating new administrative difficulties for the agencies concerned.

In addition, to the extent that new procurement of agricultural commodities might be involved in this appropriation, it is questionable as to whether the proposed amendment would operate to cause the payment of parity prices to producers. It is understood that the Department of Agriculture purchases supplies of bulk items such as wheat for a number of claimants, and that it makes such purchases without earmarking of the commodities for any particular claimant at the time of purchase, but instead places them in a general stock pile from which requisitions are filled when they are presented to the Department



of Agriculture. If the Department of Agriculture is paying less than parity prices for such items, the amendment proposed will not alter this practice. Its only effect will be to require UNRRA to pay the parity price to the Department of Agriculture. There is no assurance that whatever difference exists will be reflected in prices paid to the producers.

Again, I would respectfully remind you and the committee of the importance of prompt action in this legislation, and of the fact that introduction of new amendments, at a time when we hope you will eliminate certain existing provisions, will doubtless postpone congressional approval of the appropriation. The objections to the amendment proposed by Senator Thomas are not only raised on behalf of the Department, but also in my capacity as the United States Member of the UNRRA Council.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM L. CLAYTON, *Assistant Secretary.*

#### QUESTION AS TO TERMINATION OF UNRRA

Senator McKELLAR. There is one question I would like to ask Governor Lehman. It developed here a day or two ago that a bill had been introduced to keep the UNRRA going another year. How long do you intend to keep this going, Governor? Are we going to furnish the other nations funds regularly and without limitations, or is this temporary? This organization was supposed to be a war organization. The war is over. How long do you intend to keep it running?

Senator BALL. It was supposed to clean up after the war. It was preeminently a postwar organization.

Senator McKELLAR. It was started during the war as a war organization.

Mr. LEHMAN. Well, we couldn't operate until the enemy was defeated.

Senator McKELLAR. We have passed this bill and we have already spent \$800,000,000 on it. We passed this bill before the war was ended.

Mr. LEHMAN. That is right.

Senator McKELLAR. That is my recollection. I may be mistaken about it, but that is not the question. I don't care when it was started. What I want to know is when it is going to end. I want to know if you are going to come up here every year and make a fight to keep up a charitable organization in the way it is now.

Mr. LEHMAN. Senator, in the Council meeting, in London, in August of this year—

Senator McKELLAR. What Council?

Mr. LEHMAN. The Council of UNRRA, composed of 47 nations.

Senator McKELLAR. Yes.

#### TERMINATION DATES OF UNRRA FIXED BY COUNCIL

Mr. LEHMAN. When the Council met in London it decided, in order to permit the work to continue for the time being, which was deemed highly necessary, it was decided to ask the contributing countries to make a further contribution of 1 percent of their national income for the year ended June 30, 1943. That was a second contribution of 1 percent. The Council, however, felt that a terminal date had to be set, and for this reason, therefore, in connection with its recommendation to the governments composing UNRRA for a further contribution, they included this paragraph:

It is contemplated that UNRRA will complete its shipments to the receiving countries in Europe not later than the end of 1946 and in the Far East, 3 months thereafter.

That would be March 31, 1947.

In addition to that——

Senator McKELLAR. Wait a minute. Can we depend on that, or will the Council change its views. I want to know where we are going.

#### TERMINATION DATES ALSO FIXED IN PRESENT RESOLUTION

Mr. LEHMAN. In the joint resolution authorizing—in your appropriation act covering this \$550,000,000, the following words are found:

To be available for expenditure in the manner specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Participation Appropriation Act of 1945, \$550,000,000. *Provided*, That no relief or rehabilitation supplies procured out of the funds heretofore or herein appropriated shall be shipped to any country except in the Far East after December 31, 1946, and in the case of any country in the Far East after March 31, 1947.

That is right in the bill.

Senator McKELLAR. Are you going to stand by that or is the Council going to take advantage of us and extend the time?

Mr. LEHMAN. I certainly am bound by the resolution of the Council, and I am bound by this appropriation.

Senator McKELLAR. But you are not bound by the Congress of the United States?

Mr. LEHMAN. Oh, certainly I am bound by the Congress of the United States, so far as its appropriations are concerned, and I have great confidence that the Congress will make a wise decision on any measure.

Senator McKELLAR. We are trying to, but we cannot feed and clothe the world. We owe \$300,000,000,000, and my heavens, we must stop this thing sometime. We will all be in a worse fix than they are over there if we continue.

#### PURCHASE OF MULES FROM BRITISH ARMY FOR USE IN GREECE

Senator THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, before you came in this morning I read a letter I received from a friend of mine in Italy, stating that UNRRA was purchasing 10,000 mules from the British Army and giving them to the Greek Government. The British Army wanted \$400 per head for these mules. The UNRRA official, who was a professor of animal husbandry on leave of absence from Cornell University, demurred at having to pay \$400 per head for an animal that could be purchased on the open market for \$200. Ex-Governor Cochrane, of Nebraska, who was in charge of UNRRA in that area, stepped into the picture and would not approve it. The price of \$200 was finally accepted by the British Army.

Mr. LEHMAN. May I correct the impression you formed. That was merely a suggestion made by some officer of the British Army. I don't know what his rank was——

Senator THOMAS. This says he was a colonel in the British Army, and he insisted that it was agreed to by somebody.

Mr. LEHMAN. I can assure you that we never agreed to pay \$400 for a mule. The minute that was brought to my attention I said, "We are going to pay a lesser price."



## DISTRIBUTION OF MULES TO FARMERS OF GREECE

Senator THOMAS. Anyway, what I wanted to call to the chairman's attention is that Greece, in turn, gives these mules to the farmers of Greece, that is, sells them to the farmers of Greece, and the farmers have to pay back to the Greek Government the contract price. Then the Greek Government uses the money to further expand agriculture in the future in Greece. That is a statement which Governor Lehman says is substantially correct.

Senator McKELLAR. Is that correct?

Mr. LEHMAN. If I can explain just what our procedure is, I hope you will approve of it.

Senator McKELLAR. I think it ought to be explained; I think it is necessary to be explained.

## PROCEDURE OF DISTRIBUTING SUPPLIES BY GOVERNMENTS THROUGH SALE OR FREE DISTRIBUTION

Mr. LEHMAN. I will be glad to do it. Under the agreement and under the resolutions which were adopted by the governments and in which our own Government participated, it was specified that supplies furnished by UNRRA would be distributed by the governments either through sale or through free distribution, UNRRA always having the right to send observers into these countries to make certain that the distribution was done in accordance with the principles of UNRRA. It was always contemplated and clearly authorized from the very outset that part of these supplies would be sold by the government to whom UNRRA had turned them over through commercial channels or through other normal channels of distribution, the government receiving in payment for those supplies local currency. Now, under our agreement with these governments this local currency derived from the sale of UNRRA supplies is placed in a fund out of which, in the first place, the local expenses of the UNRRA mission are paid, and in the second place the balance remaining thereafter is to be used by the government in further activities for relief and rehabilitation. In other words, the proceeds are a trust fund for relief purposes.

Now, frankly, I believe that where supplies can be sold to people who have local currency, I think it is sound business, I think it is good for the economy of the country to do so. And, while one of the primary purposes of UNRRA of course is to furnish food and by that means save hundreds of thousands of lives, as we have already done, the more quickly we can help to revive the economy of the country itself to make it self-sustaining agriculturally and industrially, the better off the whole world will be, including the United States, and it was always contemplated that UNRRA do just that. Our hope is that we can, before we get out, have helped those countries to become stronger economically than they are today, or than they have been in recent months.

## AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION

Senator THOMAS. Your program provides that the United States shall equip the farms of the world to produce their own foodstuffs

and to that extent we are diminishing the demands from those countries for foodstuffs from the United States. Now, my question is, are you furnishing funds to build factories in those foreign countries?

Mr. LEHMAN. We certainly are not.

Senator THOMAS. You can imagine what you would be up against in the way of opposition from the harvesting machinery companies in this country, and the truck companies, and the plow makers, if you started to do that.

Mr. LEHMAN. We are not.

Senator THOMAS. It is all right to do that to the farmer but not all right to do it for industry.

Mr. LEHMAN. Unless you can get these people back on their feet agriculturally, so that they raise their own crops—

Senator THOMAS. Do you think that is our responsibility?

Mr. LEHMAN. I certainly think it is something we had in mind when we took the leading part in creating UNRRA. The United States did take the leading part.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES IN GREECE

Senator McKELLAR. Let me ask you this question: Do you just turn over this money to the Government of Greece and let the Government of Greece distribute it to the needy as they want to, or invest it in farms for the farmers, or teams for the farmers, or stock for the farmers, or machines for the farmers, if they see fit? Is that the way it is done?

Mr. LEHMAN. No, sir.

Senator McKELLAR. How do you handle it with Greece, just taking Greece for instance?

Mr. LEHMAN. In Greece we have a considerable mission and our people—

Senator McKELLAR. How many have you there?

Mr. LEHMAN. I would say around 300 people.

Senator McKELLAR. Three hundred people in Greece?

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes, sir.

Senator McKELLAR. All right, sir; go ahead. How is it handled?

Mr. LEHMAN. We render many services. In the first place, we furnish supplies, and let me say without the slightest hesitation and fear of contradiction, if it had not been for the supplies UNRRA shipped into Greece, Greece would have collapsed long ago.

Senator McKELLAR. Who distributes those supplies?

Mr. LEHMAN. They are turned over to the Greek Government. UNRRA, however, has observers there to make certain that these supplies are distributed in accordance with need, and in accordance with the principles of UNRRA, the main one of which is that there should be no discrimination.

Senator McKELLAR. It isn't a question of whether a person is suffering from starvation, then, or people in particular need? We have to borrow the money. We haven't got it ourselves. We already owe 300 billion. We are borrowing more and more every day. Now, if this Government is willing to borrow money to give to you to turn over to people who are starving and who are in trouble, do you think it is fair to the American people for you to come back and say, "Well, we gave it to the Greek Government; what the Greek Government



does with it, we don't know; we have some observers over there to see about it, but we don't know what it is used for?"

Mr. LEHMAN. Oh, yes; we do.

#### AMOUNT OF AID FURNISHED GREECE

Senator McKELLAR. How much did you give Greece out of this \$800,000,000?

Mr. LEHMAN. I cannot tell you what we gave Greece out of \$800,000,000.

Senator McKELLAR. Well, out of all of it, then.

Mr. LEHMAN. Around \$200,000,000; supplies and services.

#### EFFORT MADE TO SEE THAT SUPPLIES REACH NEEDY PEOPLE

Senator McKELLAR. Do you know whether that money went to those who were needy? That is what the American people believes about UNRRA. Here is a set-up of charity to help the needy and the starving and suffering people of Greece. I am just using that as one country for an example. I am not emphasizing Greece. I am just taking that as one of all the countries you furnish help to.

Now, instead of doing that, as I understand your testimony, you are simply turning that money over to the Greek Government, with some observers over there that are under salary, put up by us, of course, to see something about it, but you cannot say whether any portion, any particular portion of the \$200,000,000 went to those who were hungry?

Mr. LEHMAN. Of course, I could.

Senator McKELLAR. Well, then, will you do it and put it on the record? Just tell us how much went to the people who were starving in Greece.

Mr. LEHMAN. I haven't the exact figures.

Senator McKELLAR. Can you get the figures?

Mr. LEHMAN. I could say to you that the vastly greater part of our foodstuffs have gone to people under a free distribution.

Senator McKELLAR. Under a free distribution?

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes, sir.

Senator McKELLAR. Take Greece, for instance. Just as typical. How do we know that the Greek Government is not selling it to certain people who will buy? What people in Greece could you name—do your observers over there see that the hungry are fed? Do you make any attempt to find out who they are and whether they get it from their Government after we give it to them?

Mr. LEHMAN. Of course, we do.

Senator McKELLAR. Now, would you give us a list of them? We would like to have a list.

Mr. LEHMAN. I can give you a list of our mission in Greece, but I do not think that is going to do you any good. I think you will have to—

Senator McKELLAR. I want something that will do us some good, because I want to know whether after we borrow the money—and we are borrowing the money from our taxpayers. We are borrowing the money now to give in charity to those who are hungry and who are suffering; and when I ask you who they are, you say that you cannot

give it so it will do me any good, but you turn the money over to the Greek Government, and the Greek Government, you just stated awhile ago, were buying mules at \$400, or wanted to buy mules at \$400. They are buying tractors, they are buying harvesters, and they are doing this and doing that with our money over there that we sent over there for charity.

#### NO CASH IS TURNED OVER TO GREEK GOVERNMENT

Senator HAYDEN. Let me interrupt you, Mr. Chairman. I don't understand it at all. One, have you given any cash to the Greek Government?

Mr. LEHMAN. Not a cent.

Senator McKELLAR. You haven't?

Senator HAYDEN. Not one dollar in cash?

Mr. LEHMAN. Not a cent.

Senator HAYDEN. I want to get the facts. So that not one cent of American money in cash has been paid to the Greek Government.

#### GREEK PURCHASES NOT MADE WITH UNRRA FUNDS

Does the Greek Government go out and buy anything at this time?

Mr. LEHMAN. They may; yes, sir. They may buy some supplies and have bought some supplies, undoubtedly, which UNRRA is not able to furnish them.

Senator McCARRAN. From their own money?

Mr. DAVIDSON. Not out of UNRRA money.

#### PROCEDURE FOR OBTAINING SUPPLIES FOR DISTRIBUTION

Senator HAYDEN. That is what I am talking about. They are taking it out of their own supplies. What we do, then—you say you want to save starving people in Greece—you arrange, with the credit that you have in the United States, to have some wheat bought in this country; you arrange to have it shipped to Greece?

Mr. LEHMAN. That is correct.

Senator HAYDEN. Then the wheat is unloaded in Greece?

Mr. LEHMAN. That is right.

#### UNRRA OBSERVERS IN GREECE

Senator HAYDEN. Then, you have 300 people in Greece who observe how the Greek Government distributes that wheat?

Mr. LEHMAN. That is right.

Senator HAYDEN. That is the end of your function?

Mr. LEHMAN. Right. And we have people all over in Greece, in every district, watching the distribution——

Senator McKELLAR. I would like for you to furnish——

Mr. LEHMAN. And we——

Senator McKELLAR. Just one minute, please, sir.

Senator McCARRAN. I would like to——

Senator McKELLAR. Just a half minute. I will ask this, and then we will do it.



## REPORTS FROM OBSERVERS IN GREECE

What I want to know, will you send reports of these 300 people that you have, showing just what was done with that money, and with those supplies for instance, as to the wheat and the various other supplies, how much of it was in wheat, how much of it was in corn, if any was sent, how much was in meat, if any was sent, and how much in various other things, whatever was sent. Do they know that it went to the people free, not paid for by the Greek Government; and how much the Greek Government received for these supplies from the people?

## STATEMENT ON SUPPLIES FURNISHED TO GREECE

If we are just sending these supplies over there and the Greek Government is selling them to her people, that is not charity at all. That is not what UNRRA was formed for, to help the Government of Greece—the present existing Government of Greece. They might turn it over any moment; and what we would like to know, if we are giving this charity, is that it goes to the right people, Governor.

Mr. LEHMAN. I agree with you.

(The information requested is as follows:)

## I. UNRRA SHIPMENTS TO GREECE

By October 31, 1945, UNRRA had shipped 1,378,512 tons of supplies to Greece. The estimated landed value of these supplies were \$217,508,000. The general types of supplies were as follows:

Type of supply (1)	Gross long tons (2)	Estimated landed value (3)
Food.....	626, 313	\$91, 043, 000
Clothing, textiles, and footwear.....	15, 163	10, 188, 000
Agricultural rehabilitation.....	65, 208	23, 991, 600
Industrial rehabilitation.....	225, 419	18, 758, 600
Medical and sanitation.....	1, 409	2, 453, 000
Military surplus.....	445, 000	71, 075, 000
Total.....	1, 378, 512	217, 508, 000

## II. DISTRIBUTION OF UNRRA SUPPLIES WITHIN GREECE

The extent to which the supplies shipped to Greece by UNRRA are distributed free of charge or sold to consumers varies according to commodity.

*Food.*—The bulk of the food is distributed free to indigents and to welfare institutions or sold at prices which are deliberately fixed at low levels to make the food available to the low-income groups. More than half of the foodstuffs, in terms of value, are in wheat and flour. The Greek Government has granted substantial subsidies toward the cost of bread production, intending prices to cover only the local costs of processing and distribution; frequently prices have been kept even below these costs. Thus, in late June the Government collected from that part of the population able to pay, only 400 drachmas for a food ration which had an estimated landed cost of 1,500 drachmas.

*Clothing, textiles, and footwear.*—All donated clothing is distributed free of charge. Part of the other clothing and footwear shipped by UNRRA is made available to indigents and welfare institutions, and part is sold. Of the total clothing shipped to Greece, more than half has been given away free of charge.

*Medical and health supplies.*—Most of these are made available to clinics, hospitals, and welfare centers.

*Agricultural and industrial rehabilitation supplies.*—Most of the major items of capital equipment, such as trucks, tractors, railway equipment, etc., are retained by the Government, which may operate them directly, but more often leases and rents them to institutions, cooperatives, local administrations, etc. Expendable supplies, repair parts, etc., are largely sold, except for the portion used by the Government in its projects of road repair, shelter construction, and emergency public health and sanitation work.

### III. USE OF PROCEEDS FROM SALE OF UNRRA SUPPLIES IN GREECE

By agreement with UNRRA, the Greek Government is committed to spend on relief projects an amount equivalent to the net proceeds from the sale of UNRRA supplies. Net proceeds from April 1945 through August 1945 amount to approximately 1,900,000,000 drachmas (\$6,200,000 United States dollar equivalents). The Greek Government estimates that net proceeds through March 1946 will be approximately 7,700,000,000 drachmas. These estimates are not higher because of—

(a) The policy of distributing a large portion of the supplies to the indigent and to welfare institutions.

(b) The policy of deliberately setting prices low enough to bring commodities within the reach of the poor.

(c) Relatively high distribution costs because of Government subsidy of inland transportation, necessary to support the Greek Government's policy of selling supplies at approximately the same prices through the whole of Greece.

There would seem to be little question that the Greek Government is fulfilling its commitment to spend on relief projects an amount equal to net proceeds on the sale of supplies. August budgetary estimates of expenditures for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1946, for public health, maintenance of buildings for hospitals and sanitary institutions, provisional shelter of agricultural population, social welfare and repatriation of refugee populations amounted to 12,361,000,000 drachmas. The Greek Government has assured UNRRA that detailed data will be made available as soon as possible.

Senator McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. LEHMAN. I have every reason to believe it does go to the right people, that we satisfy the needs.

### DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES THROUGH SALE

Senator McKELLAR. The only way we could do it would be having statements from these people who represent you over there, and having the facts and figures and what was done with it, and whether the Government of Greece has received money from these people or whether they are giving it out as charity. We intend it as charity and speak of it as charity. You are asking for it because you think it is your duty to these starving and helpless people of Greece. I am just using Greece as one of many countries—all the rest of the countries. You believe that the United States, able to borrow the money, should devote it to this charity, and the Congress has agreed with you, but you do not say that it has gone to them without price. The indications here, from your testimony, are that the supplies that we have sent are sold by the Greek Government to the people of Greece and that they are being paid for them. That was not our system. That was not our intention. That was not the intention of Congress as I know it.

Senator HAYDEN. Let me interrupt you there, Mr. Chairman, because I think there is just a straight business principle involved, and it is in connection with the distribution of supplies in the Philippines and elsewhere. If a native of a country has currency of that country—and there has been plenty of it printed—and he wants a mule, and he



can pay for the mule in the currency of that country, I think he should pay for the mule. I think if we had a system of distribution that required that there be enough Americans over there—I don't know how many thousands it would be—to follow every mule down, to see that it was placed in the hands of a Greek and that he didn't pay anything for it, we would be in too big a business. We can't do that.

Senator McKELLAR. We are in pretty big business now.

Senator HAYDEN. If it can be paid for in the local currency or if you can sell it to him on time in the local currency, I think it is much better to do that. The same way with any other kind of supplies.

Senator BALL. You would get a healthier economy much quicker if you can get into normal distribution channels and get the economy functioning again than if you just put them all on a dole. They will never get out of it.

Mr. LEHMAN. The money which the Government gets goes into a fund and is used again for relief and rehabilitation purposes, as provided in the UNRRA resolutions.

Senator EASTLAND. We have observers in Yugoslavia?

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes; we have.

Senator McKELLAR. I may say this by way of comparison: You are spending more money on UNRRA than was spent by the Federal Government entirely for every purpose—the Supreme Court, the Congress, the House of Representatives, the Senate, the entire judiciary, all of our charities in this country, all of our Interior Department and Post Office Department and every other department of government—you have spent more money last year than we spent the first year that I was in Congress. Now, you can see what sort of a thing you have charge of. You have a bigger proposition, so far as money is concerned and supplies are concerned, than the entire United States Government was in 1911.

Senator McCARRAN. That is so far back it can't be denied, Senator.

Senator McKELLAR. Well, yes; there are several here. You remember that Mr. Reed, in 1910 I think it was, announced the first billion-dollar Congress. I believe it was 1910, and I didn't get here until the 4th of December 1911, and I know we spent \$1,030,000,000 that year. But that isn't what the UNRRA has. They have more money than that in their hands. The American Government contributed \$800,000,000.

#### INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN TO OBSERVERS

Senator THOMAS. Governor, you say your observers are in all these countries. Are those observers under instructions of any kind as to what they shall do?

Mr. LEHMAN. Very definitely.

Senator THOMAS. Are those in writing, those instructions in writing?

Mr. LEHMAN. They are given out by—given to the mission chief. They are in writing or orally. It is clearly understood, and the mission chief, of course, is charged with the responsibility of seeing that these observers do their job.

Senator THOMAS. They must have instructions. I would like to see the instructions of these observers.

Senator McKELLAR. I would, too. I wish you would get copies of it and furnish them to us.

(The following information was subsequently furnished:)

#### OBSERVATION OF DISTRIBUTION OF UNRRA SUPPLIES IN GREECE

1. Distribution of UNRRA supplies in Greece is observed by UNRRA officials who are charged directly with the enforcement of the UNRRA resolutions relating to distribution policy, at the national, regional, and village levels.

2. Responsibility for enforcement of equitable distribution is lodged in the chief of mission, and deputy chief for supply and distribution, who is assisted by a staff of some 66 observers. The mission operates on a decentralized basis. Greece has been divided into 11 regions, each having an UNRRA regional director and a staff of supply, health, welfare, agricultural rehabilitation, industrial rehabilitation, and distribution officers. The regions, in turn, are divided into road or calque heads. UNRRA supplies flow into the country through the principal port in each of the 11 regions. From these ports they are transported into the interior by rail or motor transport to over 150 road heads at which warehouses are located and which form the basic distribution grid for the entire country.

3. Wherever possible UNRRA has encouraged use of normal commercial agencies for the distribution of relief supplies. Thus wheat goes to the mills for processing, thence to the baker who in turn produces the bread which he sells directly or delivers to retail grocers. Seed, agricultural supplies, and machinery are distributed through the medium of the Agricultural Bank which has existed for years in Greece and which has always been the principal mechanism for distributing agricultural supplies in that country. Raw materials and industrial supplies are distributed by the Government to manufacturers upon allocations recommended by a committee consisting of Government officials, manufacturers, and UNRRA employees. Prices are determined by the Government with the assistance and advice of a coordinating committee composed of representatives of the Government and UNRRA.

4. A major concern of the mission is that specific provision is made for the indigent in rural areas as well as in the city. The National Government, through the department of social welfare has, with the assistance of UNRRA experts, promulgated laws, setting up criteria for determining indigence. In each community a committee consisting of the village priest, the village president and village school teacher, compiles the list of indigents who are eligible for free relief. These lists are examined from time to time by UNRRA observers who are constantly moving from place to place within the region, spot-checking on distribution and reporting any inequities which may exist to local Greek authorities.

5. In Greece about 66 persons are working in the 11 regions as distribution observers. In addition, UNRRA doctors, welfare workers, agricultural rehabilitation specialists, and industrial rehabilitation specialists are directly concerned with the distribution of UNRRA supplies. Thus the agricultural rehabilitation specialist has, among other functions, the duty of inspecting the milling of flour and the baking of bread to insure that the finished product conforms to the standards agreed upon between the mission and the Government and to insure that retailers are charging prices fixed for bread by the National Government. Likewise, the agricultural rehabilitation specialist observes the manner in which the Agricultural Bank, which has branches in every region and county in Greece, distributes agricultural supplies. For over 25 years the bank, a quasi-governmental organization, has been the agency through which the individual Greek farmer purchased his yearly agricultural requirements. During that time the bank has compiled records which indicate the annual requirements of practically all farmers throughout Greece. UNRRA specialists are permitted to check these records against current demands and visit individual farms to test requirements and determine whether there have been inequities of distribution. Since the average Greek farm is of but few acres, agricultural machinery is rarely, if ever, sold. Officials of the Agricultural Bank and UNRRA specialists, in order to maximize the efficient use of agricultural machinery, agree on plans for the cooperative use of farm machinery by farmers in a given area rather than individual sale or lease.

6. Welfare workers stationed in the various regions and villages are immediately concerned with the problem of free distribution and are constantly check-



ing the list of indigents. Spot checks are made; and requests to the appropriate Government officials are often made for removal of persons who have ability to pay and the addition of persons unable to pay. UNRRA medical supplies are for the most part distributed through hospitals and Government institutions. UNRRA doctors visit these institutions to determine the manner in which supplies are being distributed and to advise local health officials on the most efficient manner in which such supplies may be used.

7. Prior to departing for their specific field assignments to the various regions and villages, all personnel are required to be thoroughly familiar with, and are given specific instruction on all UNRRA policy resolutions relating to distribution. These include resolutions 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 16, and 33. Copies of these resolutions are attached hereto. They also are required to know the terms of the UNRRA-Greek Government Agreement, particularly article III, which relates to transfer and distribution of relief supplies, a copy of which is attached. These resolutions and agreement state the Administration's policy on all distribution matters ranging from the policy that UNRRA supplies shall be distributed without discrimination because of race, creed, or political belief; to the principle that maximum use should be made of normal agencies of distribution, and that distribution of supplies should take place under effective rationing and price controls.

8. In Greece, at the national level, the UNRRA mission is in daily contact with the Government regarding the establishment and enforcement of effective rationing and price-control measures. UNRRA's regional directors are advised of all measures adopted by the National Government and are charged with observing their enforcement at the regional and local levels. All complaints are sifted and reported to the appropriate Government official for corrective action. If the local officials fail or refuse to act, the matter is immediately brought to the attention of the appropriate National Ministry by the chief of the UNRRA mission or his deputy for supply and distribution.

In addition to the above, the Greek mission plan for observing distribution calls for the collection and analysis of records and other data on a national, regional, and local level.

The following steps indicate briefly how these data are secured and how they are used by the mission:

1. At the time goods are delivered in the ports, our port representative secures receipts from the Greek authorities indicating the amount of each commodity that has been turned over to the Government. These are collated in our mission headquarters and a complete and current record is maintained of the supplies being brought into the country.

2. On the basis of the advance reports received on ship loadings, the Greek authorities prepare a monthly plan of distribution giving amounts of various commodities that are to be allocated to various areas in the country. This plan is supplied to our regional offices who use it to determine if allocations as planned are being followed. It is also checked by our various mission headquarters divisions who determine whether need is being met on an equitable basis as between areas of the country.

3. As the goods are shipped out of the ports in line with the plan that the National Government has prepared, our port representatives report to the mission headquarters' office the places in the various regions to which supplies are being sent. These in turn are collated in mission headquarters and an accounting is then made of all supplies brought into the country. Reports of such deliveries are forwarded to our regional offices which spot check to determine if deliveries are made as reported.

4. The National Government has built up an accounting system for UNRRA supplies that is kept by various levels of government down to the smallest village and township. Each month the Government gives the mission a compilation of the supplies delivered to and distributed by each regional unit. In addition, these reports from the Government will include reports showing the movement of supplies down through the various levels of government and will indicate the supplies on hand in warehouses maintained by the Government in the regional headquarters and distribution centers. The reports from the regional units will include such data as number of people receiving UNRRA supplies (broken down by commodities); the rations to various groups in the community; the channels of distribution; the prices charged for UNRRA goods; the amounts distributed without cost, and the amount of money being accumulated by the Government as a result of the sale of these goods.

These reports are collated and analyzed in the headquarters' office to determine whether basic policies that have been agreed upon have been followed in the distribution, and whether reported deliveries to various sections of the population are indeed equitable.

5. The data received from the Government are used by the regional offices to spot check in the various areas. At least twice every month every center is visited by an UNRRA man to spot check information secured from the Government and to observe on the spot the operation of the distribution machinery. All records regarding the distribution of UNRRA goods on every level are open to our field men, who review these as well as check warehouses, and the actual delivery of the UNRRA goods to the consumer.

6. Our field men make detailed reports on their observations in a given community and in addition give us the results of their spot check of the reports supplied by the Government. These reports are analyzed in detail in the headquarters' office and all questions raised are followed up with the national authorities.

7. Daily contact is maintained by our headquarters' office with the Government on various problems and questions on distribution on which policy statements need to be prepared or clarified. In addition every question that is raised either through our analysis of the statistical reports of the Government or the various reports of our field men is thoroughly discussed with the Government and a mutually agreed plan of action developed.

8. In conclusion, I should like to make a general observation. UNRRA's function is to assist and advise the Greek Government and not to act as a substitute for that Government. Thus, it is the Government, not UNRRA, that is charged with the administration of the laws enacted by the Government, and the actual distribution of supply. Moreover, it must be borne in mind that communications and other operating conditions in Greece are such that maximum efficiency cannot always be achieved, even though all concerned are exerting every possible effort to reach that result.

#### RESOLUTION No. 2

##### A RESOLUTION TO NONDISCRIMINATION

*Resolved.* 1. That, in any area where relief and rehabilitation operations are being conducted through the employment, in whole or in part, of the Administration's resources, relief and rehabilitation in all its aspects shall be distributed or dispensed fairly on the basis of the relative needs of the population in the area, and without discrimination because of race, creed, or political belief.

2. That, in determining the relative needs of the population, there may taken into account the diverse needs caused by discriminatory treatment by the enemy during its occupation of the area.

References: Resolution No. 1, relating to the scope of the activities of the Administration; Resolution No. 7, relating to relief distribution policies; Resolution No. 9, relating to welfare services and voluntary relief agencies; Resolution No. 56, relating to a proposal transmitted by the Committee of the Council for Europe in the minutes of its sixth and seventh meetings.

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#### RESOLUTION No. 4

##### A RESOLUTION RELATING TO ADMINISTRATION PUBLICITY

*Resolved,* That the Council recommends that member governments, consistently with such measures as they consider necessary to regulate the dissemination of information while hostilities or other military necessities exist, afford the Administration opportunity to make public information with regard to its operations, and that they permit the use of special labels or other designations on supplies and equipment belonging to or furnished by the Administration.

Reference: Resolution No. 7, relating to relief distribution policies.



## RESOLUTION No. 6

## A RESOLUTION RELATING TO COLLABORATION WITH REGARD TO ECONOMIC MEASURES

*Resolved*, That the Council recommends that member governments consult with the Director General with a view to avoiding, so far as possible, the subjection of the funds, supplies, equipment, and services of the Administration to economic measures which might diminish the effectiveness of such activities or impose financial burdens on the Administration.

References : Resolution No. 3, relating to assistance from member governments ; Resolution No. 16, relating to taxation of relief and rehabilitation supplies ; Resolution No. 32, relating to facilities and immunities for the administration, its council and committee members and its staff ; Resolution No. 33, relating to immunities and priorities for transit goods.

## RESOLUTION No. 7

## A RESOLUTION RELATING TO RELIEF DISTRIBUTION POLICIES

*Resolved*, That the Council approves the following statement as a guide to activities with respect to relief and rehabilitation distribution :

1. That at no time shall relief and rehabilitation supplies be used as a political weapon, and no discrimination shall be made in the distribution of relief supplies because of race, creed, or political belief.

2. That in general the responsibility for the distribution, within an area, of relief and rehabilitation supplies should be borne by the Government or recognized national authority which exercises administrative authority in the area.

3. That distribution should be so conducted that all classes of the population, irrespective of their purchasing power, shall receive their equitable shares of essential commodities. When supplies are sold to consumers, prices should be set at such levels as to facilitate the flow of supplies into the proper hands, and to avoid maladjustments in the price structure of the areas.

4. That distribution of relief and rehabilitation supplies should take place under effective rationing and price controls. The suppression of black markets should not be left to general pronouncements and decrees, but should be the subject of active measures of enforcement applied vigorously and unremittingly.

5. That the government or recognized national authority which exercises administrative authority in the area should take appropriate measures to insure that so far as the distribution within a liberated territory of relief and rehabilitation goods is done through private trade, the remuneration earned by private traders for their services is no more than is fair and reasonable.

6. That use should be made to the maximum practicable extent of normal agencies of distribution (governmental, commercial, cooperative) to the particular ends of combating inflation and restoring normal economic activity. This principle, however, cannot be pursued at the expense of measures found necessary under emergency conditions to insure an adequate control of the distribution of supplies and their direction to the appropriate consumers.

7. That if the Administration is called on by the military authority to furnish distribution services through its own organization and personnel in a liberated territory in which a government or recognized national authority does not yet exercise administrative authority, the Administration should, subject to the general provisions governing the relation of the Administration to the military authority and the government or recognized national authority concerned, make the fullest possible use of local authorities and of local organizations.

8. That the Administration be prepared to render direct assistance in distribution whenever, because of unusual circumstances, the government or recognized national authority concerned requests such aid within its territory. Wherever as a consequence of such request, the Administration is directly concerned with internal distribution, it should follow, in cooperation with the national or local authorities, the same general principles as those recommended above.

9. That the Director General should be kept fully informed concerning the distribution of relief and rehabilitation supplies within any recipient areas, and

under all circumstances there should be the fullest working cooperation between the governments or recognized national authorities concerned and the Administration for this purpose.

Reference: Resolution No. 2, relating to nondiscrimination; Resolution No. 3, relating to assistance from member governments; Resolution No. 4, relating to administration publicity; Resolution No. 9, relating to welfare services and voluntary relief agencies; Resolution No. 10, relating to policies with respect to displaced persons.

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### RESOLUTION No. 9

#### A RESOLUTION RELATING TO WELFARE SERVICES AND VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES

*Resolved*, 1. That welfare services administered by or in cooperation with the Administration shall be provided without discrimination because of race, creed, or political belief.

2. That it shall be the policy of the Administration to enlist the cooperation and seek the participation of appropriate foreign voluntary relief agencies, to the extent that they can be effectively utilized in relief activities for which they have special competence and resources, subject to the consent and regulation of the Director General in accordance with article IV, paragraph 2, of the agreement.

3. That the extent to which foreign voluntary relief agencies should be used for assistance in the relief and rehabilitation of distressed people in any country should be a matter to be determined by the Director General in consultation with the government or recognized national authority concerned.

4. That within the framework of its total program and with the closest collaboration between the health, welfare, and other appropriate organization units, the Administration should make specific provision for welfare services for victims of war—in particular for children, expectant and nursing mothers, the aged, and the disabled.

5. That, in general, welfare services should be administered, so far as possible, by the government or recognized national authority concerned and the Administration should make its resources available to the appropriate agency in accordance with plans agreed upon between the Administration and the national agency.

Continuous cooperation should be maintained and information exchanged between the government or recognized national authority concerned and the Administration.

6. That the Administration should be prepared to administer welfare services directly, either in part or in whole, when called upon by a government or recognized national authority, which for any reason is unable itself to administer these services.

7. That because of already prolonged suffering due to war and because of critical needs, the Administration should arrange to provide, as promptly as possible, the necessary welfare services, to be available when countries are liberated or occupied by the United Nations.

8. That welfare services should be designed to help people to help themselves. Wherever possible constructive work opportunities and measures for self-help should be provided to permit those receiving relief to produce at least some of their own basic requirements.

9. That because of the magnitude and complexity of the welfare problems confronting the administration, and the necessity for effective technical guidance, there should be established a standing technical committee on welfare.

References: Resolution No. 1, relating to the scope of the activities of the Administration; Resolution No. 7, relating to relief distribution policies; Resolution No. 10, relating to policies with respect to displaced persons; Resolution No. 13, relating to policies with respect to shelter; Resolution No. 26, relating to the creation and composition of standing technical committees; Resolution No. 31, relating to the functions of the committee on welfare; Resolution No. 55, relating to recommendations of the committee of the Council for Europe regarding bases for requirements and related recommendations; Resolution No. 58, relating to operations of the Administration in Italy.



## RESOLUTION No. 16

## A RESOLUTION RELATING TO TAXATION OF RELIEF AND REHABILITATION SUPPLIES

*Resolved*, 1. That the Council recommends that all member governments make appropriate measures according to their constitutional procedures to insure that relief and rehabilitation supplies and services furnished by the Administration are not subjected to taxation in a manner which reduces the resources of the Administration.

2. That so far as may be required for the attainment of the above purpose, the Council recommends to all member governments that inter alia,

(a) export taxes on supplies to be furnished by the Administration to a member government for relief and rehabilitation be waived, or other equivalent action taken; and such supplies be exempted from any new or additional export taxes. The Council recognizes that such action on existing export taxes may be equivalent to a part of a member government's general contribution under section 4 of the financial plan, but urges that such contribution be made under section 8 of the said plan;

(b) appropriate action be taken where the necessary arrangements do not already exist to provide that supplies of the Administration in transit through a member government's country are not subjected to any burden of taxation;

(c) relief and rehabilitation supplies furnished by the Administration be not subjected in liberated areas to the burden of any form of taxation in a manner which reduces the resources of the Administration.

3. That the appropriate committee of the Council concern itself with the relationship of customs duties and other taxes in liberated areas to relief and rehabilitation work, and that a study of the problem and the preparation of recommendations be undertaken for the future guidance of the Council with regard to relief and rehabilitation work.

References: Resolution No. 3, relating to assistance from member governments; Resolution No. 6, relating to collaboration with regard to economic measures; Resolution No. 14, relating to a financial plan for the Administration; Resolution No. 32, relating to facilities and immunities for the Administration, its council and committee members and its staff; Resolution No. 33, relating to immunities and priorities for transit goods.

## RESOLUTION No. 33

## A RESOLUTION RELATING TO IMMUNITIES AND PRIORITIES FOR TRANSIT GOODS

*Resolved*, That the Council recommends that each member government expedite to the extent possible supplies and equipment of the Administration in transit, and that it exempt such supplies and equipment of the Administration from adverse legal action or seizure.

References: Resolution No. 3, relating to assistance from member governments; Resolution No. 6, relating to collaboration with regard to economic measures; Resolution No. 16, relating to taxation of relief and rehabilitation supplies; Resolution No. 32, relating to facilities and immunities for the administration, its council and committee members, and its staff; Resolution No. 36, relating to travel facilities for the staff of the Administration.

## AGREEMENT BETWEEN UNRRA AND GOVERNMENT OF GREECE—ARTICLE III

## TRANSFER AND DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES

(a) The Government, having the responsibility for the distribution within Greece of relief and rehabilitation supplies furnished by the administration, will take appropriate measures to assure that such distribution will be governed by the policies of the Council, particularly as embodied in Resolutions 2 and 7.

(b) The relief and rehabilitation supplies furnished by the administration,

which are destined for Greece, will be consigned to the administration mission in the country. The supplies will be transferred to the Government or its designee, against appropriate receipts, at such designated ports of entry, or frontier points, as may be agreed upon from time to time by the administration. The Government and the administration will agree upon appropriate procedures for the determination of the quantity and quality of goods delivered to the Government by the administration.

(c) To enable the Administration effectively to discharge its responsibilities under this agreement, the agreement of 9 November 1943 and the Council resolutions, the Government will inform the Administration and receive its views regarding the plans for, and operations respecting, the distribution of supplies, including at least the following subjects:

(i) The agencies and channels of distribution for the supplies furnished by the Administration.

(ii) The allocation of such supplies by regions and main groups of consumers.

(iii) Price policies and specific prices for such supplies and their relationship to prices for similar supplies produced domestically.

(iv) Rationing and price controls by commodity, by region, and by classes of consumers for each of the commodities supplied by the Administration.

(v) The facilities and methods for handling, moving, and storing the supplies furnished by the Administration.

(d) Further to enable the Administration effectively to discharge its responsibilities under this agreement, the agreement of 9 November 1943, and the council resolutions, the Government will keep the Administration fully informed regarding the distribution of supplies within Greece. The Government will further afford representatives of the Administration opportunity to observe the distribution of supplies furnished by the Administration at each stage, to make inquiries of and to consult with the appropriate governmental authorities with respect to such distribution and generally to satisfy themselves that the system of distribution is operating in accordance with the council resolutions.

(e) The Government will afford the Administration opportunity for, and will cooperate with the Administration in, making public information regarding deliveries and distribution of relief and rehabilitation supplies furnished by the Administration and will permit the use of special labels or other designations on supplies and equipment belonging to or furnished by the Administration.

Senator McKELLAR. Governor Lehman, may we stop here just a few minutes while you are examining those papers, the instructions, and put them in the record a little later? Senator Eastland desires to be heard for just a few moments.

Mr. LEHMAN. Certainly.

Senator McKELLAR. Would you mind yielding to him?

Mr. LEHMAN. Not at all. Do you wish me to withdraw?

Senator McKELLAR. Oh, no, no; not unless you want to. Go ahead, Senator Eastland.

#### STATEMENT OF HON. JAMES O. EASTLAND, A UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

Senator McKELLAR. What item of the bill is it that you wish to address yourself to?

Senator EASTLAND. It is an amendment on page 4, lines 12 and 13.

Senator McKELLAR. Page 4. Oh, you want to add something to it?

Senator EASTLAND. Yes.

Senator McKELLAR. Just read it out.

Senator EASTLAND. I might just explain this amendment that was drafted is not exactly what I want.



## STARVATION IN GERMANY

From the reports received in Germany, Mr. Chairman, there will be millions of people who will starve to death every month. I do not think that the American people can be responsible for widespread starvation anywhere. I think that our policies toward Germany, toward the German people, are cruel and inhuman. In my judgment, UNRRA should function so as to relieve starvation in the zones of Germany. The Army is furnishing, in the American zone, or attempts to furnish, 1,500 calories of food a day. In that area the health conditions are frightful, the officials of the State Department tell me. That is what we understand of conditions over there. In the Russian area all animals and forage have been moved. All food-stuff has been seized. The country has been looted. The people there are starving to death, and it is just a humane proposition that this country, to the limit of its ability, relieve starvation from all sections of Germany. I hate to see, and hate to sit in Congress and not make a move to prevent, hundreds of thousands of little children from starving to death. God knows they have committed no crime. They are not responsible for conditions there, the actions of the German people.

## TEXT OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO RELIEVE STARVATION IN GERMANY

I think this amendment should be added to the bill, and the amendment reads as follows:

No part of the appropriation made by this joint resolution shall be available for expenditures subsequent to December 31, 1945, unless and until the President has received from the Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration a certification to the effect that the Administration is furnishing relief and rehabilitation supplies and services to relieve starvation of all the people in all of the zones of occupation in Germany in which supplies and services are required and that the quantities of supplies and services being furnished in such zones are in line with the quantities of supplies and services being furnished by the Administration in other countries where the needs for such supplies and services are similar to the needs in such zones.

Now, there is nothing in the act that will prevent our doing this. We are putting up the money, practically 80 percent of the money to UNRRA. I think it is just a humane proposition that the American Congress should face and relieve starvation.

Senator HAYDEN. Is that the full text of it?

Senator EASTLAND. Yes.

## USE OF UNRRA FUNDS IN GERMANY

Senator HAYDEN. Now this is what is in my mind, and I may be entirely mistaken. My recollection was, when we passed the original legislation, that it was not to be used in Germany.

Senator EASTLAND. There is nothing in the act to prevent that.

Senator BALL. That is right; there is nothing in the act.

Senator HAYDEN. It may be, but everybody said that.

Senator EASTLAND. We are in Germany.

Senator HAYDEN. I am just trying to get the language.

## ARMY IN GERMANY FURNISHING AID IN AMERICAN ZONE

- Senator McKELLAR. Just one moment, please, sir. We are furnishing relief in the American zone.

Senator EASTLAND. But not enough to prevent mass starvation.

Senator McKELLAR. Yes.

Senator EASTLAND. No.

Senator McKELLAR. The Army is furnishing it in the American zone.

Senator EASTLAND. Yes.

Senator McKELLAR. If we undertake to go to the Russian zone, as much as I would like to relieve starvation, what are we going to run up against?

Senator EASTLAND. The act provides——

Senator McKELLAR. We are casting doubt upon the——

Senator EASTLAND. The act provides that we must secure the consent of the military governor or the commanding general in the area before we can go in. Of course, we have to have his consent.

Senator McKELLAR. That is not provided in the amendment.

Senator EASTLAND. It is provided in the law.

Senator HAYDEN. Yes. I am just trying to get the picture.

Senator EASTLAND. Yes.

Senator HAYDEN. We have gone on the assumption, up to this time: the American Army in its area, and the British Army in its area, and the Russian Army in its area.

Senator EASTLAND. Well, I want you to know something, that the Russian Army will do anything except the things they should do.

## EFFECT OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT

Senator HAYDEN. What I am saying is, so far as the Congress of the United States is concerned, we appropriated heretofore \$800,000,000 for relief of occupied countries or reoccupied countries when we got back into them.

Senator EASTLAND. Yes.

Senator HAYDEN. We didn't—at least, I didn't understand that we were appropriating any money to the United Nations relief organization to feed anybody in Germany or in Japan.

Senator EASTLAND. They are in Germany, feeding displaced persons.

Senator HAYDEN. I understand, but I am talking about Germans.

Senator EASTLAND. That is true.

Senator HAYDEN. The German people. Now what you seek to do is to have included in the United Nations relief the starving German people.

Senator McKELLAR. German people.

Senator EASTLAND. That is true.

## NEED TO INCREASE AMOUNT OF APPROPRIATION

Senator HAYDEN. Now, to do that by a limitation upon an amount of money contained in this appropriation which, the testimony here is, is just enough to bail them out—where is the money coming from?



Are you willing to increase the amount of money appropriated by Congress in order to feed Germans?

Senator EASTLAND. I would be willing to do that, certainly.

Senator HAYDEN. Because certainly there isn't enough in this bill to feed the people who are now under United Nations relief plus the German people.

Senator EASTLAND. I know. I certainly think it should be enough to feed and relieve starvation in Germany.

Senator HAYDEN. Have you any idea about how much money we should add to this bill to do it?

Senator EASTLAND. No, sir.

Senator HAYDEN. Because it cannot be done with this amount.

Senator BALL. It cannot be done by limitation; that is quite true.

Senator HAYDEN. It cannot be done by limitation.

Senator McCARRAN. I don't know about that.

Senator EASTLAND. If course, it cannot be done by limitation.

Senator McCARRAN. It can be done by limitation——

Senator McKELLAR. We don't know.

Senator McCARRAN. Unless we get a report.

Senator HAYDEN. We have to provide the money. It is just a practical proposition.

Senator McCARRAN. That is true.

Senator BALL. We have not enough now to relieve starvation amongst people that fought with us. It is a little early, it seems to me, to go in and start taking care of the poor suffering German people.

Senator McCARRAN. One of the troubles of this is that the other countries joined with us in the movement as we are carrying it on in other countries.

Senator EASTLAND. Yes.

Senator McCARRAN. But would they join with us in this German movement?

Senator EASTLAND. I think so, where we are putting up most of the money.

Senator McKELLAR. Putting up most of the money?

Senator EASTLAND. Why, certainly.

Senator HAYDEN. As a practical proposition, to carry out the idea of your amendment, you would have to ascertain how much money it would take, but surely, as far as the American Government is concerned, we are willing to put up so much money.

Senator EASTLAND. It seems to me that is UNRRA's responsibility.

Senator HAYDEN. Oh, no.

Senator EASTLAND. To furnish this money.

Senator McCARRAN. As a practical proposition, what you would do there is put the people of Germany on the same basis, so far as relief is concerned, as the people whom they conquered.

Senator EASTLAND. That isn't in the amendment.

Senator McCARRAN. That is exactly what it is.

Senator EASTLAND. It doesn't say any such thing. UNRRA is occupied in economic rehabilitation, and the amendment is limited to the relief of starvation.

Senator McCARRAN. You want to be assured that the relief that is "being furnished in such zones are in line with the quantities of supplies and services being furnished by the Administration in other countries."

Senator EASTLAND. This is an amendment to relieve starvation.

Senator McCARRAN. That is right. That is all we are doing in every other country.

Senator EASTLAND. Why, you are engaging, by Mr. Lehman's testimony, in economic rehabilitation.

Senator McKELLAR. Yes; we are helping the governments, and we are buying stock and improving lands and rehabilitating lands, and everything of that sort.

Senator EASTLAND. The amendment states:

To relieve starvation of all the people in all of the zones of occupation in Germany.

Senator HAYDEN. All I am trying to say is that there isn't money enough in the bill to carry on for more than several months in the countries of people who are allied with us. You would have to increase the amount of money if you are going to feed more people. That is just A B C.

DRAFT OF AMENDMENT MAKING AN APPROPRIATION FOR RELIEF OF  
DESTITUTION AND STARVATION IN GERMANY

Senator EASTLAND. Of course, that is true.

(Senator Eastland subsequently submitted the following amendment:)

[H. J. Res. 266, 79th Cong., 1st sess.]

AMENDMENT Intended to be proposed by Mr. Eastland to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 266) making an additional appropriation for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, viz: On page 4, between lines 12 and 13, insert the following:

"There is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$50,000,000 to enable the President to provide through the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration for the furnishing of relief and rehabilitation supplies and services to relieve destitution and starvation among all classes of persons residing within the various zones of occupation in Germany: *Provided*, That the President is authorized to enter into such agreements with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration as he may deem appropriate to assure the carrying out of the purposes of this appropriation: *Provided further*, That such appropriation may be expended in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Participation Appropriation Act, 1945."

ACTION OF UNRRA COUNCIL WOULD BE NECESSARY

Mr. LEHMAN. May I point out this, too, gentlemen, that without going into the merit of whether we should feed the German people or not, which is a military responsibility under the established military law, I do want to point out that, even if this was inserted, the UNRRA Administration could not undertake that without an affirmative action on the part of the UNRRA Council.

Senator McCARRAN. What?

Mr. LEHMAN. Affirmative action on the part of the UNRRA Council.

Senator McKELLAR. They might not do it.



Mr. LEHMAN. They might not. They certainly would not do it unless the funds were available.

Senator McKELLAR. You would be in a bad fix, Governor. I know you would advise them to do it.

Senator HAYDEN. He wouldn't take money away from the people who fought with us in the war and give it to the Germans?

Senator McKELLAR. Oh, no; if you put in the additional money.

Senator HAYDEN. That is different.

Senator McCARREN. Of course, there is one thing about, hunger is hunger wherever it is.

Senator McKELLAR. Wherever it is.

Senator HAYDEN. I am perfectly in accord with it. The questions I have asked are in a practical way, of how we are going to do this.

Senator McKELLAR. If I thought it would go to the relief of those who actually were in need of it and were actually starving or cold or what not, and couldn't get anything, I would certainly do it; but if it is going to governments—and we have no government in Germany—if we are going to governments—

Senator EASTLAND. It couldn't go to governments.

Senator BALL. You are forgetting, Governor, the report of the representatives we sent over to look at those camps, and the report showed there was a deliberate policy of starving millions of people to death.

Senator EASTLAND. Yes.

Senator BALL. Acquiesced in by the German people.

Senator EASTLAND. Yes; and you can't charge innocent people with the policy of the German Government.

Senator BALL. I think the people are responsible for the kind of government they let stay in power.

Senator EASTLAND. Then, the Russian people are responsible, by that theory, for the abominable treatment and the starvation of millions of people, and we have a bill here to feed them.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF UNRRA SUPPLIES

Senator McKELLAR. I have sympathy for starving people wherever they are, even the Japanese, the Germans, and all of them. I do not think we have any duty toward them at all, but I have sympathy for them, the greatest sympathy for them, anyone who is in a starving condition; but what I fear, Governor, is that under your system this money is not going to starving people, that is, these funds are not going to starving people, but they are going to governments.

Mr. LEHMAN. But they are not, Senator.

Senator McKELLAR. You just told us so.

Mr. LEHMAN. I told you—

Senator McKELLAR. I am going by your testimony.

Mr. LEHMAN. I told you the procedure would be carried out, which was contemplated from the start, which was made known at the time the Congress debated the authorization bill, and which was explained and approved by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. It is nothing new.

(See pp. 45-46, hearing by Senate Foreign Affairs Committee on H. J. Res. 192, February 1944.)

I can tell you that we make sure that goods are distributed without discrimination; and where they are needed by hungry people who have not the local currency to pay for it, they are given to them without charge or at a minimum charge. Now, I can assure you that we have the means of watching the situation and observing it. For UNRRA to undertake the distribution of supplies in every one of the countries that they are operating in would take hundreds of thousands of people. It would be at a cost that would be prohibitive, and we couldn't do it even then, because you could not get the machinery set up to conduct that.

Senator McKELLAR. That is what I am afraid of.

Mr. LEHMAN. When we withdrew, why, the country would be worse off than when we went in.

#### QUESTION AS TO REPORTS BY UNRRA OBSERVERS

[See pp. 102-103]

Senator THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to have the record show the instructions issued by UNRRA to these observers.

Senator McKELLAR. Yes.

Senator THOMAS. I would also like to see the reports of some of these observers, if they make reports.

Senator HAYDEN. You can put those in, the reports, can't you?

Senator McCARRAN. Have you reports from observers?

Mr. LEHMAN. We have reports. We have complaints that some of our goods have been improperly distributed. We have had complaints that some of our goods have reached the black markets. We have had complaints that some of our goods were stolen. Of course, some of our goods have reached the black market, and, of course, some of our goods are stolen. That is true in the Army. That is true in every large organization. It cannot be completely avoided. It hasn't been avoided in this country where we have sixty or seventy thousand people, and we are a disciplined, well-ordered country. But whenever we have gotten a complaint we have looked into it. Some of them have been justified.

#### RESIGNATION OF SEYMOUR S. DOZIER FROM ACCOUNTS AND AUDITS DIVISION, UNRRA

Senator McKELLAR. I received this letter from Senator George a few days ago, addressed to me as acting chairman of the committee:

DEAR SENATOR McKELLAR: I enclose letter from one of my friends, Seymour S. Dozier, a citizen of Columbus, Ga., who has been in the Accounts and Audits Division of UNRRA in Paris. The letter speaks for itself, and I believe it speaks very loudly. I have acknowledged the letter, and you may retain it for use before your committee.

Sincerely yours,

WALTER F. GEORGE.

And I shall read from Mr. Dozier:

PARIS, FRANCE, November 1, 1945.

Senator WALTER F. GEORGE,

*Senator from Georgia, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. GEORGE: Enclosed herewith is a copy of my resignation from UNRRA, with which I have served since July 6, 1945. The letter states exactly the reason for my action.



I am returning to the United States at the very earliest possible date, and will proceed to my home at 2020 Cherokee Drive, Columbus, Ga. If I can get early passage, I should reach my home by November 22.

Since you are the Senator from my home State, I feel that you should know some of the facts of the magnitude of the vast waste of money. As a public accountant, it is beyond any scope I have ever encountered in either public or corporation finance.

Yours very truly,

SEYMOUR S. DOZIER.

And here is the resignation:

PARIS, FRANCE, *November 1, 1945.*

To: Mr. L. W. leGros, director of accounts and audits, European regional office.

From: Seymour S. Dozier, accounts and audits division.

Subject: Resignation.

1. Effective this date I am resigning my position with the accounts and audits division.

2. In the light of events that transpired in the transactions of the Antwerp office, I wish to sever my relations with this office and the organization as a whole. Observations made by this writer in various headquarters offices and zone offices show glaring discrepancies in management and administration.

3. You have my report in which I cited figures showing the waste and mismanagement of relief funds advanced mainly by the United States Government. I wish it to be perfectly understood that I was never in agreement with the A. C. A. contract—

Now, what contract is that?

Mr. LEHMAN. I'll tell you about that when you are through with that.

Senator McKELLAR. Yes.

and will in no way be connected with the further developments in the case; also, I am on record with United States State Department, through the United States Embassy in Brussels, Belgium.

4. The imprest fund has been returned to Mr. L. Hughes, UNRRA finance officer, Brussels, Belgium.

SEYMOUR S. DOZIER.

Copies to Sir Humfrey Gale, ERO; Gov. H. H. Lehman; Senator Walter F. George, of Georgia.

#### A. C. A. CONTRACT

Now, what does he refer to as the A. C. A. contract? Have you a copy of that contract?

Mr. LEHMAN. I have not, but I can give you the facts in the case.

Senator McKELLAR. Could you get us a copy of it?

Mr. LEHMAN. I probably could, it is undoubtedly in our London or Frankfurt office. We are decentralized. You couldn't possibly run everything from Washington, any more than the War Department could run the operations during the war from Washington. We have to decentralize, but I will give you the facts on the case in question.

Senator McKELLAR. Yes, sir; glad to have you.

Mr. LEHMAN. Under date of November 1, 1945, Seymour S. Dozier resigned from UNRRA because of "events that transpired in the transactions of the Antwerp office," referring specifically to the A. C. A. contract.

The facts are these: UNRRA signed a contract with the A. C. A. Co. of Antwerp, a warehousing and dispatching corporation, to handle the flow of UNRRA supplies being received through the Port of Antwerp. The contract was to run for 6 months and provided that UNRRA would reimburse the A. C. A. Co. for its labor costs and

would pay an additional 25 percent for overhead and profit to the company.

Through the efforts of Mr. Dozier and another UNRRA employee still in UNRRA's service, Joseph G. Foley, it was discovered that the A. C. A. Co. was inflating its labor by 40 percent through the use of fake subcontracts. In addition it was discovered that goods were being pilfered.

#### ACTION TAKEN WITH RESPECT TO A. C. A. CONTRACT

As soon as the facts were uncovered by Mr. Dozier and Mr. Foley, UNRRA acted immediately and effectively. The contract was canceled at the end of its second month and was settled at a value of about 20 cents on the dollar. All personnel involved at Antwerp were discharged and a new team was sent in. Armed guards were placed on all convoys leaving Antwerp to stop pilferage. Major Brokenshire, who placed the contract with the A. C. A. Co., was discharged and replaced by General Wilson.

In short, as soon as we had word of the facts, which came to us through Mr. Dozier and Mr. Foley, our employees, we notified our Frankfurt office and our London office, and they immediately took the steps that I have described.

#### QUESTION AS TO UNRRA CONTRACTS

Senator McKELLAR. I think that is very commendable, Governor Lehman. I think it is quite commendable, and I am wondering if you have any other of those kinds of contracts in existence.

Mr. LEHMAN. It may very well be that we have, sir. I mean they are scattered.

Senator McKELLAR. Will you look it up and report to us, please, sir?

Mr. LEHMAN. I am afraid I can't give you all the contracts. UNRRA is operating now on a tremendously far-flung field. We have missions in many places. We have several hundred camps. We deal with the shipping people. We deal with the supply people. We deal with personnel people. Undoubtedly there have been failures of omission and commission. I don't apologize for them in any way, because I think that they are inherent in operations of the complexity and the breadth that UNRRA is carrying on, and we can point out several real achievements. We have shipped over, up to October 31, 2,650,000 tons. In November we expect to ship 800,000 tons, and if you gentlemen will give us the money we will ship more than that.

#### A. C. A. CONTRACT

Senator THOMAS. Governor, is that statement you just read a report that you agreed to pay this money, 25 percent, for distribution of the goods?

Mr. LEHMAN. No. Overhead and profit.

Senator McKELLAR. Twenty percent.

Mr. LEHMAN. Overhead and profit.

Senator THOMAS. Twenty-five percent. Then they were inflating their labor costs 40 percent.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes, sir.



Senator THOMAS. And that was additional.

Senator McKELLAR. Yes.

Senator THOMAS. But the contract provided they shall have 25 percent of the value of the goods for their services?

Mr. LEHMAN. No; 25 percent.

Senator THOMAS. Twenty-five percent of what?

Mr. LEHMAN. Of the operating costs, which covered their overhead, which any commercial company must have, and their profit.

Senator THOMAS. Now, what do you mean by 25 percent? Twenty-five percent of what?

Mr. LEHMAN. Twenty-five percent of the labor costs. And the reason we canceled the contract was that they inflated their labor costs.

Senator McKELLAR. Then, Mr. Seymour—

Mr. LEHMAN. They have warehouse people there, truck people, and various other things to operate the warehouses.

Senator McKELLAR. In the letter that Senator George received then, Mr. Seymour Dozier was correct in what he stated, and you on investigation found that Mr. Dozier was correct, and stopped the business?

Mr. LEHMAN. I want to say that I think Mr. Dozier deserves a lot of credit for reporting this thing. I have no fault to find with him at all.

Mr. SCHACHTER. May I say, we have offered him another position, should he be interested. We are very grateful for his services.

Senator McKELLAR. Any other questions, gentlemen?

(No response.)

Mr. CLAYTON, do you want to be heard on anything?

Mr. CLAYTON. Thank you. I have nothing to say.

#### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE OF NOVEMBER 13, 1945, TO CONGRESS ON UNRRA

Senator McKELLAR. I will place in the record at this point President Truman's message of November 13, 1945, to Congress with reference to UNRRA.

(The message referred to follows:)

*To the Congress of the United States of America:*

This country has pledged itself to do all that is reasonably possible to alleviate the suffering of our war-torn Allies and to help them begin the task of restoring their economic productivity. The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is one of the most important instrumentalities for accomplishing this great task.

As I stated in my message to the Congress on September 6, 1945, the 47 nations of the Council of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration determined at their third meeting in London last August that contributions beyond those originally made would be necessary if we expect to complete the minimum tasks assigned to UNRRA. The Council recommended, on the motion of the United States delegate, that each member country, whose territory had not been invaded by the enemy, should contribute an additional amount equal to 1 percent of its national income for the fiscal year 1943.

In accordance with this recommendation, the United States share would be \$1,350,000,000, matching our original contribution authorized by the act of Congress of March 28, 1944.

The original contributions of all the member nations have been applied principally to the activities of UNRRA in providing relief and rehabilitation assistance to the countries of eastern and southeastern Europe, and to the care of United Nations displaced persons stranded in enemy territory. UNRRA, of course, does not undertake relief or rehabilitation responsibilities in either Germany or Japan.

The invaded countries of northwest Europe, comprising France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, and Norway, by and large, possess sufficient resources in foreign currency and credit to acquire their own essential imports from abroad.

Direct assistance to northwest Europe is, therefore, not being furnished by UNRRA.

Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Greece, and Albania, on the other hand, not only have suffered greatly at the hands of the enemy in the course of the war but they are almost entirely without foreign exchange or credit resources. Consequently to date they have been the chief objects of UNRRA's activity.

UNRRA has undertaken a limited program of \$50,000,000 in Italy to provide for the health and care of children, and expectant or nursing mothers.

Italy, since her participation in the war as a cobelligerent with the United Nations, has contributed substantially in both manpower and facilities to the Allied victory, becoming, at the same time, one of the most severely contested battlefields of the war. The destitution and needs there are appalling. Italy has virtually no foreign exchange resources and without the aid of UNRRA the country might well lapse into starvation.

UNRRA has also assisted in the care and repatriation of millions of Allied victims of Axis aggression who were deported to and enslaved in Germany. It has initiated a preliminary program of assistance to China.

By the end of this year UNRRA anticipates that all the funds which will be made available to it from all sources in accordance with the original contributions will have been spent or encumbered. The flow of supplies purchased with these funds cannot last beyond the early spring.

The end of the war with Japan has made it possible to estimate the magnitude of the relief requirements of China and other far eastern areas. Reports on the European harvest of 1945 reveal a serious shortage of all types of foodstuffs.

China presents the largest of all the relief responsibilities which UNRRA now faces. With inadequate supplies and resources it has struggled bravely for 8 years to combat the enemy as well as the ravages of famine, disease, and inflation. Other programs are required for Korea and Formosa, two areas of the Far East which are now being restored to the peaceful ranks of the United Nations after decades of Japanese oppression and extortion.

UNRRA proposes the extension of aid to Austria. This proposal is in accordance with the Moscow and Potsdam Declarations by the major powers to the effect that Austria should be treated independently of Germany and encouraged to resume the free and peaceful role which it played before being invaded by Hitler's legions.

A limited program of aid is also intended for the Soviet Republics of White Russia and the Ukraine. These areas constituted the principal battlefields in the struggle between Russia and Germany. They were the scene of some of the worst German atrocities, devastation, and pillage.

The recommended additional contributions will hardly suffice to permit UNRRA to meet the most urgent and immediate needs for relief and rehabilitation for which it is responsible. We hope to fulfill a substantial part of this contribution through the use of military and lend-lease supplies which have become surplus since the surrender of our enemies.

I know that America will not remain indifferent to the call of human suffering. This is particularly true when it is suffering on the part of those who by sacrifice and courage kept the enemy from realizing the fruits of his early victories and from bringing his military might to bear upon our own shores.

UNRRA is the chosen instrument of 47 United Nations to meet the immediate relief and rehabilitation needs of the invaded countries.

UNRRA is the first of the international organizations to operate in the postwar period, one which the United States originally sponsored and in which it has played a leading part. Apart from purely humanitarian considerations, its success will do much to prove the possibility of establishing order and cooperation in a world finally at peace.

I, therefore, request the Congress to authorize a new appropriation of \$1,350,000,000 for participation in the activities of UNRRA.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

November 13, 1945.

Senator McKELLAR. Do any of you other gentlemen want to be heard?

(No response.)

All right. The hearings are closed.

(Whereupon, at 12:20 p. m., Wednesday, November 21, 1945, the hearing on H. J. Res. 266 was concluded.)

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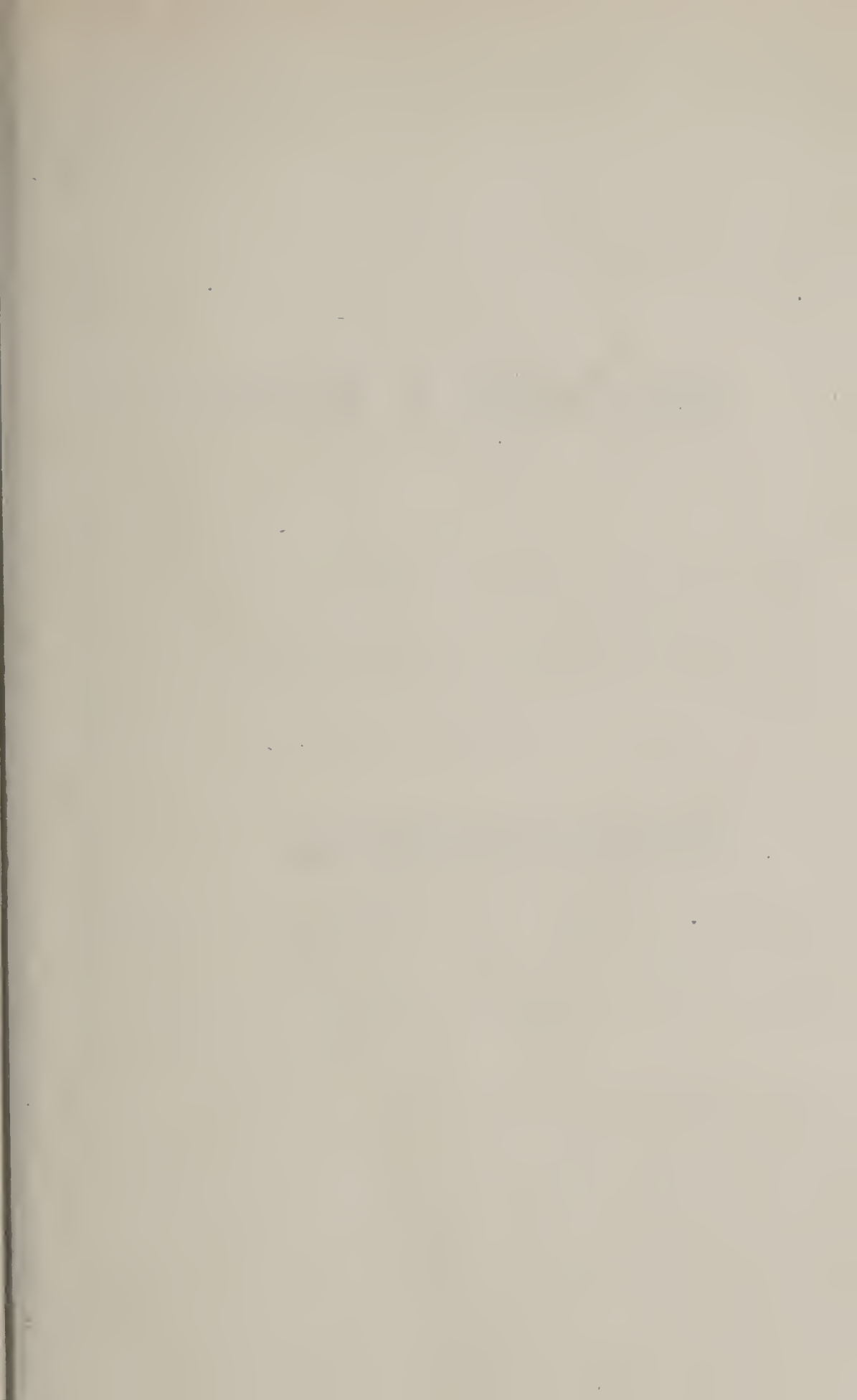
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79TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. J. RES. 266

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

NOVEMBER 16 (legislative day, OCTOBER 29), 1945

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

---

## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 266, making an additional appropriation for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, viz:

- 1 On page 2, strike out the last word in line 3, and all of
- 2 lines 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, and insert in lieu thereof the following:
- 3 "*Provided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated
- 4 herein shall be available to any agency of the Government
- 5 for the purchase or acquisition of any agricultural product,
- 6 raw or processed, save such agricultural commodities, raw
- 7 or processed, at the time of the approval of this Act, as are
- 8 already in the possession of agencies of the Government,
- 9 which will reflect to the producers of such commodities a

1 price, or prices, below the full parity price on any such  
2 commodity processed or manufactured in whole, or sub-  
3 stantial part, from any agricultural commodity as provided  
4 by section 301, of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938,  
5 and by section 201 of the Stabilization Act of 1942: *Pro-*  
6 *vided further*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated  
7 shall be used, directly or indirectly, for the purchase of  
8 agricultural commodities, raw or processed, produced out-  
9 side of the United States, and our possessions, unless such  
10 commodities are not available at full parity prices as pro-  
11 vided herein, in the United States and our possessions, or  
12 unless such commodities, raw or processed, are commanding  
13 a price, or prices, higher than the price standard, or stand-  
14 ards, provided by law: *And provided further*, That in all  
15 matters where controversies arise with respect to prices to  
16 be paid for agricultural commodities, raw or processed, the  
17 certificate of the amount of the full parity price, as provided  
18 herein, by the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be final."



177.108-803

PHYSICAL

79TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. J. RES. 266

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## AMENDMENT

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Intended to be proposed by Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 266) making an additional appropriation for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

---

NOVEMBER 16 (legislative day, OCTOBER 29), 1945  
Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and  
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Insecticide Act. "The committee has withheld approval of a supplemental estimate of \$26,500 for administering such act. There previously has been made available \$186,800. The additional amount is urged because of new insecticides and fungicides developed during the war years, the marketing of which should be appropriately controlled and regulated. It is felt that any expansion of this agency should await consideration and determination by the regular subcommittee - Agriculture."

Farm labor. "By introducing a nominal charge feature, estimated to yield \$4,250,000, plus certain other credits, the new appropriation requested would discharge obligations estimated to aggregate \$19,564,119. This amount the Secretary of Agriculture considers to be ample. As a matter of fact, he has expressed the hope that it will turn out to be too much, basing that on the assumption that workers will decide to return to the farms in increasing numbers. The committee feels that until that is certain, this source of relief should be available. Respecting the new charging feature, it is the plan to charge growers for workers 50 cents a day for the number of days a man works, wherever practicable. The budget language pertaining to this charge has been clarified as to the costs the charge would help to defray. This has been done at the instance of the American Farm Bureau Federation. At the instance of the same agency, the committee has further amended the budget language <sup>adding</sup> by adding a proviso relating to sale of surplus camps. If the program, from a Federal-support angle, is approaching termination, it would seem appropriate to begin liquidation of such camps to which the Government has title through disposal to appropriate local agencies which will have a continuing need therefor. The effectiveness of the provision, by its terms, would not extend beyond the life of the appropriation."

2. GRANTS-IN-AID. on objection of Reps. Priest, Tenn., Madden, Ind., and Kefauver, Tenn., passed over H. R. 3321, to provide for State inspection of Federally distributed grant-in-aid materials, etc. (p. 11167).
3. FARM SITUATION; WAGES; PRICES. Rep. Savage, Wash., spoke on "The Farmers Stake in Substantial Wage-Salary Increases," inserted excerpts from Secretary Anderson's testimony before the Banking and Currency Committee on farm economy, and urged higher wages to aid farm prosperity (pp. 11184-5).
4. UNRRA APPROPRIATIONS. Reps. Voorhis, Calif., and Adams, N.H., urged early action on UNRRA-appropriation bill (pp. 11163-5).
5. FARM HOMES; VETERANS. Rep. Murdock, Ariz., commended House passage of H.R. 520, providing for the settlement of returning veterans on farms on reclamation project lands, and H. R. 2742, to open lands on the Boulder Canyon Project for entry, and urged additional appropriations to aid in providing farm homes for veterans (p. 11164).
6. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Rep. Pittenger, Minn., criticized "the lack of progress being made in the administration in connection with" this project (p. 11166).
7. STRIKES. Rules Committee reported resolutions for consideration of H. R. 32, providing for the protection of trade and commerce, and H.R. 3937, repealing the War Labor Disputes Act (pp. 11163, 11186).
8. CLAIMS. On objection of Reps. Cochran, Walter, Biemiller, Doyle, and Patterson passed over H.R. 2788, to amend 28 USC with regard to limiting the time for bringing action against the U.S. (pp. 11167-8).

Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H.R. 181, to provide for the



adjustment of certain tort claims against the U.S. and to confer jurisdiction in U.S. district courts (H. Rept. 1287) (p. 11186).

9. EDUCATION. Rep. Merrow, N.H., spoke on the United Nations Conference for the establishment of an Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization and inserted the constitution drawn up at the conference (pp. 11178-84).
10. WAR POWERS. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H.R. 4780, to amend the Second War Powers Act (H. Rept. 1282) (p. 11186).
11. FARM LABOR. The Select Committee to Investigate Executive Agencies, in its 9th Intermediate Report (see Digest 203) recommends that the National Labor Relations Act be amended by defining "agricultural labor" as the term is defined in the Internal Revenue Code, and that NLRB cease to deal with farm labor.
12. EXPORT-IMPORT BANK. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment H.R. 4683, to authorize the Export-Import Bank to extend its operations to the Philippine Islands (H. Rept. 1285) (p. 11186).

#### SENATE

13. UNRRA APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendment H. Res. 266, the UNRRA-appropriation bill (S. Rept. 798) (p. 11134).  
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14. PERSONNEL; TRAVEL. Received ODT Director's draft of proposed legislation to amend the act to provide for furnishing transportation for certain Government and other personnel necessary for the effective prosecution of the war. To Military Affairs Committee. (p. 11133.)
15. FARM EQUIPMENT. Sen. Langer, N.Dak., inserted a N. Dak. Barton Farmers' Union Local letter urging release of tires from European countries to "our own farmers" (pp. 11133-4).
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17. FLAG. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H.J. Res. 180, to give official recognition to the pledge of allegiance to the U.S. Flag (S. Rept. 800) (p. 11134).
18. NOMINATION. Received the nomination of Maple T. Harl to be a member of the FDI Board of Directors (p. 11161).
19. HOUSING. Sen. Wiley, Wis., criticized the "housing shortage" as a "national disgrace" and included two Milwaukee County (Wis.) resolutions on the subject (pp. 11135-6).
20. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Began debate on S. 1580, to provide for appointment of U.S. representatives in the organs and agencies of the United Nations and to make other provisions with respect to U. S. participation in such organization (pp. 11144-59).



Insecticide Act. "The committee has withheld approval of a supplemental estimate of \$26,500 for administering such act. There previously has been made available \$186,800. The additional amount is urged because of new insecticides and fungicides developed during the war years, the marketing of which should be appropriately controlled and regulated. It is felt that any expansion of this agency should await consideration and determination by the regular subcommittee - Agriculture."

Farm labor. "By introducing a nominal charge feature, estimated to yield \$4,250,000, plus certain other credits, the new appropriation requested would discharge obligations estimated to aggregate \$19,564,119. This amount the Secretary of Agriculture considers to be ample. As a matter of fact, he has expressed the hope that it will turn out to be too much, basing that on the assumption that workers will decide to return to the farms in increasing numbers. The committee feels that until that is certain, this source of relief should be available. Respecting the new charging feature, it is the plan to charge growers for workers 50 cents a day for the number of days a man works, wherever practicable. The budget language pertaining to this charge has been clarified as to the costs the charge would help to defray. This has been done at the instance of the American Farm Bureau Federation. At the instance of the same agency, the committee has further amended the budget language by <sup>adding</sup> a proviso relating to sale of surplus camps. If the program, from a Federal-support angle, is approaching termination, it would seem appropriate to begin liquidation of such camps to which the Government has title through disposal to appropriate local agencies which will have a continuing need therefor. The effectiveness of the provision, by its terms, would not extend beyond the life of the appropriation."

2. GRANTS-IN-AID. on objection of Reps. Priest, Tenn., Madden, Ind., and Kefauver, Tenn., passed over H. R. 3321, to provide for State inspection of Federally distributed grant-in-aid materials, etc. (p. 11167).
3. FARM SITUATION; WAGES; PRICES. Rep. Savage, Wash., spoke on "The Farmers Stake in Substantial Wage-Salary Increases," inserted excerpts from Secretary Anderson's testimony before the Banking and Currency Committee on farm economy, and urged higher wages to aid farm prosperity (pp. 11184-5).
4. UNRRA APPROPRIATIONS. Reps. Voorhis, Calif., and Adams, N.H., urged early action on UNRRA-appropriation bill (pp. 11163-5).
5. FARM HOMES; VETERANS. Rep. Murdock, Ariz., commended House passage of H.R. 520, providing for the settlement of returning veterans on farms on reclamation project lands, and H. R. 2742, to open lands on the Boulder Canyon Project for entry, and urged additional appropriations to aid in providing farm homes for veterans (p. 11164).
6. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Rep. Pittenger, Minn., criticized "the lack of progress being made in the administration in connection with" this project (p. 11166).
7. STRIKES. Rules Committee reported resolutions for consideration of H. R. 32, providing for the protection of trade and commerce, and H.R. 3937, repealing the War Labor Disputes Act (pp. 11163, 11186).
8. CLAIMS. On objection of Reps. Cochran, Walter, Biemiller, Doyle, and Patterson passed over H.R. 2788, to amend 28 USC with regard to limiting the time for bringing action against the U.S. (pp. 11167-8).

Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H.R. 181, to provide for the



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adjustment of certain tort claims against the U.S. and to confer jurisdiction in U.S. district courts (H. Rept. 1287) (p. 11185).

9. EDUCATION. Rep. Merrow, N.H., spoke on the United Nations Conference for the establishment of an Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization and inserted the constitution drawn up at the conference (pp. 11178-84).
10. WAR POWERS. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H.R. 4780, to amend the Second War Powers Act (H. Rept. 1282) (p. 11186).
11. FARM LABOR. The Select Committee to Investigate Executive Agencies, in its 9th "Intermediate Report (see Digest 203) recommends that the National Labor Relations Act be amended by defining "agricultural labor" as the term is defined in the Internal Revenue Code, and that NLRB cease to deal with farm labor.
12. EXPORT-IMPORT BANK. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment H.R. 4683, to authorize the Export-Import Bank to extend its operations to the Philippine Islands (H. Rept. 1285) (p. 11186).

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of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 79<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 91

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1945

No. 208

## Senate

(Legislative day of Monday, October 29, 1945)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father God, as noontide marks the hurrying day and our words are hushed to silence, we would bathe our hearts and minds in the glorious thought that amidst all life's changing scenes we are with Thee.

Purge us of low desire; lift us to high resolve. So speak to us that we may hear Thee and, hearing, go forth with obedient hearts to this anguished generation as living echoes of Thy voice. In this great hour of human destiny, deepen in us the sense of surpassing opportunity and of glorious mission to do our full part in averting a global catastrophe as our willful world is given this one last chance. May it be in Thy providence that our America, desiring nothing but peace for herself and for all the world, may come to the kingdom for such a time as this. In the Redeemer's name, we ask it. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. HILL, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Friday, November 23, 1945, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States submitting a nomination was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

**NOTICE OF HEARING ON NOMINATION OF SHACKELFORD MILLER, JR., OF KENTUCKY, TO BE JUDGE, UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS, SIXTH CIRCUIT**

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, and in accordance with the rules of the committee, notice is hereby given that a public hearing has been scheduled for Monday, December 3, 1945, at

10 a. m., in the Senate Judiciary Committee room in the Capitol Building, upon the nomination of Shackelford Miller, Jr., of Kentucky, to be judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, vice Hon. Elwood Hamilton, deceased. At the indicated time and place, all persons interested in the nomination may make such representations as may be pertinent. The subcommittee in charge consists of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], chairman, the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], and the Senator from Oklahoma.

### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

#### DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of papers and documents on the files of several departments and agencies of the Government which are not needed in the conduct of business and have no permanent value or historical interest, and requesting action looking to their disposition (with accompanying papers); to a Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Papers in the Executive Departments.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

#### ETHNOLOGICAL RESEARCHES ON AMERICAN INDIANS

A letter from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for cooperation by the Smithsonian Institution with State, educational, and scientific organizations in the United States for continuing ethnological researches on the American Indians," approved April 10, 1928, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Library.

#### TRANSPORTATION FOR CERTAIN GOVERNMENT AND OTHER PERSONNEL

A letter from the Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend Public, No. 779, Seventy-seventh Congress, sec-

ond session, an act to provide for furnishing transportation for certain Government and other personnel necessary for the effective prosecution of the war, and for other purposes, approved December 1, 1942, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

### PETITIONS AND MEMORIAL

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate and referred as indicated:

By the PRESIDENT pro tempore:

A resolution adopted by the Los Angeles district, California Federation of Women's Clubs, in council assembled at Long Beach, Calif., favoring an appropriation of \$550,000,000 for allocation to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration; to the Committee on Appropriations.

A resolution adopted by the Council of the City of Youngstown, Ohio, favoring the enactment of legislation to alleviate the housing situation; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A letter in the nature of a petition from Arthur Coffman, of Norman, Ark., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide for the application of certain unpaid social-security and unemployment-compensation allowances to the reduction of the national debt; to the Committee on Finance.

A letter from Mrs. C. Masonhime, of Hanover, Pa., praying for the enactment of the bill (H. R. 3922) to provide for the general welfare by enabling the several States to make more adequate provision for the health and welfare of mothers and children and for services to crippled children; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

A letter in the nature of a memorial from Louise Minton, of Rochester, N. Y., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation providing for sharing the secrets of the atomic bomb with other nations; to the Special Committee on Atomic Energy.

### TIRES FOR FARMERS AND ESSENTIAL USERS

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, on behalf of my colleague [Mr. Young] and myself, I ask unanimous consent to present for printing in the RECORD a letter from Emil Kyetlien, secretary of the Barton Farmers' Union Local, Pierce County, N. Dak., relating to the shipment of tires to European countries.



There being no objection, the letter was received and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TUNBRIDGE, N. DAK., November 24, 1945.  
Senators LANGER and YOUNG,  
United States Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIRS: We, the 72 members of Barton Farmers' Union Local, Pierce County, ask that you investigate and take steps immediately to reverse the flow of tires from European countries to our own farmers and essential users.

Yours truly,

EMIL KYETLIEN,  
Secretary, Barton Farmers' Union Local.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

H. R. 3167. A bill to amend section 112 of the Judicial Code to change the times for holding the terms of the District Court for the Eastern District of the State of Washington; without amendment (Rept. No. 797);

H. R. 4100. A bill to amend section 74 of the Judicial Code, as amended, to change the terms of the District Court for the District of Connecticut; without amendment (Rept. No. 799); and

H. J. Res. 180. Joint resolution giving official recognition to the pledge of allegiance to the flag of the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 800).

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Appropriations:

H. J. Res. 266. Joint resolution making an additional appropriation for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration; with an amendment (Rept. No. 798).

#### EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY FOR INVESTIGATION OF SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 194), which, under the rule, was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, as follows:

Resolved, That the authority conferred by the Senate Resolution 35, Seventy-ninth Congress, agreed to February 26, 1945, as extended by Senate Resolution 112, Seventy-ninth Congress, agreed to May 8, 1945 (relating to an investigation of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Post Office Department), is hereby continued during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Seventy-ninth Congress.

#### REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON REDUCTION OF NONESSENTIAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES—CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT IN EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, from the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, I ask unanimous consent to submit for printing in the RECORD a report relating to civilian employment of the executive branch of the Federal Government by departments and agencies for the months of September and October 1945 showing the increases and decreases in the number of paid employees.

There being no objection, the report was received and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Civilian employment of the executive branch of the Federal Government, by departments and agencies, for the months of September and October, showing the increases and decreases in number of paid employees

Departments and agencies	1945		Increase (+) or decrease (-)
	September	October	
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT			
Bureau of the Budget.....	733	743	+10
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS			
Agriculture Department.....	91,136	89,019	-2,117
Commerce Department.....	35,089	36,227	+1,138
Interior Department.....	44,524	44,085	-439
Justice Department.....	26,243	25,709	-534
Labor Department.....	36,629	35,360	-1,269
Navy Department.....	649,425	604,898	-44,527
Post Office Department.....	441,257	443,942	+2,685
State Department.....	15,352	21,078	+5,726
Treasury Department.....	93,636	94,556	+920
War Department <sup>3</sup> .....	975,317	909,771	-65,546
NATIONAL WAR AGENCIES			
Committee on Fair Employment Practices.....	60	53	-7
Foreign Economic Administration.....	6,131		-6,131
Office of Alien Property Custodian.....	651	613	-38
Office of Censorship.....	295	134	-161
Office of Defense Transportation.....	1,419	663	-756
Office of Inter-American Affairs.....	660	615	-45
Office of Price Administration.....	45,492	42,301	-3,191
Office of Scientific Research and Development.....	1,157	1,084	-73
Office of Strategic Services.....	2,008	1,066	-942
Office of War Information.....	230	23	-207
Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion.....	583	581	-2
Petroleum Administration for War.....	839	529	-310
Selective Service System.....	17,662	17,390	-272
Smaller War Plants Corporation.....	1,656	1,588	-68
War Production Board.....	8,625	5,367	-3,258
War Shipping Administration.....	5,361	5,191	-170
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES			
American Battle Monuments Commission.....	1	1	
Civil Aeronautics Board.....	371	380	+9
Civil Service Commission.....	6,734	6,006	-728
Employees' Compensation Commission.....	520	526	+6
Export-Import Bank of Washington.....	67	70	+3
Federal Communications Commission.....	1,519	1,522	+3
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.....	916	1,174	+258
Federal Power Commission.....	674	665	-9
Federal Security Agency.....	30,701	31,975	+1,274
Federal Trade Commission.....	441	449	+8
Federal Works Agency.....	20,628	20,474	-154
General Accounting Office.....	13,783	13,786	+3
Government Printing Office.....	6,914	6,995	+81
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	1,999	2,021	+22
Maritime Commission.....	9,608	9,149	-459
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	6,613	6,168	-445
National Archives.....	330	336	+6
National Capital Housing Authority.....	218	235	+17
National Capital Park and Planning Commission.....	17	17	
National Gallery of Art.....	271	271	
National Housing Agency.....	14,986	14,488	-498
National Labor Relations Board.....	733	792	+59

Footnotes at end of table.

Civilian employment of the executive branch of the Federal Government, by departments and agencies, for the months of September and October, showing the increases and decreases in number of paid employees—Continued

Departments and agencies	1945		Increase (+) or decrease (-)
	September	October	
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—continued			
National Mediation Board.....	94	97	+3
Panama Canal.....	32,243	32,029	-214
Railroad Retirement Board.....	1,771	1,797	+26
Reconstruction Finance Corporation.....	14,124	15,878	+1,754
Securities and Exchange Commission.....	1,159	1,149	-10
Smithsonian Institution.....	418	420	+2
Tariff Commission.....	290	285	-5
Tax Court of the United States.....	117	119	+2
Tennessee Valley Authority.....	12,685	12,026	-659
Veterans' Administration.....	74,093	79,995	+5,902
Total <sup>4</sup> .....	2,757,208	2,643,881	{ -133,244 +19,917
Net decrease.....			-113,327
War Department <sup>4</sup> .....	733,792	733,792	
Grand total.....	3,491,000	3,377,673	

<sup>1</sup> Includes transfers from Foreign Economic Administration.

<sup>2</sup> Includes transfers from Office of War Information, Office of Inter-American Affairs, Office of Strategic Services, and Foreign Economic Administration.

<sup>3</sup> Does not include employees stationed outside continental United States.

<sup>4</sup> Includes employees stationed outside the continental United States as reported by various departments and agencies, except the War Department. Total for September, 114,852; and October, 113,063.

<sup>5</sup> Employees stationed outside the continental United States, reported quarterly as of June 30, 1945.

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. SALTONSTALL:

S. 1621. A bill for the relief of Northeast Airlines, Inc.; and

S. 1622. A bill for the relief of Gordon Cole Hart; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BUTLER:

S. 1623. A bill to provide for the release of certain persons from the armed forces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHIPSTEAD:

S. 1624. A bill to grant to enlisted members of the armed forces certain privileges with respect to accumulated leave; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WILSON:

S. 1625. A bill with respect to national service life insurance in the case of the late Robert P. Marshall; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. McFARLAND:

S. 1626. A bill to provide certain benefits for persons who incur disabilities while serving as members of the American Field Service; to the Committee on Finance.

#### APPOINTMENT OF AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES IN UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION—AMENDMENT

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment to Senate bill 1580, to provide for the appointment of representatives of the United States in the organs and agencies of the United Nations, and to make other provision with respect to the participation of the



United States in such organization, and ask unanimous consent that the clerk read it.

The **PRESIDENT** pro tempore. The clerk will state the amendment.

The **CHIEF CLERK**. On page 5, beginning with line 8, it is proposed to strike out all down to and including line 11, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SEC. 6. The President is authorized to negotiate a special agreement or agreements with the Security Council and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to enter into such agreement or agreements, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur, providing for the numbers and.

The **PRESIDENT** pro tempore. The amendment will be received, printed, and lie on the table.

#### APPROPRIATION FOR UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION—AMENDMENT

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 266) making an additional appropriation for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed, as follows:

*Provided further*, That, except in the case of commodities in the possession of an agency of the Government upon the date of enactment of this act, no part of the funds appropriated herein shall be available to any agency of the United States Government for the purchase or acquisition of any agricultural commodity, or any commodity processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part from any agricultural commodity, at any price which is not sufficient to reflect to the producers of such agricultural commodity the full parity price or comparable price therefor (as determined and published by the Secretary of Agriculture and adjusted by him as provided in sec. 3 (1) of the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended): *Provided further*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for the purchase of any agricultural commodity, or any commodity processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part from any agricultural commodity, produced outside of the United States and its Territories and possessions if such commodity is available in the United States or its Territories or possessions at prices not in excess of those required to reflect to the producers of such agricultural commodity the parity price or comparable price therefor (determined, published, and adjusted as above prescribed): *Provided further*, That in the case of any question concerning the prices which meet the requirements of the two foregoing provisos, the decision of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be final.

#### EXPEDITION IN AMELIORATING THE HOUSING SHORTAGE

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I desire the attention of the Senate for about 5 minutes.

The housing shortage in America is a national disgrace. If not corrected soon, it will make for countless tragedies. It is the No. 1 example of bureaucratic ineptitude and lack of planning, with 12 Federal agencies stumbling over their own feet. It is an example, too, of the danger of Federal paternalism with State and local governments shirking their housing responsibilities although their treasuries are fat with surpluses.

The President should immediately appoint an emergency-housing expediter

with powers to coordinate and stimulate Federal, State, and local activities to cope with the housing crisis. Failure to appoint such an expediter will cause incalculable harm to the physical well-being and morale of our people, particularly our returning servicemen.

Our veterans who bled for us in fox holes are being forced to live in rat holes—in garages, in coal sheds, in automobiles with their families. They are not going to stand for this treatment from a Government which has promised them everything which is their due. These boys were taken into the Federal service, so much of the responsibility is with the Federal Government to see to it that the veterans get a square deal in relation to housing. But the States and the cities cannot "pass the buck." They also have a responsibility.

The Lanham Act was recently amended to authorize the NHA to provide housing facilities for distressed families of veterans and servicemen. However, no funds have been made available as yet to carry out the intent of this legislation.

Under the present prospects, only 400,000 units will be built next year, although there is an immediate demand for between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 new homes.

The emergency housing expediter, as I see it, would do the following:

(a) Consult with private and public housing authorities on the steps necessary to provide maximum incentive to private builders while preventing a ruinous boom-bust spiral.

(b) Take steps necessary to smash the bottleneck of union restrictions on mass-produced housing.

(c) Take steps to stimulate the States and localities to exhaust all possible means to cope with the housing shortages by their own efforts.

(d) Discharge the Federal Government's responsibility to its returning servicemen while avoiding any permanent competition in the housing field with private enterprise.

(e) Prevent rapacious landlords from squeezing cash from desperate renters.

(f) Encourage local communities to amend their obsolete municipal building codes, which restrict the building of houses.

(g) Break the monopolies in the construction industry.

Let me say, that in my humble opinion, if the citizens of any given community would really get back of their own local problem relating to scarcity of houses—providing homes for returning veterans and their wives—if they would really get down underneath the job would be accomplished.

Now there are in every community facilities which could be utilized and if properly adapted would make good, temporary quarters, at least. I refer to armories, municipal buildings, which are largely vacant. Then there are also homes with an extra bedroom. There are also apartment houses in many instances which could handle additional occupants.

I am thinking of this Thanksgiving and Christmas season in which we are. I know nothing more appropriate in the cities throughout the Nation than for

men and women in each community to tackle this problem. It will pay a thousandfold. It will show these young married veterans that we did not just talk, that we are now and will continue to be sincerely grateful for the sacrifices which they and their buddies made. We cannot afford to have our heroes—because we failed to plan adequately—left out in the cold. In each community to which the boys return there are parents and relatives who owe more than a citizen's obligation.

Mr. President, I desire to make my position clear. We are told that 50,000 brides of American servicemen are awaiting transportation from Britain to this country. Of course, the obligation of the Federal Government is primary, but the obligation of the cities is very close to being primary and the obligation of the parents of the boys who married these girls is also primary, and they can do a real job. They are in a position where they can do the most good. If this whole situation is properly appraised and looked after I am sure we will solve the problem.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the **RECORD** following my remarks two resolutions adopted by the Board of Supervisors of Milwaukee County, Wis.

There being no objection, the resolutions were ordered to be printed in the **RECORD**, as follows:

Resolutions by the joint committee of the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee and the County Board of Supervisors of Milwaukee County on Emergency Housing Shortage

Whereas the metropolitan area of Milwaukee, Wis., in common with similar urban areas throughout the United States, is presently experiencing a severe housing shortage which has been in large measure caused by justifiable restrictions on the use of building materials during World War II imposed by the Federal Government as war measures; and

Whereas the inconvenience and actual hardship of such housing shortage is becoming more and more acute due to the return in ever-increasing numbers of veterans of the armed forces of the United States and such veterans and their dependents are the persons who will be the first to suffer from such housing shortage; and

Whereas it is the sense of the joint committee on emergency housing that inasmuch as this problem has in large part been caused by necessary Federal war measures, it is still the responsibility of the Federal Government as a corollary war measure necessary to reestablishment of World War II veterans in civil life, to provide such assistance, financial, by relaxation of restrictive regulations, and by the supply of existing materials, as will make it possible for the Milwaukee metropolitan area together with all other like areas to relieve such housing shortage; and

Whereas the so-called Wagner-Ellender housing bill is now pending before the Committee on Banking of the United States Senate and is susceptible of amendment: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the United States Senators from Wisconsin be and they are hereby requested to prepare and submit an amendment to such bill whereby sufficient funds may be appropriated to cover the costs of dismantling existing vacant temporary war housing, transportation of such materials, and its erection and rehabilitation in areas of acute housing shortage and also where advisable to erect new temporary housing, all



as a necessary war measure, and thereafter do everything possible to secure the enactment of such regulations; and be it further

*Resolved*, That a certified copy of this resolution be forwarded to the United States Senators from Wisconsin and to the Representatives in Congress from Milwaukee County.

Whereas the community of metropolitan Milwaukee county is faced with a serious problem with respect to adequate housing of returned veterans, many of whom are married; and

Whereas the shortage of housing is an immediate emergency; and

Whereas the Army presently is housing a number of German prisoners of war at General Mitchell Field, Milwaukee County's airport, at Milwaukee, in quarters which could serve to relieve such immediate housing shortage if the prisoners were removed; and

Whereas it is apparent that the labor of such prisoners can be used to better advantage in agricultural areas: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Milwaukee County hereby requests the War Department to take the necessary steps to remove such prisoners from General Mitchell Field barracks, and to make such barracks available to Milwaukee County for the purpose of housing returned veterans of World War II; and be it further

*Resolved*, That a certified copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Secretary of War and to the Representatives of Congress from Milwaukee County.

#### ADDRESS BY SENATOR WILEY AT THANKSGIVING AND DEDICATION SERVICE AT WASHINGTON CATHEDRAL

[Mr. BUTLER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Senator WILEY at the Thanksgiving and dedication service held at Washington Cathedral, November 25, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### LET US NOT FORGET THE PILGRIMS— ADDRESS BY SENATOR WILLIS

[Mr. WILLIS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "Let Us Not Forget the Pilgrims," delivered by him at the annual dinner of the Mayflower Society of the District of Columbia, in Washington, D. C., on November 23, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### DEMOBILIZATION OF THE ARMED FORCES—ADDRESS BY SENATOR Mc- MAHON

[Mr. McMAHON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address on the subject of the demobilization of the armed forces, delivered by him at Hartford, Conn., on November 24, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### STATEMENTS BY WILLIAM GREEN AND PHILIP MURRAY ON THE PRESIDENT'S NATIONAL HEALTH PROGRAM

[Mr. WAGNER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement issued by Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and a statement issued by Mr. Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, endorsing the principle of the President's national health program which appear in the Appendix.]

#### REVIVAL OF OLYMPIC GAMES

[Mr. BRIDGES asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement signed by sundry students of Colby Junior College, New London, N. H., urging the revival of the Olympic games, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### APPOINTMENT OF AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES IN UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1580) to provide for the appointment of representatives of the United States in the organs and agencies of the United Nations, and to make other provision with respect to the participation of the United States in such Organization.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TYDINGS in the chair). The Chair would like to ask if there is any amendment to be offered so that there may be something before the Senate. At the present time there is nothing before the Senate.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Maine.

#### THE PEARL HARBOR INVESTIGATION— PERSONAL STATEMENT

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, on November 20, during a session of the Pearl Harbor Investigating Committee, the Senator from Delaware [Mr. TUNNELL] made a somewhat extended speech, appearing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of that date, in which he took very serious exception, challenging the motives and the activities of minority members of the committee and of the Congress. I replied to the speech as well as I could last Tuesday, without having had the privilege of hearing it, as it was delivered without prior notice to any member of the committee immediately concerned.

The first charge leveled by the Senator from Delaware was that some people were making a so-called "sneak attack." That was the primal charge. I think the action of the Senator in leveling these charges without prior notice to the members of the committee partook somewhat of the character of a "sneak attack" itself, under the long-settled principles of propriety in such matters. However, that is not particularly important, as it is a matter spread upon the record, and one which would seem to invite discussion.

While the Senator from Delaware did not mention any Member of the Senate by name, so it might seem that the Senator from Michigan and myself are perhaps "putting on a kimono," as the Senator from Delaware suggested, which might indicate we had some sensitivity on our own part. I think the whole content of the speech is sufficient to indicate that the Senator had reference to the activities of the junior Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] and myself as members of the Pearl Harbor Investigating Committee.

The rules of the Senate were very clearly violated in the reference to a Member of the House of Representatives who was named. Whether or not the rules were violated so far as the Members of the Senate were concerned I should leave to more erudite authorities. At any rate, when I was asked, on reaching the floor very near the conclusion of the remarks of the Senator from Delaware, as to whether or not the question of personal privilege or violation of the rules should be raised, I suggested that it need

not be. I felt that the Senator must have given some consideration to the matter, and that it was better to hear him to the end, rather than raise a question as to whether or not he was within the rules of this body in the character of attack he was making and the suggestion as to our motives.

I have advised the Senator from Delaware that I would discuss the matter this morning, and I should like to make reference to the subject in order that the records of this body may be complete.

I may say, first, that I find it very difficult to believe that the Senator from Delaware was entirely or solely responsible for the character and content of this speech. I say that because my respect and regard for him are such that I find it difficult to believe that certain of the suggestions and insinuations would have been made if the record had been completely explored, because they are so utterly at variance with the facts. While we all recognize the assistance of "ghosts" in the preparation of four speeches—I think we all are compelled to resort to them, under present conditions—I think we also need to be very sure that our "ghosts" are accurate, and it seems to me there is internal evidence that at least assistance in the preparation of this somewhat unprecedented attack was given by a very miniature, and I think I might almost say, miniscule, Michelson. I believe Charlie Michelson, the ancient "ghost" of the Democratic Party, would turn over in his political grave if he could see the extent to which his masterpieces have been dragged in the dust in some of the suggestions that were here made.

The first item to which I would refer in connection with this matter is of a rather personal character. I would not labor the Senate with any matters of personal defense unless there seemed to be also a relation to the broader issues which are involved.

The attack is—and I quote from page 11029 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of November 20:

There is constant misrepresentation.

That is the suggestion. I continue quoting:

They want to go through the personal files of the former President of the United States. They want to dig up something, and they want to be alone when it is done. Can any reason be given why any man should want to search out something alone, and without the remainder of the committee? Is there any sensible, honorable explanation? I know of none.

That certainly is a very extreme attack, and it is a matter of record here that discussion in this body had been concerned with the move by the Senator from Maine to explore the files.

This furnishes in part the reason why it is difficult for me to believe that the Senator from Delaware was solely responsible for the preparation of this speech, because of the care with which he usually operates in matters of this character, as I have learned in my association with him on the Truman and the Mead committees.



masters for loss by burglary, fire, or other unavoidable casualty," approved March 17, 1882, as amended.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills, a joint resolution, and a concurrent resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 831. An act for the relief of James Alves Saucier;

S. 845. An act for the relief of Mabel Fowler;

S. 862. An act to amend the act entitled "An act for the relief of certain settlers in the town site of Ketchum, Idaho," approved July 11, 1940, so as to extend for 3 years the time for making application for benefits thereunder;

S. 896. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to amend further the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as amended," approved January 24, 1942, and for other purposes;

S. 1077. An act for the relief of Oscar S. Reed;

S. 1152. An act to effectuate the purposes of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

S. 1189. An act to provide for voluntary apprenticeship in the District of Columbia;

S. 1212. An act to amend section 12 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the recording and releasing of liens by entries on certificates of title for motor vehicles and trailers, and for other purposes," approved July 2, 1940;

S. 1278. An act to provide for the taxation of rolling stock of railroad and other companies operated in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

S. 1323. An act for the relief of the estate of William Carl Jones;

S. 1366. An act to authorize the State of Tennessee to convey a railroad right-of-way through Montgomery Bell Park;

S. 1371. An act for the relief of Reginald Mitchell;

S. 1405. An act to authorize the President to retire certain officers and enlisted men of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, and for other purposes;

S. 1448. An act for the relief of William Wilson Wurster;

S. 1466. An act authorizing rehabilitation on the island of Guam;

S. 1467. An act to provide for adjustment between the proper appropriations, of unpaid balances in the pay accounts of naval personnel on the last day of each fiscal year, and for other purposes;

S. 1489. An act to authorize payment for accumulated accrued annual leave to female dietitians and physical-therapy aides whose civilian appointments were terminated pursuant to section 4 of the act of December 22, 1942 (56 Stat. 1073);

S. 1492. An act to reimburse certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of a fire in building No. 141 at the United States naval repair base, San Diego, Calif., on May 1, 1945;

S. 1493. An act to authorize the head of the postgraduate school of the United States Navy to confer masters' and doctors' degrees in engineering and related fields;

S. 1494. An act to exempt Navy or Coast Guard vessels of special construction from the requirements as to the number, position, range, or arc of visibility of lights, and for other purposes;

S. 1532. An act to authorize the appointment of certain persons as permanent brigadier generals of the line of the Regular Army;

S. 1533. An act to authorize the appointment of certain additional permanent major generals and brigadier generals of the line of the Regular Army, and for other purposes;

S. 1545. An act to amend article 38 of the Articles for the Government of the Navy;

S. 1560. An act to amend the Service Extension Act of 1941, as amended, to extend re-employment benefits to former members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps who entered the Women's Army Corps;

S. J. Res. 105. Joint resolution to provide for proceeding with certain rivers and harbors projects heretofore authorized to be prosecuted after the termination of the war; and

S. Con. Res. 22. Concurrent resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for a report upon the minerals situation of the United States.

#### SWEARING IN OF A MEMBER

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication, which was read by the Clerk:

NOVEMBER 26, 1945.

The Honorable the SPEAKER,

House of Representatives.

SIR: From the secretary of state of the State of Illinois, I have received the certificate of election of Hon. ROY CLIPPINGER, as a Representative-elect to the Seventy-ninth Congress from the Twenty-fourth Congressional District of that State to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. James V. Heidinger.

Very truly yours,

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Mr. CLIPPINGER appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

#### CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, a point of order. I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently there is no quorum present.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 189]

Andrews, N. Y.	Gamble	Norton
Angell	Gardner	O'Brien, Mich.
Baldwin, Md.	Gavin	Outland
Baldwin, N. Y.	Gearhart	Pace
Barden	Geelan	Patrick
Barrett, Pa.	Gibson	Pfeifer
Barry	Gifford	Philbin
Bates, Ky.	Granahan	Poage
Beall	Granger	Powell
Bender	Gross	Quinn, N. Y.
Bishop	Gwinn, N. Y.	Rabin
Bonner	Hancock	Rains
Bradley, Mich.	Hand	Randolph
Bradley, Pa.	Harless, Ariz.	Rayfiel
Brehm	Hart	Reece, Tenn.
Brumbaugh	Hartley	Reed, Ill.
Buckley	Heffernan	Robertson, Va.
Butler	Herter	Roe, N. Y.
Campbell	Hope	Rogers, N. Y.
Carlson	Jackson	Rowan
Case, N. J.	Kearney	Ryder
Chapman	Keefe	Sadowski
Chenoweth	Kelley, Pa.	Sheridan
Clements	Keogh	Short
Cooley	Kilburn	Sikes
Corbett	King	Smith, Ohio
Crosser	Kunkel	Somers, N. Y.
Curley	LaFollette	Sparkman
Dawson	Landis	Stockman
Delaney	Lane	Sumner, Ill.
James J.	Latham	Taylor
Delaney	Lesinski	Thomas, N. J.
John J.	Lewis	Torrens
Dingell	Luce	Vursell
Doughton, N. C.	Lynch	Wadsworth
Drewry	McGlinchey	Welch
Ellsworth	Mansfield,	Weiss
Elsaesser	Mont.	White
Elston	Mansfield, Tex.	Wilson
Engle, Calif.	Marcantonio	Winter
Fisher	Martin, Iowa	Wolverton, N. J.
Fogarty	Mason	Wood
Forand	May	Woodhouse
Fuller	Morgan	
Fulton	Murphy	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 301 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

#### PROTECTION OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 406, Rept. No. 1283), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

*Resolved*, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 32) to amend the act entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against interference by violence, threats, coercion, or intimidation," approved June 18, 1934. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 2 hours to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same back to the House with such amendments as shall have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

#### REPEALING WAR LABOR DISPUTES ACT

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 407, Rept. No. 1284), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

*Resolved*, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3937) to repeal the War Labor Disputes Act and to abolish the National War Labor Board. All points of order shall be waived against any provisions of the bill or to amendments offered by direction of the Committee on Military Affairs. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 2 hours to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Military Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same back to the House with such amendments as shall have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

#### UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, it is this winter and not next winter that there is a terrible need for food in many, many parts of the world. I hope that whatever disagreements there may be, that the UNRRA appro-



priation will be passed, and passed at the earliest hour possible. I also hope that the production of American farmers will not be cut, but that whatever can be spared from full production will be bought at a fair price from our farmers and made available on whatever terms it can most quickly be made available to people who need it throughout the world. It will build more good will than anything I know of. If there ever was a time in the history of the world when good will was needed, it is today.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. VOORHIS of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include an excerpt.

Mr. D'ALESSANDRO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include therein a radio address delivered by him last night over radio station WLTH.

Mr. MURDOCK asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

#### FARM HOMES FOR RETURNING VETERANS

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, the soldier boys are coming home. Of course, they are not all coming home, and they are not coming home fast enough to suit parents and other loved ones, but I am under the impression that they are coming home faster than the country is prepared to take care of them properly in hospitals and homes.

Some time ago a survey showed that there were 850,000 persons in our armed services who hoped to be able to own a piece of land and live on it after the war. I wonder if one-tenth of that number will be able to get a family-sized farm in private ownership at reasonable cost with any chance of making a living thereon. Where are such farms to be had? While I presume there are farms to be had in every one of the 48 States, I would like to know what definite arrangements have been worked out so that any qualified veteran who would like to own a farm home might have some chance of getting such a home in any State of the Union in which he might choose to reside. What program, with that object in view, does Congress have? What has the Department of Agriculture to offer toward this end?

As one interested in western reclamation I have been advocating an extensive reclamation program that would provide several thousand farms within the 17 Western States on which a veteran could make a living and on such terms as he could make a go of it. The success of this plan involves certain legislation such as H. R. 520 and H. R. 2742, both of which measures have passed the House but have not yet been acted on in the Senate. Of course in addition to the legislative foundation for the benefit of veterans we need proper appropriations

to implement the program. Such appropriations are soon to be considered by the House. I do trust that the final result of our action will keep in large measure the promise which we have so lavishly made the veterans.

Although I am interested in all of the 17 reclamation States of the West I am rather provincial and am thinking of the Southwest, with special emphasis upon Arizona. Out of many, many requests from servicemen, a large proportion of my mail pertains to new lands to be irrigated in the southwestern corner of Arizona. After the House passed H. R. 2742 it has come to my attention that the language of that bill probably does not cover lands in Arizona. For that reason I have asked the Senate committee to put in an amendment to H. R. 2742, which will make the terms of its preferential rights to servicemen apply to lands irrigated by the Gila Canal in Yuma County, Ariz., in the same way that those rights apply to California lands watered by the All-American Canal. I trust that the other body will act quickly on this important bill and modify it accordingly to broaden its coverage.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FEIGHAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include two articles, one from the Cleveland Press and one from the Washington Post.

Mr. HOOK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include therein a chronological history of the negotiations between the UAW and General Motors.

Mrs. DOUGLAS of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend her remarks and include therein an article on Chicago for the world capital, and another on full employment and world peace.

#### FIRE AND POLICE DEPARTMENTS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Mr. O'TOOLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[Mr. O'TOOLE addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CELLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement by Carlisle Barger.

Mr. HÉBERT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the New Orleans Item.

Mr. HÉBERT asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. PRICE of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mr. PATTERSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement by the

president of the Manufacturers' Association.

Mr. PATTERSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement by a constituent.

Mr. ARENDS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Washington Star.

Mr. RIZLEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Los Angeles Times.

Mr. LEFEVRE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial by Mark Sullivan.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. SAVAGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today, after the other special orders, I may address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. SAVAGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Wednesday, after the legislative business and any other special orders, I may address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

#### COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, while the House is in general debate, the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries may have the privilege of sitting.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

#### REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the first deficiency appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

#### REMUNERATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include an article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

[Mr. JENNINGS addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

#### INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR PEACE

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House



for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

[Mr. RIZLEY addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

#### PRODUCTION IN THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

Mr. JONKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include therein a letter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[Mr. JONKMAN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

#### CONTROL OF BARBITURATES

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to include an article from the Hearst papers.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts addressed the House. Her remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

#### OPA RENT DIVISION UNDER INVESTIGATION IN LOS ANGELES

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks and include therein a letter and resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

[Mr. McDONOUGH addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes today following the legislative business of the day and other special orders heretofore entered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BUFFETT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two instances and in each to include extraneous matter.

#### STARVATION IN CENTRAL EUROPE

Mr. BUFFETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

[Mr. BUFFETT addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. O'HARA asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter.

Mr. GOODWIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a resolution on the subject of control of atomic energy.

Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and also to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter addressed to the President of the United States by one of the small businessmen in his part of the State of Michigan.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. HAGEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances, in one to include an article from the Minneapolis Tribune and in the other to include an article from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Mr. PITTENGER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD on the subject of the St. Lawrence seaway and power project and include some testimony by General Robinson given before the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House in 1941.

#### GOOD-NEIGHBOR POLICY

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, this morning's mail brought me an inquiry from a constituent of mine who has heard a good deal about the good-neighbor policy during the past 12 years. These good people have a daughter living in Chile and occasionally they send her small items of clothing.

They advise me that on one item amounting to about \$8 the daughter had to pay a duty of \$24 and on another item amounting to about \$7 the daughter was imposed a duty of \$16.

My constituent inquires as to just what is reasonable and what is reciprocal about this sort of good-neighbor policy.

NOVEMBER 19, 1945.

Hon. J. P. O'HARA,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We have been hearing a great deal in the last dozen years concerning a so-called good-neighbor policy, particularly with the various South American republics.

In this regard I would like to say that apparently it is not reciprocal and if not, what can we expect to gain from it?

For example, our daughter who is a teacher in Chile occasionally requests us to forward certain articles of apparel, such as stockings or undergarments, which are not avail-

able in that location, and we find the Chilean tariff duties are exorbitant and prohibitive from a practical point of view.

We recently mailed a small consignment of rayon underwear costing slightly over \$8 here and we are just in receipt of a letter from her stating that the goods have arrived, and that the duty on same is close to \$24. In November 1944 stockings were sent her which cost a trifle over \$7 here and she paid \$16 duty on them.

This is perhaps a trivial matter in itself but it seems to us that such gross inequalities should be properly aired, to the end that some good may accrue.

#### UNRRA APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Hampshire?

There was no objection.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, I believe the people of this country today would vote overwhelmingly to provide our share of the funds immediately needed for UNRRA. A great majority are emphatically of the opinion that there should be no further delay in the passage of the pending bill appropriating \$550,000,000, nor should there be any limitations in the use of the money except as already provided in legislation adopted by both bodies. From reliable information it is clear that right now our failure to provide our share of the funds for this United Nations organization is costing untold human life.

Although I am one of those who voted for the free press amendment and believe in the principles for which it stood, the result has been delay. In the interest of saving human life, the funds appropriated in the pending bill must be made available now. Inasmuch as the amendment adopted by the House has been struck out in the other body, and no amendments are to be insisted upon there as seemed likely until this morning, I feel that, in order to make way for the early passage of the bill, the House ought not to insist upon its own amendment. In this instance urgency is the principal consideration. Since the funds for this United Nations organization are needed for immediate use and since there will be sufficient opportunity to consider the question of the propriety of adopting any future restrictions upon relief appropriations, there seems to be no reasonable excuse for any further delay.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Wednesday next after the legislative program of the day and at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

#### ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AND POWER PROJECT

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House



for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include certain quotations and excerpts.

**THE SPEAKER.** Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

# REPORT ON STATE OF THE UNION WITH REFERENCE TO THE ST. LAWRENCE PROJECT

**Mr. PITTENGER.** Mr. Speaker, I had hoped to have a good report for the Members this morning. A week ago, on November 19, I reported on the lack of progress being made by the administration in connection with the St. Lawrence seaway and power project. Forty-eight days had then elapsed and nothing had been done. Today, November 26, is the fifty-fifth day of inactivity. It almost parallels some of the nervous breakdowns that have occurred in the past few weeks from overwork on the part of some of us on the floor of the House on account of an overwhelmingly large legislative program.

Mr. Speaker, I do not know just what we can do to help President Truman in this matter. It has been 54 days now since he sent to this House a magnificent message, every word of which was true, and I am beginning to wonder if he really should not have somebody tell him just what is happening. I do not believe he knows that his message has been ignored and forgotten.

Now if President Truman meant what he said 54 days ago on that bright sunny morning, on October 3, 1945, when he sent a message to Congress, then somebody has fallen down on the job. He ought to have one of his secretaries look into the situation.

I want to help the secretary and this is what he will find:

Senate Joint Resolution 104 authorizing construction, introduced by Senator BARKLEY and others, October 2, 1945, and referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

October 3, 1945, President Truman sent a message to Congress calling for construction of the St. Lawrence project.

October 4, 1945, I called for immediate action on the Barkley resolution, Senate Joint Resolution 104. See CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for that date, Appendix, page A4491.

On November 12, 1945, I called attention to delay, and no action on the Barkley resolution. See CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, page 10763; also Appendix, page A5200.

On November 19, 1945, I called attention to delay. See CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, page 10983; also Appendix, page A5357; RECORD for November 19.

Well, here we are, and 55 days gone by since October 2, 1945. Nothing doing.

## PROPAGANDA ABOUT COST OF PROJECT MAY WORRY THE PRESIDENT

I am just wondering, Mr. Speaker, if the President is worried about the cost of this project and if that is responsible for the delay. There are a lot of wild and woolly fairy tales floating around in this air, mostly thin. For example, the executive committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce "resolutely" nobly and eloquently sometime ago and as-

suming that they were not trying to be funny—I think they were—this is what the playboys said:

The total cost of the seaway project will be far beyond Government estimates, which have been around \$600,000,000. These figures are based on construction costs in 1926 and 1927; costs are far higher now. Eminent engineers about 20 years ago placed the cost at over \$1,000,000,000.

### SENATOR FERGUSON'S COMMENT

It is really remarkable, Mr. Speaker, how these mathematical economists can make a lead pencil do the work of a magician. They not only contradict the War Department engineers, but they insult the learned and outstanding contribution on this question of the Honorable HOMER FERGUSON, United States Senator of Michigan, who extended in the United States Senate on Friday, June 23, 1944, his remarks on the subject of the St. Lawrence seaway. In the course of his remarks Senator FERGUSON used this language without any equivocation, mental reservation, or self-evasion whatever:

The entire cost of the project to the United States was estimated in 1941 at about \$285,000,000. Of the total cost, some \$93,000,000 would be paid by New York State, which would be given control of the generation and distribution of electric power. The Federal Government's share will therefore be, roughly, \$195,000,000.

### IN CONCLUSION

So there you are. Mr. John Q. Public can take his choice, but nobody has ever accused Senator FERGUSON of making wild statements. He is noted as a man of truth and veracity. So far as I am concerned, I think he knows what he is talking about on this matter of cost, and I think the "glamour boys" in the New York Chamber of Commerce are just handing out what one of our outstanding Members of the House of Representatives calls "globaloney."

With all seriousness, Mr. Speaker, this argument that we cannot afford the cost is no argument at all and no one acquainted with the facts will treat it seriously.

**THE SPEAKER.** The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

**Mr. MICHENER** asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

**Mr. MICHENER.** Mr. Speaker, I desire to announce that the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SMITH] will not use the time for the special order allotted him today.

**Mr. KEFAUVER** asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances; to include in one a statement by Joseph Leib in support of H. R. 4717, and in the other an editorial from the Chattanooga Times.

**Mr. ZIMMERMAN** asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

**Mr. REECE** of Tennessee asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a speech he made at the Association of National Advertisers in New York on November 20.

### THE LATE DR. JACOB THORKELSON

**Mr. DEWART.** Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

**THE SPEAKER.** Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

**Mr. DEWART.** Mr. Speaker, a former Member of this House from Montana has died. Dr. Jacob Thorkelson, widely known Butte physician and surgeon, and a former Republican Congressman from Montana, died on November 20 after a 2-day illness. Dr. Thorkelson was stricken last Saturday night and removed to a hospital and died without regaining consciousness. He was active in Republican political circles and represented the western district of Montana in Congress for one term, 1939 to 1940. He was also a Republican candidate for Congress in the 1940 primary election and sought the Republican nomination for United States senatorship in 1942 and for Governor in 1944.

Born in Egersend, Norway, September 24, 1876, Dr. Thorkelson went to sea at the age of 15. He came to the United States 53 years ago, and from 1897 to 1899 he was a member of the Virginia naval reserve. He served in the Navy during the Spanish-American War in 1898.

From 1899 until 1907 he served as master of seagoing ships, visiting many of the world's countries during that time. He maintained his interest in naval affairs until his death, and at that time held the rank of lieutenant commander in the medical corps of the Naval Reserve.

In 1907 Dr. Thorkelson enrolled at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore, receiving his medical degrees in 1911. From 1911 until 1913 he was a member of the faculty of the Baltimore school.

He moved to Montana in 1913, settling in Dillon. After a short time he moved to Anaconda, where he practiced until 1920 when he came to Butte. At the time of his death he also was president of the Butte Neon Outdoor Advertising Co.

Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Charlotte S. Thorkelson, of Butte; two sons, Jacob, of Butte, and John Milton Thorkelson, now serving with the armed forces in the South Pacific; a daughter, Mrs. Frances Clare Wyatt, of Reseda, Calif.

Funeral arrangements were pending.

Dr. Thorkelson was a member of Hope Lodge, No. 4, A. F. & A. M., of Laurel, Del.; the grand chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Delaware; St. Elmo Commandery, No. 7, Knights Templar, of Dillon; Bagdad Temple of the Shrine in Butte; Anaconda Lodge, No. 239, B. P. O. E., Anaconda; the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States; the Explorers Club of New York; and the Butte Town Club.

We in Montana greatly regret the loss of Dr. Thorkelson.

### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

**Mr. MILLER** of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Wed-



UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION  
ADMINISTRATION PARTICIPATION ACT, 1946

NOVEMBER 26, (legislative day, OCTOBER 29) 1945.— Ordered to be printed

Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted  
the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. J. Res. 266]

The Committee on Appropriations to whom are referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 266) entitled "Joint resolution making an additional appropriation for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration" reports the same with amendments and submits herewith information relative to the changes made.

This resolution is based upon a Budget estimate contained in House Document 305 which reads as follows:

[H. Doc. No. 305, 79th Cong., 1st sess.]

COMMUNICATION FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TRANSMITTING  
ESTIMATE FOR THE APPROPRIATION OF \$550,000,000 FOR THE UNITED NATIONS  
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, October 4, 1945.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress an estimate for the appropriation of \$550,000,000 for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

The United States pledged to UNRRA by act of March 28, 1944, \$1,350,000,000 to provide urgently needed assistance to the victims of Axis aggression. The \$800,000,000 thus far made available by the Congress in accordance with this pledge is now almost exhausted. I, therefore, urge that we at this time appropriate to UNRRA the remaining \$550,000,000 of the amount previously authorized. The details of this estimate are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur. As previously indicated to the Congress, I shall shortly submit a recommendation for the authorization of an additional contribution to enable UNRRA to meet its new responsibilities and to complete its programs.

The people of the liberated countries who so gallantly resisted Axis oppression throughout the war now face a winter of acute need and privation. They look to UNRRA for assistance. Unless UNRRA is enabled to speed ample shipments of supplies to these war-stricken areas, widespread starvation and disease will

result. Our wholehearted support will be a real contribution toward a stable and enduring peace.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,

Washington 25, D. C., October 3, 1945.

The PRESIDENT,

*The White House.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration an estimate of appropriation for participation by the United States in the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration for the fiscal year 1946, in the amount of \$550,000,000, as follows:

#### UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the Act of March 28, 1944 (Public Law 267), to be available for expenditure in the manner specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Participation Appropriation Act, 1945--- \$550, 000, 000

Congress, by act of March 28, 1944, authorized the appropriation of \$1,350,000,000 to the President to enable the United States to participate in the work of UNRRA. This amount was determined in accordance with the recommendation of the UNRRA Council that each member nation contributing to the operating expenses should give a sum equal to 1 percent of its national income in 1943. Pursuant to that authorization, the UNRRA Participation Appropriation Act, 1945, made available a total of \$800,000,000, of which \$450,000,000 was a direct appropriation and \$350,000,000 was authority to make available to UNRRA supplies, services, or funds available under the Lend-Lease Act.

Until VJ-day the needs of the military forces of the United Nations had first claim on the resources of the United States and other nations, and upon the shipping of the world. Until that time UNRRA was severely handicapped in its efforts to purchase and ship the needed supplies. Today the wartime obstacles to the speedy and effective completion of UNRRA's tasks no longer exist, and the rate of procurement and shipping is increasing rapidly. Present funds are nearly exhausted. The remainder of the funds authorized by Congress is necessary at once, if UNRRA is to be able to continue to provide the supplies now available for purchase and urgently needed for the forthcoming winter. UNRRA estimates that the bulk of the \$550,000,000 now requested will be obligated by the end of the calendar year for food, clothing, medical supplies, and agricultural and industrial rehabilitation necessities.

Every effort will be made to draw to the greatest possible extent upon United States surplus stocks located abroad and in this country. At this time, however, it is not possible to determine the extent of the surpluses which would be useful for UNRRA programs. A special mission composed of representatives from War Department, UNRRA, and the Foreign Economic Administration was recently sent to Europe with authority under the present appropriation to secure \$150,000,000 of surplus goods for UNRRA. More such purchases will be possible when the character and volume of appropriate surplus stocks is more precisely known.

The supplies to be purchased under this request will be used to carry on the existing programs of UNRRA which were presented to Congress at the time of the previous appropriation and were based on the authorized total of \$1,350,000,000. The UNRRA Council at its last meeting proposed to undertake programs which would require additional contributions from the member nations. A new authorization from Congress will be required, however, to finance such programs.

I recommend that this estimate be transmitted to Congress.

Very respectfully yours,

PAUL H. APPLEBY,

*Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.*

The total authorization for the United States contribution to UNRRA as contained in Public Law 267, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved March 28, 1944, is \$1,350,000,000. The act of June 30, 1944 (Public Law 382, 78th Cong.), appropriated a total of \$800,000,000, and this resolution proposes to appropriate the remainder of the authorization amounting to \$550,000,000.



The committee recommends that the following provision be stricken from the joint resolution:

*Provided further*, That, insofar as possible and practicable, agricultural commodities determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be in surplus supply shall be utilized in filling United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration requisitions for food and agricultural commodities

It is also recommended by the committee that the following paragraphs be stricken from the joint resolution:

No part of the appropriation herein shall be available subsequent to December 31, 1945, for the furnishing of relief or rehabilitation supplies or services to any country unless and until (A) the President has received from the Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration a certification to the effect that the furnishing by such Administration of relief and rehabilitation supplies and services, in the case of such country, will be made only under agreements between United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and such country or other suitable arrangements providing:

(1) That all trade agreements and all barter agreements of such country with other nations, together with satisfactory information on all exports from, and imports into, such country, whether for governmental or private account, will be made available to United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

(2) That such country shall supply accredited United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration personnel with all necessary facilities, credentials, documents, and safe conduct in carrying out the objectives of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration agreement, including all necessary inspections and investigations.

(3) That the Administration, if it determines such a course to be desirable, will be permitted, during the period of its operations in such country, to retain title to all motor transport equipment supplied by the Administration, and will also be permitted to route such equipment and to direct the use of the fuel and lubricants supplied by the Administration.

(B) That for the purpose of keeping the people of the United States fully and properly informed as to the need for and the use of the relief and aid being or to be furnished various countries and peoples by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, that none of the funds appropriated hereby, or none of the commodities, supplies, materials, or services purchased or obtained through the expenditures of funds provided herein, shall be furnished to or used in any country of which the controlling government interferes with or refuses full and free access to the news of any and all activities of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration by representatives of the press and radio of the United States; or maintains any barrier—technical, political, legal, or economic—to obtaining, dispatching, and disseminating the news of any and all activities of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, or discriminates against the representatives of the press and radio of the United States in rates and charges for facilities used in collecting and dispatching such news; or censors, or attempts to censor, in time of peace, news of any and all activities of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration which may be prepared in or dispatched from such country by representatives of the press and radio of the United States.

With respect to the so-called free-press provision (par. B), the Department of State called attention to the fact that officials of the Department were negotiating on matters of this kind all the time and feel that they have had some degree of success in achieving their objectives. It is their feeling that the proposed provision would hinder them in their efforts. Inasmuch as the peoples in those countries to whom relief is being given—and there are millions of them who are right on the starvation line—are not in position at this time to have very much influence with their central governments on the policies that those governments may adopt, it seemed to the committee that to deny those starving people succor unless the conditions laid down in this provision were met would only result in greater suffering to those we are trying to help. The committee, therefore, has recommended the deletion of the proposed language.





79TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. J. RES. 266

[Report No. 798]

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

NOVEMBER 2 (legislative day, OCTOBER 29), 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

NOVEMBER 26 (legislative day, OCTOBER 29), 1945

Reported by Mr. McKELLAR, with an amendment

[Omit the part struck through]

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## JOINT RESOLUTION

Making an additional appropriation for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

1        *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*  
2   *of the United States of America in Congress assembled.*  
3   That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the  
4   Treasury not otherwise appropriated, an additional amount  
5   fiscal year 1946, to enable the President to carry out the  
6   provisions of the Act of March 28, 1944 (Public Law 267),  
7   to be available for expenditure in the manner specified in  
8   the appropriation for this purpose in the United Nations  
9   Relief and Rehabilitation Participation Appropriation Act,  
10   1945, \$550,000,000: *Provided*, That no relief or rehabilita-  
11   tion supplies procured out of funds heretofore or herein appro-  
12   priated shall be shipped to any country except in the Far

1 East after December 31, 1946, and in the case of any  
2 country in the Far East after March 31, 1947:—*Provided*  
3 *further*, That, insofar as possible and practicable, agricultural  
4 commodities determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to  
5 be in surplus supply shall be utilized in filling United Na-  
6 tions Relief and Rehabilitation Administration requisitions  
7 for food and agricultural commodities.

8 No part of the appropriation herein shall be available  
9 subsequent to December 31, 1945, for the furnishing of relief  
10 or rehabilitation supplies or services to any country unless  
11 and until (A) the President has received from the Director  
12 General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation  
13 Administration a certification to the effect that the furnish-  
14 ing by such Administration of relief and rehabilitation sup-  
15 plies and services, in the case of such country, will be made  
16 only under agreements between United Nations Relief and  
17 Rehabilitation Administration and such country or other  
18 suitable arrangements providing:

19 (1) That all trade agreements and all barter agree-  
20 ments of such country with other nations, together with  
21 satisfactory information on all exports from, and imports  
22 into, such country, whether for governmental or private  
23 account, will be made available to United Nations Relief and  
24 Rehabilitation Administration.

25 (2) That such country shall supply accredited United



1 Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration personnel  
2 with all necessary facilities, credentials, documents, and safe  
3 conduct in carrying out the objectives of the United Nations  
4 Relief and Rehabilitation Administration agreement, includ-  
5 ing all necessary inspections and investigations.

6       ~~(3)~~ That the Administration, if it determines such a  
7 course to be desirable, will be permitted, during the period  
8 of its operations in such country, to retain title to all motor  
9 transport equipment supplied by the Administration, and  
10 will also be permitted to route such equipment and to  
11 direct the use of the fuel and lubricants supplied by the  
12 Administration.

13       ~~(B)~~ That for the purpose of keeping the people of  
14 the United States fully and properly informed as to the  
15 need for and the use of the relief and aid being or to be  
16 furnished various countries and peoples by the United  
17 Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, that none  
18 of the funds appropriated hereby, or none of the commodities,  
19 supplies, materials, or services purchased or obtained through  
20 the expenditures of funds provided herein, shall be furnished  
21 to or used in any country of which the controlling govern-  
22 ment interferes with or refuses full and free access to the  
23 news of any and all activities of the United Nations Relief  
24 and Rehabilitation Administration by representatives of the  
25 press and radio of the United States; or maintains any

1 barrier—technical, political, legal, or economic—to obtain-  
2 ing, dispatching, and disseminating the news of any and all  
3 activities of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation  
4 Administration, or discriminates against the representatives  
5 of the press and radio of the United States in rates and  
6 charges for facilities used in collecting and dispatching such  
7 news; or censors, or attempts to censor, in time of peace,  
8 news of any and all activities of the United Nations Relief  
9 and Rehabilitation Administration which may be prepared  
10 in or dispatched from such country by representatives of the  
11 press and radio of the United States.

12 SEC. 2. This Act may be cited as the United Nations  
13 Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Participation Act,  
14 1946.

Passed the House of Representatives November 1, 1945.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

*Clerk.*





79<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

# H. J. RES. 266

[Report No. 798]

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## JOINT RESOLUTION

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Making an additional appropriation for the  
United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation  
Administration.

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NOVEMBER 2 (legislative day, October 29), 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on  
Appropriations

NOVEMBER 26 (legislative day, October 29), 1945

Reported with an amendment



79TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. J. RES. 266

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

NOVEMBER 26 (legislative day, OCTOBER 29), 1945

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

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## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 266) making an additional appropriation for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, viz:

- 1 On page 2, strike out the last word in line 6 and all of
- 2 lines 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, and insert in lieu thereof the follow-
- 3 ing: "*Provided further*, That, except in the case of commodi-
- 4 ties in the possession of an agency of the Government upon
- 5 the date of enactment of this Act, no part of the funds appro-
- 6 priated herein shall be available to any agency of the United
- 7 States Government for the purchase or acquisition of any
- 8 agricultural commodity, or any commodity processed or
- 9 manufactured in whole or substantial part from any agricul-

1 tural commodity, at any price which is not sufficient to  
2 reflect to the producers of such agricultural commodity the  
3 full parity price or comparable price therefor (as determined  
4 and published by the Secretary of Agriculture and adjusted  
5 by him as provided in section 3 (1) of the Stabilization  
6 Act of 1942, as amended) : *Provided further*, That no part  
7 of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for the pur-  
8 chase of any agricultural commodity, or any commodity  
9 processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part from  
10 any agricultural commodity, produced outside of the United  
11 States and its Territories and possessions if such commodity  
12 is available in the United States or its Territories or posses-  
13 sions at prices not in excess of those required to reflect to  
14 the producers of such agricultural commodity the parity  
15 price or comparable price therefor (determined, published,  
16 and adjusted as above prescribed) : *Provided further*, That  
17 in the case of any question concerning the prices which  
18 meet the requirements of the two foregoing provisos, the  
19 decision of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be final."





79TH CONGRESS  
1ST Session

## H. J. RES. 266

### AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 266) making an additional appropriation for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

NOVEMBER 26 (legislative day, OCTOBER 29), 1945

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed









# H. J. RES. 266

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

NOVEMBER 29 (legislative day, OCTOBER 29), 1945

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

---

## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. WHEELER to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 266) making an additional appropriation for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, viz: On page 2, after the figure "1947", insert a new paragraph, as follows:

1       No part of the funds appropriated herein shall be avail-  
2   able for the purchase of any agricultural commodity, or  
3   any commodity manufactured or processed in whole or in  
4   part from any agricultural commodity, unless such pur-  
5   chases are made directly by the United Nations Relief and  
6   Rehabilitation Administration, and (except as are already  
7   in the possession of agencies of the Government and/or  
8   declared as surplus by the Government) unless such pur-  
9   chases are made after advertisement for proposals and com-  
10   petitive bidding.

79TH CONGRESS  
1ST Session

## H. J. RES. 266

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### AMENDMENT

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Intended to be proposed by Mr. WHEELER to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 266) making an additional appropriation for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

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NOVEMBER 29 (legislative day, OCTOBER 29), 1945

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed









# H. J. RES. 266

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

NOVEMBER 30 (legislative day, OCTOBER 29), 1945

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

---

## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. WHERRY to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 266) making an additional appropriation for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, viz: On page 3, strike out lines 1 to 6, inclusive, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

1       (2) That such country shall supply to accredited  
2 United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration  
3 personnel all necessary facilities, credentials, documents, and  
4 safe conduct in carrying out the objectives of the United  
5 Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration agreement  
6 and in making all necessary inspections and investigations,  
7 including inspections and investigations by personnel other  
8 than nationals of such country for the purpose of obtaining  
9 information as to the need for and the use of the relief  
10 and aid being or to be furnished such country.

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## AMENDMENT

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Intended to be proposed by Mr. WERRY to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 266) making an additional appropriation for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

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NOVEMBER 30 (legislative day, OCTOBER 29), 1945  
Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed









79TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. J. RES. 266

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

DECEMBER 3 (legislative day, OCTOBER 29), 1945

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

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## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. WHERRY to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 266) making an additional appropriation for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, viz:

- 1       On page 2, line 2, after "1947" insert a colon and the
- 2 following: *Provided further*, That no part of the appro-
- 3 priation herein shall be available subsequent to December
- 4 31, 1945, for the furnishing of relief or rehabilitation supplies
- 5 or services to any country unless and until the President
- 6 has received from the Director General of the United Nations
- 7 Relief and Rehabilitation Administration a certification to
- 8 the effect that the furnishing by such Administration of
- 9 relief and rehabilitation supplies and services, in the case

1 of such country, will be made only under agreements be-  
2 tween the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Ad-  
3 ministration and such country or other suitable arrangements  
4 providing that such country shall supply to accredited  
5 United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration  
6 personnel all necessary facilities, credentials, documents, and  
7 safe conduct in carrying out the objectives of the United  
8 Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration agreement  
9 and in making all necessary inspections and investigations,  
10 including inspections and investigations by personnel other  
11 than nationals of such country for the purpose of obtaining  
12 information as to the need for and the use of the relief and  
13 aid being or to be furnished such country”.





# H. J. RES. 266

## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. WHEAT to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 266) making an additional appropriation for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

DECEMBER 3 (legislative day, October 29), 1945

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed









DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
(Issued December 5, 1945, for actions of Tuesday, December 4, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House Rules Committee cleared UNRRA-authorization bill. Senate began debate on UNRRA-appropriation bill.

HOUSE

1. UNRRA AUTHORIZATION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 4649, to authorize an additional appropriation of \$550,000,000 to UNRRA (pp. 11610, 11628).
2. LATIN AMERICA. Rep. Clevenger, Ohio, discussed the "collapse" of the Latin-American good-will policy through "meddling in foreign political internal affairs" (pp. 11592-3).
3. FOREIGN RELIEF. Rep. Buffett, Nebr., criticized foreign relief through UNRRA, urged relief through religious organizations, and included a Nebr. priest's telegram on the subject (p. 11592).
4. ELECTRIFICATION. Received Federal Power Commission's report, "The Financial Record of the Electric Utility Industry" (p. 11628).

SENATE

5. UNRRA APPROPRIATIONS. Began debate on H. J. Res 266, the UNRRA-appropriation bill (p. 11590).
6. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Passed, 65-7, with amendments S. 1580, the UNO bill (pp. 11570-90).
7. PUBLIC LANDS. Land Surveys Committee submitted its third partial report on administration and use of public lands, relating to withdrawals which "raise certain fundamental questions" in connection with withdrawal procedures (pp. 11562-5).
8. FOREIGN RELATIONS. Sen. Eastland, Miss., spoke on "American Policy Toward Europe," discussing agricultural economics, UNRRA, exports of agricultural commodities, and surplus commodities. Other members discussed this with him (pp. 11552-62.)

9. HOUSING. Sen. Saltonstall, Mass., inserted Philip Nichols' (Mass. Housing Board) letter setting forth his recommendations in connection with housing projects (pp. 11549-50).

Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted a Kansas Savings and Loan League resolution opposing S. 1592, the national housing bill (p. 11550).

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

10. FARM CREDIT. H. R. 4873 (see Digest 213) provides as follows: Creates an independent Agricultural Credit Agency to include FCA and FSA functions. Establishes in the Agency an Agricultural Credit Board consisting of 7 members, one of whom shall be the Secretary of Agriculture, who may act through a Special Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, to receive a salary of \$10,000. Requires the President to designate one Board member as Chairman. Requires the Board to appoint an Agricultural Credit Administrator, at a salary of \$10,000, to execute the programs under general supervision and direction of the Board. Provides for Deputy Administrators, to be selected by the Administrator, one to be in charge of each of the following divisions: (1) Loans to farmers' cooperatives, (2) short-term loans by cooperative lending institutions, (3) long-term farm-mortgage loans, (4) direct lending to farmers, (5) financing and discounting activities, and (6) appraisal, examination, and other service functions. Declares it to be Congressional policy to promote a system of agricultural cooperative credit banks and associations; to assist tenants, veterans, etc., in becoming farm owners; and to assist farmers eligible for direct loans. Establishes a system of Federal farm appraisers to make appraisals for the public on a fee basis. Makes the bill effective 90 days after its enactment, except that with the Agency's approval the transfer of any personnel, function, etc., may be delayed for an additional 90 days.

11. HOUSING. H. R. 4899, by Rep. Patterson, Calif., to establish a national housing policy and provide for its execution. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 11629)

12. SELECTIVE SERVICE. H. R. 4894, by Rep. Smith, Wis., to amend the Selective Service and Training Act and to suspend all inductions thereunder. To Military Affairs Committee. (p. 11629.)

H. J. Res. 282, to suspend further inductions under the Selective Service and Training Act. To Military Affairs Committee. (p. 11629.)

13. LEND-LEASE. H. Res. 466, by Rep. Dworchak, Idaho, to create a select committee to investigate lend-lease operations. To Rules Committee. (p. 11629.) Remarks of author (p. 11594).

14. VETERANS. H. R. 4893, H. R. 4895, H. R. 4896, H. R. 4900, H. J. Res. 281.

#### ITEMS IN APPENDIX

15. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Rep. Gallagher, Minn., inserted Under Secretary of State Acheson's Democratic Digest article favoring this project (p. A5647).

Sen. Tobey, N.H., inserted Sen. Aiken's (Vt.) Boston City Club address favoring this project (pp. A5648-50).

Extension of remarks of Rep. Pittenger, Minn., including J.H. Barnes' Detroit Economic Club address; favoring this project (pp. A5670-4).

16. PRICE CONTROL. Speech in the House by Rep. Biemiller, Wis., including a constituent's letter, urging retention of price control and citing the increase in the price of lemons and oranges (p. A5647).



time may be, it must cease at the end of 3 months, under the amendment offered by the Senator from Ohio. The amendment reads:

Whenever the United States is called upon to act under article 41 of said Charter, the President shall promptly recommend to Congress appropriate legislation to carry out the obligations of the United States under said article 41.

As I understand, that instruction is not necessary as a part of the bill. I think we have the right to assume that any President, whoever he may be during the years in the future, will discharge his obligation by recommending to Congress any legislation he may deem necessary to carry out our obligations under article 41 of the United Nations Charter.

Mr. TYDINGS and Mr. LUCAS addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Kentucky yield, and if so, to whom?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield first to the Senator from Maryland.

Mr. TYDINGS. Suppose this amendment were adopted, and suppose the Parliaments of Great Britain and of France, and of all the other countries in the United Nations Organization, passed similar provisions restricting their members on the Security Council, and their Prime Ministers. What kind of action could we get if 30 or 40 or 51 parliaments had to debate a question before there could be any action?

Mr. BARKLEY. What would be done by this amendment, if it should be adopted, would be to tie the hands of the United States and the President of the United States, so that he would be required to annul within 3 months any action which might be taken under article 41 of the Charter.

Mr. CONNALLY. Let me suggest, too, that the economic sanctions under article 41 cannot be put into effect originally without the consent of the United States, because we are members of the Security Council.

Mr. BARKLEY. Of course.

Mr. TAFT. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. In just a moment; but I shall yield first to the Senator from Illinois, as he asked me to yield.

This amendment will do two things if it shall be adopted. It will handicap the President. It will tie his hands and limit him. And, in response to the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] who presupposes that other nations might do the same, let me say that suppose none of them should do the same, then we would be out on a limb by ourselves.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I have not studied the amendment, but as I listened to its reading by the Senator from Kentucky I reached the very definite conclusion that the amendment really would amend the Charter. If we adopt it it would represent an attempt to amend the Charter, and certainly affect the basic principles of the Charter.

Mr. BARKLEY. In effect it would amend the Charter.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, the amendment would not amend the Charter in any way. The Charter imposes

an obligation on the United States, once our representative on the Security Council has voted for economic sanctions, to impose economic sanctions. That is our obligation. But, as I understand the Senator, he says Congress is wholly incompetent to carry out the obligations of the United States, that Congress will not do it, that we cannot leave it to Congress because the Congress is an unreliable body, and Congress may not keep the promise of the United States.

Mr. BARKLEY. Oh, no.

Mr. TAFT. That is in effect the argument. There is nothing in the Charter that says these sanctions shall be imposed by the President or the Executive. As a matter of fact the Executive has never had any power of this kind, as contrasted with the use of the armed forces of the United States. The Executive has never assumed to have power to impose economic sanctions except under the express delegation of authority by the Congress.

Mr. BARKLEY. Section 5 of the bill authorizes the President to do certain things, after investigation. The amendment of the Senator from Ohio seeks to limit his power. Whether the Senator's amendment in effect amends the Charter may be an academic problem, but the Charter does not limit the United Nations with respect to the length of time during which sanctions may be in effect. This amendment, however, seeks to limit the time to 3 months. Whatever the President may do under section 5 of the bill would be limited to 3 months, and then he would be under the obligation to come to Congress. He will do that anyhow if he thinks it is necessary to do it. In two respects the amendment is a handicap against the United States by limiting the sanctions that may have to be imposed by the United Nations, or their effect, to 3 months, and then by assuming the President will not do his duty by coming to Congress, unless the Congress tells him by this amendment to do so.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, if we adopt section 5 there is no duty imposed on the President to come to Congress. Congress then says, "You handle it. Handle it in any arbitrary way you please. Call anybody in you want to and examine him. You may send him to jail for 10 years." If we say that, then it will be our fault. If we should adopt the language as it now is, there would be no duty on the President to come to Congress.

My contention is that this is a function which ought to be performed by Congress. We should be the ones to carry out economic sanctions. I am willing that for 90 days the President may have such authority. That is a long enough period. But it seems to me that after 90 days the Congress should have the right to perform that function, and perform it wisely, and impose the restrictions in the mildest way and with the least damage to our Nation, and in a way that would inconvenience in the least manner the people of this country. Whereas the regulations otherwise authorized to be issued by the President

may be absolutely arbitrary and far beyond what Congress may even today consider necessary, or necessary in the future.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT.]

The amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is still before the Senate and open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be offered, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and read the third time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill having been read the third time, the question is on its passage.

Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. CONNALLY demanded the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. HAYDEN. I announce that my colleague, the junior Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND], is necessarily absent on account of the serious illness of his mother. If present he would vote "yea."

Mr. WAGNER (after having voted in the affirmative). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED.] Not knowing how he would vote, I transfer that pair to the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], and allow my vote to stand.

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND] is absent because of illness in his family.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], and the Senator from Texas [Mr. O'DANIEL] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GERRY], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] are detained on public business.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] is absent on official business.

I announce further that the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] has a general pair with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES]. Both these Senators are necessarily absent, but would vote "yea" if present.

I wish to announce that if present and voting the Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GERRY], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from Texas [Mr. O'DANIEL], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], and the Senator from



Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] would vote "yea."

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] has been excused. He is necessarily absent.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK], and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] are absent on official business.

All of these Senators would vote "yea" if present.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON] is absent on official business as heretofore stated.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON] is absent on official business. He has been excused.

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] is detained on official business. He has a general pair with the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER]. If present the Senator from Kansas would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 65, nays 7, as follows:

## YEAS—65

Austin	Guffey	Mitchell
Ball	Gurney	Murdock
Barkhead	Hart	Myers
Barkley	Hawkes	Overton
Bilbo	Hayden	Radcliffe
Briggs	Hickenlooper	Russell
Brooks	Hill	Saltonstall
Bushfield	Hoey	Smith
Butler	Huffman	Stanfill
Byrd	Johnson, Colo.	Stewart
Capper	Johnston, S. C.	Taylor
Carville	Kilgore	Tunnell
Chavez	Knowland	Tydings
Connally	La Follette	Vandenberg
Donnell	Lucas	Wagner
Downey	McClellan	Walsh
Eastland	McKellar	White
Ellender	McMahon	Wiley
Ferguson	Magnuson	Willis
Fulbright	Maybank	Wilson
Gossett	Mead	Young
Green	Millikin	

## NAYS—7

Langer	Shipstead	Wherry
Moore	Taft	
Revercomb	Wheeler	

## NOT VOTING—24

Aiken	George	O'Daniel
Andrews	Gerry	O'Mahoney
Bailey	Glass	Pepper
Brewster	Hatch	Reed
Bridges	McCarran	Robertson
Buck	McFarland	Thomas, Okla.
Capehart	Morse	Thomas, Utah
Cordon	Murray	Tobey

So the bill S. 1580 was passed.

#### ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House Joint Resolution 266, making an additional appropriation for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. I make this motion in order that the bill may become the unfinished business.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 266) making an additional appropriation for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, may I ask if it is the purpose to go forward with the joint resolution today?

Mr. HAYDEN. No.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Arizona to proceed to the consideration of the UNRRA appropriation measure.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with an amendment, on page 2, line 2, after the numerals "1947", to strike out:

*Provided further*, That, insofar as possible and practicable, agricultural commodities determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be in surplus supply shall be utilized in filling United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration requisitions for food and agricultural commodities.

No part of the appropriation herein shall be available subsequent to December 31, 1945, for the furnishing of relief or rehabilitation supplies or services to any country unless and until (A) the President has received from the Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration a certification to the effect that the furnishing by such Administration of relief and rehabilitation supplies and services, in the case of such country, will be made only under agreements between United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and such country or other suitable arrangements providing:

(1) That all trade agreements and all barter agreements of such country with other nations, together with satisfactory information on all exports from, and imports into, such country, whether for governmental or private account, will be made available to United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

(2) That such country shall supply accredited United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration personnel with all necessary facilities, credentials, documents, and safe conduct in carrying out the objectives of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration agreement, including all necessary inspections and investigations.

(3) That the Administration, if it determines such a course to be desirable, will be permitted, during the period of its operations in such country, to retain title to all motor transport equipment supplied by the Administration, and will also be permitted to route such equipment and to direct the use of the fuel and lubricants supplied by the Administration.

(B) That for the purpose of keeping the people of the United States fully and properly informed as to the need for and the use of the relief and aid being or to be furnished various countries and peoples by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, that none of the funds appropriated hereby, or none of the commodities, supplies, materials, or services purchased or obtained through the expenditures of funds provided herein, shall be furnished to or used in any country of which the controlling government interferes with or refuses full and free access to the news of any and all activities of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration by representatives of the press and radio of the United States; or maintains any barrier—technical, political, legal, or economic—to obtaining, dispatching, and disseminating the news of any and all activities of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, or discriminates against the representatives of the press and radio of the United States in rates and charges for facilities used in collecting and dispatching such news; or censors, or attempts to censor, in time of peace, news

of any and all activities of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration which may be prepared in or dispatched from such country by representatives of the press and radio of the United States.

So as to make the joint resolution read:

*Resolved, etc.*, That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, an additional amount fiscal year 1946, to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the act of March 28, 1944 (Public Law 267), to be available for expenditure in the manner specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Participation Appropriation Act, 1945, \$550,000,000: *Provided*, That no relief or rehabilitation supplies procured out of funds heretofore or herein appropriated shall be shipped to any country except in the Far East after December 31, 1946, and in the case of any country in the Far East after March 31, 1947.

SEC. 2. This act may be cited as the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Participation Act, 1946.

#### CLAIM OF EASTERN CONTRACTING CO.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, on the call of the calendar on November 23 the senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] objected to House bill 2518, Calendar No. 771. I have just talked with him, and he has withdrawn his objection. I therefore ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 2518) to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon a certain claim of Eastern Contracting Co., a corporation, against the United States.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Louisiana?

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, may I ask what the bill is?

Mr. ELLENDER. It is a claims bill, unanimously reported from the Committee on Claims.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Louisiana?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

#### EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. THOMAS of Utah, from the Committee on Military Affairs.

Maj. Gen. Leslie Richard Groves (Lieutenant colonel, Corps of Engineers), Army of the United States, for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States as assistant to the Chief of Engineers, with the rank of brigadier general, for a period of 4 years from date of acceptance, vice Brig. Gen. John Jennings Kingman.

By Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Finance:



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DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
(Issued December 6, 1945, for actions of Wednesday, December 5, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed UNRRA-appropriation measure. House began debate on UNRRA-authorization bill. House committee reported full-employment bill. Senate made Federal-pay-bill its order of business.

SENATE

1. UNRRA APPROPRIATIONS. Passed as reported H.J.Res. 266, providing \$550,000,000 additional for UNRRA (pp. 11636-43). Agreed to committee amendments to strike out the language requiring surplus agricultural commodities, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, to be utilized in filling UNRRA requisitions for food and agricultural commodities, and to strike out the "free press" provision.  
Sens. McKellar, Glass, Hayden, Tydings, Russell, Overton, Brooks, Bridges, Gurney, and Ball were appointed conferees (p. 11643).
2. PHILIPPINE REHABILITATION. Passed with amendments S. 1610, to provide for rehabilitation of the Philippines (pp. 11644-50).
3. FEDERAL-PAY BILL. Agreed to Sen. Downey's (Calif.) motion to make S. 1415, the Federal-pay bill, the next order of business (pp. 11631-2, 11650-1).  
obtained consent
4. MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY. Sen. Langer, W.Dak., to submit his views on S. 555, the MVA bill (S.Rept. 639, pt. 2)(p. 11632).
5. MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION. Commerce Committee reported favorably the nomination of Col. Clark Kittrell to be a member of the Mississippi River Commission (p. 11652).

HOUSE

6. UNRRA AUTHORIZATION. Began debate on H.R. 4649, to increase appropriation authorization for UNRRA from \$1,350,000,000 to \$2,700,000,000 (pp. 11659-98).  
Rep. Stefan, Nebr., discussed development of a new non-profit organization to furnish food to relatives and friends in foreign countries and inserted

farmers' organizations' letters favoring foreign relief (pp. 11666-8).

Rep. Douglas, Calif., commended UNRRA's food-distribution and school-lunch program in Italy and elsewhere (pp. 11678-81, 11684-6).

Rep. Rabaut, Mich., discussed dairy products, wheat, and cotton as related to UNRRA's program (p. 11682).

Rep. Gordon, Ill., discussed estimated food needs as predicated on the next agricultural-production crop year (pp. 11686-7).

Rep. Flood, Pa., commended the UNRRA relief program and discussed farm-production programs in foreign countries (pp. 11688-90).

Rep. Sadowski, Mich., commended shipments to Poland of food, farm equipment, fertilizers, seed, and farm animals (pp. 11695-6).

7. FULL EMPLOYMENT. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee reported with amendment S. 380, the full-employment bill (p. 11704).

8. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Rep. Rich, Pa., spoke urging that the Surplus Property Administrator be given "the power to dispose of...surplus property" (p. 11658).

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

9. SMALL BUSINESS. S. Res. 199, by Sen. Murray, Mont., to increase the limit of expenditures of the Senate Small Business Committee by \$187,000. To Audit and Control Committee. (p. 11633.)

10. PERSONNEL. H. J. Res. 284, by Rep. Tolan, Calif., to amend the Employees' Compensation Act for the purpose of making the 100-percent earning provisions effective as of Jan. 1, 1942. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 11705.)

#### ITEMS IN APPENDIX

11. FOREIGN LOANS. Extension of remarks of Rep. White, Idaho, opposing loans to Britain; criticizing some publications, which he inserted, for supporting the loans; and including some statistics on lend-lease and British resources (pp. A5683-6).

12. TURKEYS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Angell, Oreg., including Frank Barton's Portland, Oregonian article, describing the Oregon turkey crop (p. A5687).

13. FARM ORGANIZATIONS; FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. White, Idaho, commending farm organizations and including Idaho Farmers Union resolutions favoring surplus-commodity disposal to farm cooperatives, establishment of a Columbia Valley Authority, and agriculture on a parity with other industries, and opposing the Springston dam which will "flood...farm land" (pp. A5687-9).

14. COLUMBIA VALLEY AUTHORITY. Rep. Angell, Oreg., inserted Richard Heuberger's favoring, and Robert Sawyer's opposing, Sunday Oregonian articles on this subject (pp. A5691-5).

15. FOREIGN RELIEF. Extension of remarks of Rep. Pittenger, Minn., favoring foreign relief but criticizing UNRRA administration (pp. A5700-1).

16. PRICE CONTROL. Rep. Lane, Mass., inserted some correspondence favoring price control to avert inflation (p. A5707).

#### BILL APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

17. ACCOUNTING. H. R. 4350, to provide for the liberalization of the existing law



H. R. 2318. An act for the relief of Mrs. Mertie Pike and the estate of Mrs. Burnice Smotherman, deceased;

H. R. 2393. An act for the relief of Elsie Peter;

H. R. 2546. An act for the relief of Salvador Lorenz Fernandez;

H. R. 2644. An act for the relief of Eli Richmond;

H. R. 2661. An act for the relief of W. D. Jones and Ethel S. Jones;

H. R. 2670. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Kathleen Lawton McGuire;

H. R. 2688. An act to confer jurisdiction upon the United States Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Honolulu Plantation Co.;

H. R. 2724. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Forest Eldon Powell;

H. R. 2728. An act for the relief of R. H. Sindle;

H. R. 2769. An act for the relief of C. Frank James;

H. R. 2809. An act for the relief of Theodore Maudrame;

H. R. 2837. An act for the relief of George Stiles;

H. R. 2884. An act for the relief of B. H. Spann;

H. R. 2887. An act for the relief of Joseph Mrak;

H. R. 2901. An act for the relief of Mrs. Janet McKillip;

H. R. 2927. An act for the relief of Mrs. Evelyn Merritt;

H. R. 2963. An act for the relief of William Phillips;

H. R. 2974. An act for the relief of the estate of Bobby Messick;

H. R. 3012. An act for the relief of George W. Murrell and Kirby Murrell, a minor;

H. R. 3052. An act for the relief of Mary Elizabeth Montague;

H. R. 3124. An act for the relief of Mrs. Gisella Sante;

H. R. 3229. An act for the relief of Mrs. Leslie Price, Philip C. Price, Mrs. Louise Keyton, Annie Curry, and James Curry;

H. R. 3277. An act for the relief of Mrs. Katie Sanders;

H. R. 3285. An act for the relief of Capt. Wayne E. Meisenheimer;

H. R. 3454. An act for the relief of William Clyde McKinney;

H. R. 3514. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Olga Stanik, a minor;

H. R. 3554. An act for the relief of Fred C. Litter;

H. R. 3641. An act for the relief of M. Martin Turpanjian;

H. R. 3677. An act for the relief of J. Tom Stephenson;

H. R. 3698. An act for the relief of Mrs. Lucille Scarlett and Charles Scarlett;

H. R. 3725. An act for the relief of Miss Jacqueline Friedrich;

H. R. 3765. An act for the relief of Herman Trahn;

H. R. 3784. An act for the relief of C. H. Brumfield;

H. R. 3787. An act for the relief of Natale Plavallo, also known as Natale Kieclcek;

H. R. 3791. An act for the relief of Mrs. Florence Mersman;

H. R. 3808. An act for the relief of the estate of William N. Therriault and Millicent Therriault;

H. R. 3834. An act for the relief of Mrs. Eunice C. Hardage;

H. R. 3904. An act for the relief of Raymond C. Campbell;

H. R. 4116. An act for the relief of M. R. Stone;

H. R. 4117. An act for the relief of Franklin P. Radcliffe;

H. R. 4240. An act for the relief of Frank E. Wilmot;

H. R. 4249. An act for the relief of Lucy Delgado and Irma M. Delgado;

H. R. 4269. An act for the relief of Ida Barger, Hazel A. Beecher, Etta Clark, Jesse

Ruth France, John W. Nolan, Anna Palubicki, and Frank J. Schrom;

H. R. 4381. An act for the relief of Frantisek Jiri Pavlik or Georg Javlik; and

H. R. 4421. An act to increase the permanent authorized enlisted strength of the active list of the Regular Navy and Marine Corps, to increase the permanent authorized number of commissioned officers of the active list of the line of the Regular Navy, and to authorize permanent appointments in the Regular Navy and Marine Corps, and for other purposes.

#### HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles and referred, as indicated:

H. R. 207. An act for the relief of Edgar Kaigler;

H. R. 215. An act for the relief of Virginia Packard;

H. R. 247. An act for the relief of E. D. Williams;

H. R. 873. An act for the relief of Mrs. Bessie S. Edmonds;

H. R. 915. An act for the relief of Fairview School District, No. 90, Pratt County, Kans.;

H. R. 919. An act for the relief of Gladys Elvira Maurer;

H. R. 948. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California, northern division, to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of all persons for reimbursement for damages and losses sustained as a result of a flood which occurred in December 1937 in levee district No. 10, Yuba County, Calif.;

H. R. 1250. An act for the relief of Roy S. Councilman;

H. R. 1251. An act for the relief of the Irvine Co.;

H. R. 1315. An act for the relief of B. Pendino;

H. R. 1348. An act for the relief of estate of Gordon T. Gorham, and others;

H. R. 1464. An act for the relief of Leonard Hutchings;

H. R. 1615. An act for the relief of the legal guardians of John Buchan and Lawrence Gillingham, minors;

H. R. 1667. An act for the relief of Mrs. Clara M. Fortner;

H. R. 1796. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Lamb;

H. R. 1836. An act for the relief of Viola Theriaque;

H. R. 1848. An act for the relief of Max Hirsch;

H. R. 1854. An act for the relief of Thomas Sumner;

H. R. 1879. An act for the relief of Rev. Neal Dewese, Mrs. Minnie Dewese, Raymond Dewese, and the estate of Lon Thurman, deceased;

H. R. 1918. An act for the relief of Eleanor Parkinson;

H. R. 2062. An act for the relief of Dave Topper;

H. R. 2087. An act for the relief of Mrs. Mary H. Overall and Thomas I. Baker;

H. R. 2091. An act for the relief of Joseph E. Bennett;

H. R. 2168. An act for the relief of Charles Zucker;

H. R. 2171. An act for the relief of Solomon Schtielman;

H. R. 2251. An act for the relief of Catherine V. Sweeney;

H. R. 2270. An act for the relief of Harry C. Westover;

H. R. 2289. An act for the relief of Arnold Mecham;

H. R. 2318. An act for the relief of Mrs. Mertie Pike and the estate of Mrs. Burnice Smotherman, deceased;

H. R. 2393. An act for the relief of Elsie Peter;

H. R. 2644. An act for the relief of Eli Richmond;

H. R. 2661. An act for the relief of W. D. Jones and Ethel S. Jones;

H. R. 2670. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Kathleen Lawton McGuire;

H. R. 2688. An act to confer jurisdiction upon the United States Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Honolulu Plantation Co.;

H. R. 2724. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Forest Eldon Powell;

H. R. 2728. An act for the relief of R. H. Sindle;

H. R. 2769. An act for the relief of C. Frank James;

H. R. 2837. An act for the relief of George Stiles;

H. R. 2884. An act for the relief of B. H. Spann;

H. R. 2887. An act for the relief of Joseph Mrak;

H. R. 2901. An act for the relief of Mrs. Janet McKillip;

H. R. 2927. An act for the relief of Mrs. Evelyn Merritt;

H. R. 2963. An act for the relief of William Phillips;

H. R. 2974. An act for the relief of the estate of Bobby Messick;

H. R. 3012. An act for the relief of George W. Murrell and Kirby Murrell, a minor;

H. R. 3052. An act for the relief of Mary Elizabeth Montague;

H. R. 3124. An act for the relief of Mrs. Gisella Sante;

H. R. 3229. An act for the relief of Mrs. Leslie Price, Philip C. Price, Mrs. Louise Keyton, Annie Curry, and James Curry;

H. R. 3277. An act for the relief of Mrs. Katie Sanders;

H. R. 3285. An act for the relief of Capt. Wayne E. Meisenheimer;

H. R. 3454. An act for the relief of William Clyde McKinney;

H. R. 3514. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Olga Stanik, a minor;

H. R. 3554. An act for the relief of Fred C. Litter;

H. R. 3641. An act for the relief of M. Martin Turpanjian;

H. R. 3677. An act for the relief of J. Tom Stephenson;

H. R. 3698. An act for the relief of Mrs. Lucille Scarlett and Charles Scarlett;

H. R. 3725. An act for the relief of Miss Jacqueline Friedrich;

H. R. 3791. An act for the relief of Mrs. Florence Mersman;

H. R. 3808. An act for the relief of the estate of William N. Therriault and Millicent Therriault;

H. R. 3834. An act for the relief of Mrs. Eunice C. Hardage;

H. R. 3904. An act for the relief of Raymond C. Campbell;

H. R. 4116. An act for the relief of M. R. Stone;

H. R. 4117. An act for the relief of Franklin P. Radcliffe;

H. R. 4240. An act for the relief of Frank E. Wilmot;

H. R. 4249. An act for the relief of Lucy Delgado and Irma M. Delgado; and

H. R. 4269. An act for the relief of Ida Barger, Hazel A. Beecher, Etta Clark, Jesse Ruth France, John W. Nolan, Anna Palubicki, and Frank J. Schrom; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 233. An act for the relief of Hamsah Omar;

H. R. 2546. An act for the relief of Salvador Lorenz Fernandez;

H. R. 2809. An act for the relief of Theodore Maudrame;

H. R. 3765. An act for the relief of Herman Trahn;

H. R. 3784. An act for the relief of C. H. Brumfield;

H. R. 3787. An act for the relief of Natale Plavallo, also known as Natale Kieclcek; and

H. R. 4381. An act for the relief of Frantisek Jiri Pavlik or Georg Pavlik; to the Committee on Immigration.



H. R. 4421. An act to increase the permanent authorized enlisted strength of the active list of the Regular Navy and Marine Corps, to increase the permanent authorized number of commissioned officers of the active list of the line of the Regular Navy, and to authorize permanent appointments in the Regular Navy and Marine Corps, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

#### ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

The Senate resumed the consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 266) making an additional appropriation for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I think we should have a quorum present before we take up the bill, so I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MAYBANK in the chair). The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Austin	Guffey	O'Daniel
Bali	Gurney	Overton
Bankhead	Hart	Radcliffe
Barkley	Hawkes	Reed
Bilbo	Hayden	Revercomb
Brewster	Hickenlooper	Russell
Bridges	Hill	Saltonstall
Briggs	Hoey	Shipstead
Brooks	Huffman	Smith
Buck	Johnson, Colo.	Stanfill
Bushfield	Johnston, S. C.	Stewart
Butler	Kilgore	Taft
Byrd	Knowland	Taylor
Capehart	La Follette	Thomas, Utah
Capper	Langer	Tunnell
Carville	Lucas	Tydings
Chavez	McClellan	Vandenberg
Connally	McKellar	Wagner
Donnell	McMahon	Walsh
Downey	Magnuson	Wheeler
Eastland	Maybank	Wherry
Ellender	Mead	White
Ferguson	Millikin	Wiley
Fulbright	Mitchell	Willis
George	Moore	Wilson
Gerry	Murdock	Young
Gossett	Murray	
Green	Myers	

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND] is absent because of illness in his family.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS] and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] are detained on public business.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPER] is absent on official business.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] has been excused. He is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORNON] is absent on official business as heretofore stated.

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON] are absent on official business. They have been excused.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Eighty-two Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

The clerk will state the first committee amendment.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 2, line 2, after the figures "1947", to strike out the colon and the following: "Provided further, That, insofar as possible and practicable, agricultural commodities determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be in surplus supply shall be utilized in filling United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration requisitions for food and agricultural commodities."

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask Senators to listen to a statement in explanation of the joint resolution which will take but a few moments. In March 1944 Congress passed a bill authorizing an appropriation of \$1,350,000,000 for what is known as UNRRA. In June of that year we appropriated \$800,000,000 in furtherance of that authorization. The pending measure simply appropriates the balance of the authorization, amounting to \$550,000,000.

When this joint resolution was before the House the House placed in it a number of amendments, some of them apparently legislation and some of them not. The Appropriations Committee of the Senate has stricken out all those amendments and has confirmed the joint resolution simply to carrying out what America undertook to do when Congress passed the \$1,350,000,000 authorization bill. The joint resolution as reported from the Senate committee contains no House amendments at all. For instance, I call attention to the principal amendment of the House, which is what is known as the publicity provision, intended to keep the people of the United States fully and properly informed as to the need for and the use of the relief and aid furnished by UNRRA. The Senate committee thought that was a matter which ought to come up when the next UNRRA authorization bill is considered, and that such a provision should not be attached to the pending measure.

The appropriation carried in the pending joint resolution is a part of the authorization made last year. It is our duty to make good that authorization. Of course, there has been much criticism of UNRRA, but without regard to that, the United States Government has promised inferentially, at any rate, to appropriate \$1,350,000,000 for relief purposes, and the joint resolution as reported by the Senate committee, striking out all the amendments which the House placed in the bill, provides simply for the appropriation of the balance of \$550,000,000 remaining after the prior appropriation. The Senate committee believes the promise made should be carried out, and the amount appropriated.

I call attention to one paragraph of the report of the committee:

With respect to the so-called free press provision—

And that was the most important provision the House placed in the bill by way of amendment—

the Department of State called attention to the fact that officials of the Department were negotiating on matters of this kind all the time and feel that they have had some degree

of success in achieving their objectives. It is their feeling that the proposed provision would hinder them in their efforts. Inasmuch as the peoples in those countries to whom relief is being given—and there are millions of them who are right on the starvation line—are not in position at this time to have very much influence with their central governments on the policies that those governments may adopt, it seemed to the committee that to deny those starving people succor unless the conditions laid down in this provision were met would only result in greater suffering to those we are trying to help. The committee, therefore, has recommended the deletion of the proposed language.

Mr. President, I have stated the purpose of the joint resolution. It is a very simple measure. As reported by the Senate committee, it provides simply for an appropriation of the \$550,000,000 which Congress has not yet appropriated, but which has been authorized.

Mr. President, as I stated to the Senator from Nebraska the other day in reply to a question respecting the free-press provision, these matters of legislation can all be taken up when the UNRRA authorization measure, which is now before the House, comes up for action, but they ought not to be taken up now, and we ought to limit ourselves simply to the appropriation. I hope very earnestly that the Senate will adopt the recommendation of the Senate committee.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Tennessee yield to the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. BROOKS. I agree with what the chairman of the committee has said. I am sorry I was obliged to be out of the city when the measure came before the Senate committee. At that time I was attending the funeral of our deceased colleague, Senator Thomas of Idaho. I think the free-press provision quite properly should not be attached to this joint resolution. But I should like to ask a question. Did the committee make any inquiry, and has any assurance been given that UNRRA is checking to see that the money Congress appropriates goes where the American people think it ought to go?

Mr. McKELLAR. That is exactly the question which was raised in the committee, and the evidence indicated that it was. Such questions will always be raised. So far as the \$550,000,000 is concerned, as I see it, having authorized it, having led suffering people in distressed countries to think they would get it, we are in duty bound to appropriate the money.

Mr. BROOKS. I think the Senator is completely right; but I still think that I am correct in saying that the people of the United States are going to expect the Congress to insist pretty soon that the people of the world know that we are feeding them. What benefit can we get from the humanitarian joy of knowing that we are feeding people if they do not know that the American people are sending this money to them?

Mr. McKELLAR. I agree with the Senator entirely; and when the bill for



the extension of UNRRA comes before the Senate I am willing to go to the very limit to find out whether the money is being properly spent, as the American people expect it to be spent. The American people are of the opinion that we are feeding people who are hungry, that we are clothing people who have no clothes, and that we are furnishing shoes to people who have no shoes. The American people believe that we are taking care of those actually in want in the various countries. But those questions should be raised in connection with the bill authorizing the extension of UNRRA, and not in connection with the pending measure. I hope the Senate will look at it in the same way.

If Senators will examine the printed hearings they will find that the committee considered the subject very carefully. I hope the Senate will pass the bill as it has been reported by the committee.

Mr. BROOKS. Let me say to the Senator that all the information I can obtain is to the effect that when UNRRA started it was a very haphazard organization. Many persons returning from overseas made very derogatory reports about it. Then we heard that its administration was improving. Now it is proposed to appropriate \$550,000,000, but we have no assurance that the money will go to the people for whom it is intended, or that the people for whom it is intended will have the slightest idea that the American people are giving it. I believe that this should be the last appropriation for UNRRA without insisting that we know where the money goes, and that it goes where we think it goes.

Mr. McKELLAR. I agree with the Senator 100 percent.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I was about to yield the floor.

Mr. REED. I should like to talk with the Senator from Tennessee while he has the floor.

I am very glad to have the assurance of the distinguished Senator from Tennessee that in future legislation extending the life of UNRRA, if such an extension is to be made, an effort will be made to insert a provision that the assistance shall go to countries in which the American press can have free access to the news as to what becomes of the money that we are sending abroad. I agree with the Senator from Tennessee that as the bill came to the Senate from the House legislation was written into it; but I will say to the Senator from Tennessee that I am glad to have his assurance, if I correctly understand him, that in future legislation such important matters will be given proper consideration and properly taken care of.

Mr. McKELLAR. I will go further than that. I will say to the Senator that we ought to know whether the needy in the various countries are actually receiving the help which the American people are expected to give them by the passage of this measure and the appropriation of this money.

Mr. REED. I join the Senator from Illinois in believing that it is important that the recipients know where the help is coming from.

Mr. HAYDEN obtained the floor.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. Is there anywhere, in the reports or elsewhere, any statement of where and how the \$550,000,000 is to be used?

Mr. HAYDEN. This is the way I understand the situation with respect to the \$550,000,000—

Mr. TAFT. Let me ask, in the first place, whether there is any statement as to how the \$550,000,000 is to be used. I have before me the fourth report, as of June 30, which seems to be the last report. I do not find in the hearings any comprehensive statement as to what the money is to be used for, what countries are to get it, and whether it is to be used for food or clothing for displaced persons, or for some other purpose.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator understands that we passed an authorization act providing \$1,350,000,000. We have heretofore appropriated \$800,000,000, leaving \$550,000,000 to be appropriated. Of the \$550,000,000, 10 percent, or \$55,000,000, will be in cash. In the first instance, 10 percent of the \$800,000,000, or \$80,000,000, was in cash, and \$720,000,000 in credit. Under this appropriation of \$550,000,000, there will be available to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration \$55,000,000 in cash, and a credit of \$195,000,000, with which to purchase goods in the United States. The testimony before the committee was to the effect that we have practically committed ourselves, and that delay will interfere with obtaining goods on which the Administration has options in the United States. By the 1st of January there will not be \$100,000,000 of this money left. So we know that the purchases are to be made in the United States.

Mr. TAFT. I believe that the Senator is quite correct in stating that, so far as this appropriation is concerned, we are obligated to make it, and I propose to vote for it. I am not concerned with the question as to whether we are bound to do it. What I am asking is whether there is available any information showing which nations are to receive the money, and whether they are to receive food, clothing, or agricultural implements. I notice in the June 30 report that \$40,000,000 is a currency fund to finance purchases outside the United States. Do we know where those purchases are being made, and which countries are receiving the \$40,000,000?

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator from Tennessee has the figures.

Mr. McKELLAR. Let me give the Senator the figures: Clothing, textiles, and footwear, \$87,300,000; food, \$235,000,000; agricultural rehabilitation supplies, \$36,450,000; industrial rehabilitation supplies, \$72,000,000; medical and sanitation supplies, \$33,750,000; relief and rehabilitation services, \$10,000,000; ocean transportation, \$50,000,000; miscellaneous commodities and accessorial expenses, \$25,000,000; making a total of approximately \$550,000,000.

Mr. TAFT. Those figures refer to the money which is about to be appropriated.

Mr. McKELLAR. Exactly.

Mr. TAFT. Is there a division of that money among the various countries which are to receive it?

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not have before me the list of countries. I shall place it in the RECORD later.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. BALL. I believe that the main part of the \$550,000,000 for supplies will go to five countries in Europe, namely, Greece, Albania, Yugoslavia, Poland, and Czechoslovakia, chiefly to Greece, Albania, and Yugoslavia, where there has been a severe drought. The proportion of food and clothing, in relation to industrial and agricultural rehabilitation supplies, is going up. Industrial and agricultural rehabilitation supplies represented a much larger proportion of the first part of the program than they represent in the current program.

Mr. TAFT. As I understand, this appropriation covers Czechoslovakia, Greece, Poland, Yugoslavia, and Albania.

Mr. BALL. And, to some extent, China.

Mr. TAFT. In effect, practically all of the \$550,000,000 will go to those five countries; is that correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. TAFT. Will any go to Italy?

Mr. BALL. There is a \$100,000,000 program in Italy to take care of children and expectant mothers.

Mr. TAFT. But it provides for no food?

Mr. McKELLAR. If the Senator from Arizona will yield to me—

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I will show the Senator where it goes. It goes to Albania, Byelorussian S. S. R., which is bordering on Russia; China, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Italy, Poland, Ukrainian S. S. R.; Yugoslavia, and a very small amount—2.2 percent—to all other countries.

Mr. TAFT. Is the Senator putting in the RECORD a statement of the proportion or figures indicating the relative size of these programs?

Mr. McKELLAR. No; it was requested that such figures not be put in, because the amounts might change constantly, and it would be misleading if we published the proportions or the percentages.

Mr. TAFT. Does not the Senator think we should at least have information regarding what the plans are for each country, so that we may at least have some idea where the money is going?

Mr. McKELLAR. So far as this measure is concerned, we do not have that information.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I think we are committed to the amount under discussion, but I am interested in the fact that we shall soon have another request for funds for the UNRRA. We shall have a request for an authorization of \$1,350,000,000, and it seems to me that when that request comes we should have a definite statement regarding whether these countries will or will not be disappointed in regard to what the plans are, so that we



may know what the plans are for distributing the second allotment of UNRRA funds, before we commit ourselves to it.

Mr. McKELLAR. I agree with the Senator 100 percent, and I shall join with him in doing everything possible to obtain the facts.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I should like to emphasize what the acting chairman of the committee has said. I hold in my hand a copy of House bill 4649, which has been introduced in the House of Representatives, has been favorably reported from committee, and is on the calendar of the House. I also hold in my hand a copy of a rule adopted by the House of Representatives providing for the consideration of that measure in the House. The bill is under general debate in the House of Representatives today. It is expected that it will be voted upon tomorrow. The bill was reported from the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and after it is passed by the House and comes to the Senate, it will be referred to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. The whole policy regarding whether we are going to continue UNRRA can be debated in connection with the consideration of that measure.

The rule adopted by the House is perfectly wide open. The House can vote on the question whether the supplies can be sent into a country which does not permit our news correspondents to enter it; the House of Representatives can vote on anything in connection with consideration of the measure. It is a wide open matter, so it will be thoroughly debated in the House of Representatives; and when the bill comes before the Senate for consideration, there will be the same privilege here.

For that reason, I wish to say that, so far as the pending measure is concerned, all we have to do is to wait about two days until the other measure comes to the Senate from the House of Representatives. There will be opportunity for hearing before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and subsequently there will be opportunity for full debate when the measure comes before the Senate. Therefore, my plea is that the pending measure be not amended, because there is no necessity for doing so.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Is the Senator placing in the RECORD figures showing the quota or allotment to each nation and the amount which each nation has paid into this Organization?

Mr. HAYDEN. I do not have those figures.

Mr. BANKHEAD. If they are available, I think they should be placed in the RECORD. I have received a great many inquiries on the subject, showing the widespread interest in it.

Mr. HAYDEN. Undoubtedly those figures will be presented to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations when the new bill comes up for consideration. Undoubtedly the figures are available.

Mr. BANKHEAD. In view of the interest of various Senators, as indicated in the debate, I think the figures should be placed in the RECORD at this time.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I think I can throw some light on the matter. It will be remembered that Governor Lehman testified that the respective countries generally had paid their commitments to the fund, and that in the case of Great Britain, the British would appropriate a fund in addition to the amount to which they were committed; and there were some other additions. So, according to Governor Lehman, the answer is that the countries originally participating in the plan have paid their commitments to the original fund.

Mr. BANKHEAD. That answer is not satisfactory to me. If I can obtain the figures showing the amount which each nation has agreed to contribute and the amount which each nation has paid, I should like to have those figures placed in the RECORD. I am not satisfied with the general statement regarding the participation of various nations.

Mr. HAYDEN. I can give the Senator the rule whereby the contributions were solicited. The rule was that each one of the forty-odd united or associated nations which joined in the organization should contribute an amount estimated to be 1 percent of its national income during the year 1943. The national income of the United States during that year was estimated at \$135,000,000,000, and on that basis we appropriated \$1,350,000,000. I can also state to the Senator that that sum amounts to 71 percent of the total contributions. We are by far the largest contributor, because we had by far the largest national income.

Whether when the other measure comes before the Senate we shall wish to adopt that rule regarding contributions or some other rule is a question for the Senate to consider. But that is the way the matter was handled in the first place.

I am further advised, as I am sure the Senator from Maryland will confirm, that all other nations which committed themselves to 1 percent contributions—I think there are 46 or 47 of them—have paid the full amounts up to now, except in the case of the United States, and some of them have exceeded their amounts.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Then I think some one should know the amounts they have paid.

Mr. HAYDEN. I do not happen to remember what the amounts of the contributions were.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield to me, I shall be very glad to give the Senator from Alabama a list of the contributions.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I should like to have the list placed in the RECORD. I would not remember it. I want the information available.

Mr. McKELLAR. Of course, the Senator would not remember it. The list to which I refer is a statement of contributions implementing and operating the organization. The last figures which we have been able to obtain are as of September 30, 1945. The figures show, for instance, that Australia agreed to contribute \$38,400,000, and that she has paid the entire amount which she agreed

to pay. The list shows the contributions of all the nations participating in the plan. I ask unanimous consent that the list or statement, as it appears on page 2 of the report submitted by Mr. CANNON, from the House Committee on Appropriations, to the House of Representatives, be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the list was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*Status of contributions (operating and administrative)—all countries, as of Sept. 30, 1945*

[Values in United States dollar equivalents]

Country	Total contributions authorized or in process of authorization	Total contributions paid or available on request	
		Amount	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Australia.....	\$38,400,000	\$38,400,000	100
Belgium*.....	175,000	175,000	100
Bolivia.....	95,000	32,000	33
Brazil.....	30,000,000	10,000,000	33
Canada.....	69,369,000	69,369,000	100
Chile.....	2,153,000	0	0
China*.....	875,000	875,000	100
Colombia.....	2,356,000	52,000	2
Costa Rica.....	400,000	0	0
Cuba.....	35,000	35,000	100
Czechoslovakia*.....	175,000	100,000	57
Denmark*.....	19,000	0	0
Dominican Republic.....	350,000	245,000	70
Ecuador.....	150,000	0	0
Egypt.....	4,256,000	70,000	2
El Salvador.....	129,000	5,000	4
Ethiopia*.....	9,000	9,000	100
France*.....	700,000	700,000	100
Greece*.....	87,000	87,000	100
Guatemala.....	9,000	9,000	100
Haiti.....	49,000	49,000	100
Honduras.....	59,000	59,000	100
Iceland.....	718,000	718,000	100
India.....	24,042,000	24,042,000	100
Iran.....	18,000	0	0
Iraq.....	18,000	18,000	100
Liberia.....	9,000	9,000	100
Luxemburg*.....	9,000	9,000	100
Mexico.....	3,602,000	1,148,000	32
Netherlands*.....	262,000	262,000	100
New Zealand.....	8,476,000	8,476,000	100
Nicaragua.....	129,000	5,000	4
Norway*.....	52,000	52,000	100
Panama.....	409,000	142,000	35
Paraguay.....	38,000	10,000	26
Peru.....	1,000,000	793,000	79
Philippines*.....	9,000	9,000	100
Poland*.....	175,000	100,000	57
Union of South Africa.....	18,135,000	4,130,000	23
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*.....	1,750,000	1,000,000	57
United Kingdom.....	322,400,000	322,400,000	100
United States of America.....	1,350,000,000	800,000,000	59
Uruguay.....	520,000	485,000	93
Venezuela.....	1,017,000	17,000	2
Yugoslavia*.....	122,000	70,000	57
Total.....	1,882,760,000	1,284,166,000	68

\*The Council recommended that member countries whose area had not been occupied by the enemy contribute 1 percent of their national income for 1943. Countries indicated by the asterisk are those whose area was occupied by the enemy and such countries have contributed only to the administrative expenses.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the Senator from Delaware has been kind enough to furnish me with a copy of the fourth report to the Congress regarding United States participation in UNRRA. In the report is the same tabulation which the Senator from Tennessee has just obtained consent to have placed in the RECORD.

Mr. President, I desire to hold the floor for only another moment—

Mr. TUNNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.



Mr. TUNNELL. I merely wish to observe that, as I understand the matter, our authorization of this appropriation was one of the inducements which led many other nations to agree to contribute to the UNRRA fund, and I understand that all the other nations have paid their contributions on the strength of the representation that we would contribute \$1,350,000,000.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, there is no question about that. What happened, of course, was that there was a meeting of approximately 40 nations which formed the original association. They arrived at a plan which was adopted on November 9, 1943. Subsequently the Congress passed the act of March 28, 1944, adopting the plan and agreeing to contribute. When we did that, in 1944, the other nations followed suit. All of them have made their contributions in proportion to their national incomes, as estimated, in 1943.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. McCLELLAN. As I understand the matter, under the act providing the authorization for which we are now asked to appropriate, we shall have met our full obligation under that act when we make this appropriation; is that correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator is correct.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Then the question before us is whether we shall continue under that obligation or whether we shall commit ourselves to a new obligation. That question will be taken up by the Senate in connection with consideration of a separate measure, one which now is pending in the House of Representatives, so I understand.

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes; it is now before the House of Representatives.

Mr. McCLELLAN. So we are now under obligation to make this payment or appropriation, inasmuch as the other countries have made the contributions which they had agreed to make.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. McCLELLAN. But the question of whether we shall continue the arrangement and obligate ourselves further is a matter to be settled under another bill which is to come before the Senate.

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Forty-six nations of the UNRRA held a meeting this year in London and adopted the following resolution:

Resolution relating to further contributions  
Whereas it is deemed essential to make financial provision for the completion of the work of UNRRA; and

Whereas it is contemplated that UNRRA will complete its shipments to the receiving countries in Europe not later than the end of 1946 and in the Far East 3 months thereafter; and

Whereas the programs of the administration should be subject to continuing consideration in the light of the relative needs of the availability of supplies and finance before any final determination of the extent or cost of such programs can be made;

Resolved, That the Council recommends:

1. That the member governments should make available on the basis of the recommendations contained in sections 4 and 5 of the financial plan an additional contribution approximately equivalent to 1 percent of the

national income of the contributing country for the year ending June 30, 1943, as determined by the following contributing member government.

That is exactly what has been reported to the House of Representatives. That is what the House is debating today and will vote on tomorrow.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Am I to understand that we are asked to duplicate in the future what we have done in the past?

Mr. HAYDEN. The bill which was introduced by Representative SABATH is House bill 4649, and is a very short measure. It reads:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the joint resolution of March 28, 1944, entitled "Joint resolution to enable the United States to participate in the work of the United Nations relief and rehabilitation organization," is amended in the following respect:

(1) The first section is amended by striking out "\$1,350,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$2,700,000,000."

(2) Section 9 is amended by striking out "1946" and inserting in lieu thereof "1947."

That is all there is to the bill which the House of Representatives is now considering. It is being considered under a wide-open rule that the House may vote on any amendment to the bill, including the proposal to deny contributions to countries which prevent activities of our press correspondents.

Mr. McCLELLAN. It may have already been explained by either the Senator from Arizona or the Senator from Tennessee, but what was the reason for striking out the provision at the top of page 3 beginning in line 2 of the pending joint resolution?

Mr. HAYDEN. The language did not mean much. It reads:

*Provided further,* That, insofar as possible and practicable, agricultural commodities determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be in surplus supply shall be utilized in filling United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration requisitions for food and agricultural commodities.

That language merely implies hope. That is why we thought that it was utterly unnecessary. Secondly, UNRRA does not make these purchases at all. All that UNRRA will have under this joint resolution is a credit of \$495,000,000, 10 percent being in cash and 90 percent being in credit. If UNRRA should wish to buy some wheat, for example, to be shipped abroad, all it could do would be to go to the Commodity Credit Corporation and say, "We want to buy so many million pounds of wheat for shipment abroad. You buy it for us and we will pay you with the credit which we have been given." So the actual acquisition of any agricultural product, or any manufactured product in the United States is accomplished by the purchasing agent of our Government. UNRRA is not in the market at all.

Mr. McCLELLAN. It makes no direct purchases.

Mr. HAYDEN. It makes no direct purchases. It makes requisitions on the Commodity Credit Corporation, for example.

Mr. McCLELLAN. If we should have a surplus of some commodity which UNRRA requests, the Commodity Credit

Corporation would be in position to furnish it out of such surplus.

Mr. HAYDEN. Exactly. The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, arrived at the same conclusion that some others of us arrived at, namely, that the language to which reference has been made did not mean anything of essential importance. UNRRA will have credit in the United States.

Mr. McCLELLAN. In other words, UNRRA would have to obtain the goods and materials in the United States in any event.

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. Of course, Germany, not being a member of the United Nations, receives nothing under this proposal.

Mr. HAYDEN. No. The original resolution authorizing the appropriation is perfectly clear on that point. If the Germans and the Japanese need any food, they must depend upon supplies being furnished them by our army of occupation. The agreement which was entered into reads as follows:

The governments or authorities whose duly authorized representatives have subscribed hereto,

Being United Nations or being associated with the United Nations in this war,

Being determined that immediately upon the liberation of any area by the armed forces of the United Nations or as a consequence of retreat of the enemy the population thereof shall receive aid and relief from their sufferings, food, clothing and shelter, aid in the prevention of pestilence and in the recovery of the health of the people, and that preparation and arrangements shall be made for the return of prisoners and exiles to their homes and for assistance in the resumption of urgently needed agricultural and industrial production and the restoration of essential services.

Mr. LANGER. Has any appropriation been made for use in Germany or Japan?

Mr. HAYDEN. No UNRRA appropriation has been made for that purpose.

Mr. LANGER. Has any other appropriation been made for that purpose?

Mr. HAYDEN. Oh, yes; the Army now has money which it spends in feeding some of the people in Germany, and it will possibly be required to feed people in Japan. However, such work will not be performed by the UNRRA.

Mr. LANGER. Aside from the money which the Army is using, has there been any other appropriation made for the same purpose?

Mr. HAYDEN. No.

Mr. LANGER. As many of us know, a person of German extraction in this country is not allowed to send any money or supplies to his relatives in Germany.

Mr. HAYDEN. There may have been military reasons for enforcing such a rule in the past, but I do not know that they will continue forever.

Mr. LANGER. Is it the intention of the Government that the Army shall continue to supply necessities to Germans and to Japanese?



Mr. HAYDEN. Yes; unless the Congress changes its present policy. When the bill to which I have referred arrives on the floor of the Senate it will be subject to amendment. However, under the existing law we depend on the army of occupation to take care of the needs of the conquered peoples.

Mr. McKELLAR. If the Senator from Arizona will permit me, I may say that the appropriations for the Army in connection with the subject to which the Senator from North Dakota has referred will expire June 30 next.

Mr. LANGER. Many persons have written me and stated that they wished to send supplies to their relatives in Germany, but that our Government has absolutely refused to transport or deliver them.

Mr. HAYDEN. General Eisenhower is now in active charge as Chief of Staff and will be familiar with the situation to which the Senator has referred. I suggest to the Senator that he consult with the General and see if an arrangement can be made for persons in this country to send articles to relatives in Germany.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, the Senator from Arizona has explained very lucidly how supplies, food and provisions are obtained here in this country. I believe, however, that a statement should be made for the information of the Senate with reference to what is done with those supplies after they are obtained. As the Senator has said, no money is paid out, but supplies are turned over to the various governments. UNRRA does not distribute any of the supplies. Distribution is made by the provisional or other governments which may be in control. In the countries in which these supplies are distributed UNRRA does not give supplies solely to the indigent. It gives them to the wealthy as well. The supplies are sold to the wealthy. They are sold for the purpose of raising funds in order to pay the cost of distributing them to the poor and to the indigent. It has been said that that is the most practical method of administering the matter. That may be true, but I do not think it is generally understood that these supplies are not distributed by UNRRA at all, but instead they are turned over to the various governments for distribution. The governments distribute them without any cost on their part because they take the supplies and sell them to those who want to buy them, and use the money resulting from the sales to pay the cost of distribution.

Mr. HAYDEN. I am in thorough accord with the suggestion of the Senator that this matter be thoroughly looked into. The time to do it is when the bill to which I have referred comes later before the Senate. I frankly do not agree with him that it is not a proper way to do it. There may be a better way, and I hope the Committee on Foreign Relations will look into the matter carefully.

At the time the original bill was passed the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] questioned the UNRRA officials as to whether or not they would dispose of some of these products by sale and he was so advised. That is a matter concerning which we perhaps do not

have all the facts, but we feel it ought to be thoroughly investigated by the Committee on Foreign Relations when they consider the whole question of policy. We felt that it was not proper to take it up on this joint resolution because it is a legislative and administrative matter.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield further, I am not at all opposing the passage of this joint resolution. I simply wanted to give that information to the Senate so that it may be considered when the other bill, which will prolong the activities of UNRRA, comes up. I think it is a matter which, first, the committee ought to inquire into and which, secondly, the Senate and House ought to act upon.

Mr. HAYDEN. I have no doubt that that will be done.

Mr. OVERTON. It may be that the present method is a practical way of doing it, but it does not appeal to me as being a sound business principle at all.

Mr. HAYDEN. It seems to me, upon the other hand, to be the soundest and most business-like way to do it. That is where the argument lies.

Mr. OVERTON. I think on reflection the Senator will come to the conclusion that there may be considerable, shall I say, waste of UNRRA's goods and supplies under the present method of procedure.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, if, as we are advised, UNRRA is distributing supplies to those who are wealthy and able to buy, it is probably being done very much to the detriment of those who are suffering and whom we are trying to relieve.

Mr. HAYDEN. I think it will take some time to argue the merits of the question, but let me state briefly what the situation is. We ship, say, a million tons of wheat to Greece because the Greeks are starving. That wheat has to go through the mill and be made into flour, and then the flour has to be baked into bread and distributed throughout Greece so as to get it in the hands of the starving people. That is done by the Greek Government. We turn the wheat over to the Greek Government, and the Greek Government sees to it that the wheat is milled, and it pays the cost of transportation and distribution throughout Greece. How can it afford to pay for it since it is broke? It can afford because there is a price fixed for the bread, and if a Greek has drachma with which to buy a loaf of bread he is required to pay for it. Sixty percent or more of it has actually to be given away, but those who can afford to pay for it, those who have drachma, are required by the Greek Government to pay, and the money is used by the Greek Government to pay for the milling and transportation.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I thank the Senator from Arizona for his explanation, but the point I am getting at is whether those in the greatest need are actually being relieved.

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes; they are. We have 300 people in Greece to see that no one is overlooked, to see that there is no discrimination because of race, religion, or any other reason, and to supervise the accounts of the Greek Government, and

to see, if there is any profit, that the money is properly used. That is the arrangement. There may be a better one, but it was worked out before the Foreign Relations Committee. If a better one can be found than that which is being carried out now, let us try to find it.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, if the Senator from Arizona will yield, I believe the procedure should be carefully and very understandingly explained. As I understand, the goods are not only given to indigents but also to the needy, and the needy may include the rich and the poor alike. If the wealthy received any of the goods and have funds they must pay for the goods, and, as the Senator from Arizona explained, the money thus received is used to distribute the goods in the particular country and, if any money is left over and above that, it goes to make a further contribution to relief. UNRRA maintains a commission to see that everything is conducted in the most efficient way possible.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is the general plan. A way may be found to modify it when the bill is further considered; it may be handled in some other way and improved. I do not think it is a perfect plan, but it was the plan adopted when we first authorized the relief work to be undertaken. We are going to have another authorization in a few days, and then we can discuss other plans.

Mr. MEAD. Should there not be a review of the present plan?

Mr. HAYDEN. By all means, there ought to be a review of it.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I want to take merely a moment. There have been a great many criticisms of inefficiency on the part of UNRRA, and I have no doubt it is inefficient. I received recently a letter from Mrs. Lois Sévareid, of New York, who was a member of the UNRRA mission to Greece, and who tells a very graphic story of the difficulties which were encountered and the reasons why there was inefficiency. For one thing, UNRRA was a stepchild of the armed services until the war ended. UNRRA is still completely dependent for shipping and supplies on the government with which it deals. It has no operating force of its own.

I think this letter is a very valuable contribution to the thinking on this whole subject, and I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, that it be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NEW YORK CITY, November 4, 1945.

DEAR JOE: Because the Senate is due to consider the appropriation for UNRRA sometime in the near future, \* \* \*

I would appreciate your consideration of my own plea for a look at UNRRA from the standpoint of one who has put in 2 years of intensive struggle to make it work, to get food and clothing to the distressed people of Europe.

I joined the Office of Foreign Relief of the United States Government in September 1943, at which time it was under the jurisdiction of the State Department. By the time I got to Cairo, Egypt, on December 1, 1943, it had come under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Economic Administration, and by January 1, 1944, we were under the control of the United Nations Relief and Reha-



bilitation Administration, which had been set up at the Atlantic City Conference late in 1943.

I was sent over as a stenographer and was the third member of the Relief Administration to arrive in Cairo. We were concerned primarily with planning relief for the Balkans, when they should be liberated, and the British Army should have withdrawn, and we were also concerned with assisting the British Army in operating the refugee camps in the Middle East, which eventually housed some 70,000 Greek and Yugoslav refugees.

Because I have had long experience in working with emergency Government organizations and because of my previous experience in working in foreign countries, I sacrificed 15 pounds of my allowed 55 pounds of luggage on my travels to Egypt (via ATC) to enable me to carry with me a portable typewriter, stenographer's notebooks, pencils, carbon, clips, etc.

One of Congress' chief complaints about UNRRA is that it is inefficient. I submit that Congress is absolutely right, but that UNRRA is unavoidably inefficient. I did not expect to find the advance relief guard operating efficiently when I got to Cairo, at which time we were not an international organization, but under the jurisdiction of the United States Foreign Economic Administration. There is always a time lag between the setting up of any emergency agency, even in the United States Government, the appropriation of funds for its operation, and its efficient operation.

For 3 weeks I had no desk, no chair, and I typed the essential papers on my portable typewriter, which was perched on a window ledge. This was not efficiency. Nor was it efficient for me, later, when UNRRA came into being, and the United States Army and Government administrations quite rightly were no longer willing to supply us with stationery, pencils, etc., etc., and I had to rush out all hours of the day and purchase supplies on the Cairo market, with whatever personal funds I could spare at the moment.

But UNRRA had no funds. No appropriations had been made by any of the Governments who had subscribed to the UNRRA agreement. In understanding the operations of an international organization it must be borne in mind that its operations are carried out by nationals of various countries, who, no matter how hard they try, cannot entirely escape their previous prejudices, habits, and allegiances. Its operations are dependent, first, on grants of funds by the governments of the member nations, and, secondly, on instruments and agencies of national governments. Our transportation and communications were possible only through the use of United States or British military and diplomatic facilities. We had no funds to set up our own, nor no facilities for setting up a system of our own. We were at the mercy of officials of these national agencies whose first concern and legal responsibility was to their own governments and national interests, and not to UNRRA, except to the degree to which they were ordered to facilitate UNRRA by their home offices. This does not mean that there were not men of good will attached to national agencies who were willing to aid us in every way possible, but it does mean that there were those who were not willing to aid us unless so ordered.

Eventually, in February and March 1944, more personnel for UNRRA arrived, but they were all top executives, badly needed, indeed, for present operations in the refugee camps and for planning of their particular fields and services in the relief of the Balkans. However, no top executive can be efficient without adequate secretarial help. At one time there were 25 top officials, serviced stenographically only by me and 2 Egyptian typists, whose every word had to be supervised closely by me because they had not been sufficiently trained. I can see quite readily how the United States Army and civilian transport

officials, who had probably never worked in a foreign country, would conclude that stenographic personnel, which was theoretically available in Egypt, should be furnished from there, and that limited passenger space on ATC should not be used to send out American stenographers. However, there is not only the basic language difficulty, which makes it almost impossible to use a foreign stenographer. They are also almost untrained, as American girls are, in the efficient use of the typewriter.

At this time there was no office manager, so I took over the duties of managing the office, and I begged, borrowed, stole, and, as a last resort, bought desks, chairs, and equipment for these 25 officials. (Remember, at this time there still was no appropriation of any funds by any national government for UNRRA.) The American legation graciously let us stay on in their building but could spare us only half a floor, which consisted of 6 rooms and a hall. It is impossible to house 25 men and 3 girls efficiently in 6 rooms. We did our best, men shared desks, but none of them could work efficiently, particularly in the middle of conferences that others were obliged to hold.

At this time, in March, as I remember, the British government appropriated funds for UNRRA. So we were able to start negotiations for rental of a building, installation of telephones, purchase of office equipment, etc. We had no accountant, but with the help, the patience, and kindness of the United States Treasury representative in Cairo, who was much overworked, but who had agreed to keep UNRRA accounts until our own accounting system was set up, I doubled as accountant until accountants arrived for UNRRA.

Also about this time, Governor Lehman arrived in Cairo, to discuss with the British UNRRA's taking over of relief activities projected for the Balkans, while the British army was still in occupation. This visit, these resulting conferences, and the consequent publicity, greatly activated public interest in UNRRA in Egypt, and we began to have many applicants for work. We had no personnel officer, so I interviewed prospective employees, and shunted off the more likely candidates to the appropriate officers.

Of course, my health broke under the strain of these many activities, and I was shipped off to the United States Army hospital for several weeks—inefficient, of course. I was a year later sent home for the same reason, I had worked so long and so hard that my health broke under the strain, and someone else had to be shipped out to replace me. Most inefficient procedure.

When I returned to work in May, UNRRA had a new office building, new typewriters, new stenographers, accountants, furniture, paper, all essential for efficient operations. I do not mean to imply that there were ever enough stenographers, paper, typewriters, desks, etc., for efficient operations. Our funds and credit were limited. The United States Congress had not yet appropriated funds for UNRRA.

At this time, I was relieved of any responsibility for the Balkan operations, and devoted my attentions entirely to the Greece mission. We encountered the same difficulties that stood in the way of efficient planning and operations as we had in the original Balkan operations. Naturally, Balkan operations as a whole came first, and we had to make do with what was left. Personnel dribbled in whenever the United States Army and the British Army succumbed to the pressure of UNRRA officials in Washington and London, and allowed space to us. We lured as many as possible to the Greece mission.

We set up a training program, organized classes in Greek, in Greece's political and economic history and geography. It was far from efficient, and any trained educator would have thrown up his hands in horror, but it was the best I could do, and it did

help acquaint the people who were going to work in Greece with its language, customs, politics, and geography.

We had no administrative personnel assigned to the Greece mission. Mr. Laird Archer, who was chief of mission, had to concern himself with the policy and planning, and with diplomatic exchanges with representatives of the Greek Government in Cairo. So it devolved on me to do what organizational work was required. With the help and suggestions of everyone I could get to listen to me, I drew up an organizational chart, for the Greece mission, and outlined plans for operation in accordance with the policies laid down by UNRRA headquarters, the Balkan headquarters, and Mr. Archer. This was far from efficiency, but it was better than nothing.

Perhaps you have never worked in a foreign country, but if you have you will appreciate the difficulty of the telephone service in Egypt. Egyptian telephone service, probably not too good at best, was overloaded with foreign official and Army demands. If we had to get in touch with the Minister of Public Welfare, say (Egyptian Government offices are open from 11 a. m. until 2 p. m. only), it was often impossible to get a telephone call through to him within that period of time. Three-quarters of an hour to put through a call we considered a minor miracle of speed and efficiency.

Apparently certain Members of Congress do not realize that it is often not possible, for diplomatic reasons, for an international organization to be efficient. Say, for example, that as an expert in office routine I conclude that the most efficient method of routing a paper is to send it first to X, who has to act on it, and then to Y and Z for their information. That is the way we would do it in America. But, alas, in Egypt the procedure would be to send the paper first to Z and Y for their information, and lastly to X, who would keep the paper and act upon it. (Remember, we had not enough typists and paper to allow us to duplicate papers.) Now, Z, in this instance, happens to be Egyptian, and he would consider it an insult to his country and to their methods of doing business if I, as an American, route it first to X (who probably is also an American). So, for diplomatic reasons, and to protect the feelings of the sensitive national representatives, we must route it to Z first. This is not efficiency. This instance can, of course, be duplicated in every minor problem of international organization's operations.

With the liberation of Greece in October 1944, we came to the immediate transport of our personnel, equipment (such as it was), and or putting into operation our plans. We were entirely at the mercy of the British Army's decisions as to what personnel was needed for relief in Greece and the order of their importance. The British Army concluded that the top executives were needed first, and so they were sent there, with no secretaries, no typewriters, no paper, no adding machines, to help them carry out their jobs. There was no office furniture because the British Army had concluded that it was more important to take cargo space, limited at best, for food. This was undoubtedly right, but it didn't make for efficiency of relief operations.

Remember that, although the Congress of the United States had made half of its promised appropriations to UNRRA, we had no transport, no communications of our own. We had to rely on the British Army. It often took from 1 week to 10 days for a telegram to get from our headquarters in Athens to Cairo, and vice versa. We were confronted with the spectacle of top officials, stranded in Athens, with nobody to direct them to do the work, and the operating forces, stranded in Cairo, with no direction. This is not efficient.



I do not think there is one of us who does not agree that military requirements are of first importance, when we are fighting a war. But the spectacle of the American Army and the British Army, on whom we were dependent for transport and communications, shunting everything of a relief nature into second place after everything of a military nature, I submit was not entirely necessary nor efficient on their parts. I could cite you many, many instances when relief interests, i. e., transport of food and personnel, were shunted aside for the transport of Army officers and equipment which had no direct or even delayed bearing on the prosecution of the war.

I can cite other instances of inaction on the part of the military which resulted in relief personnel and supplies being delayed or not transported at all. Of course, the military were severely handicapped in the matter of transport and communications themselves, because the Germans had destroyed the roads, the bridges, the boats, the railroads, etc. But in many instances, when there was transport, the Army refused to allow relief personnel to be transported because of what they—the Army—determined were unsuitable facilities. For example, the British Army allowed women relief workers to go only to Athens, to which large enough boats were sent from Egypt to furnish what the Army considered adequate accommodations for women. The fact that these women, for the most part nurses and doctors, were needed in the islands, and other remote parts of Greece, to which there were no means of transport from Athens, didn't seem to weigh in the consideration of the Army officials at all. We pleaded in vain that they be sent on the cargo boats that were going with troops and supplies—probably the only boats that would go there for the next few months. The women personnel concerned were quite willing to go under any conditions—they were only anxious to get to work, to help the people they had come so far to help, and they couldn't swim that far.

It is impossible to distribute medicines, food, supplies, and clothing efficiently in second-caliber trucks, limited in number to what the Army thinks it can spare, over blasted roads. My personal feeling is that it is an absolute miracle that anything was distributed, that people did get fed. And it is due only to the high courage and determination of those UNRRA personnel who were willing to leave their comfortable homes in America and go forth, on faith, to help the people of Europe, to risk their lives so that people could be fed.

This brings me to my second point—the often circulated report that UNRRA is the laughing stock of Europe. I submit that the only people in Europe who are laughing at UNRRA are those well-fed politicians and cynics who have always laughed at America—because, quite wrongly, since the majority of personnel of UNRRA is American. America is getting the credit (and the blame, if you like) for the UNRRA operations in the eyes of most Europeans.

I submit that the people of Cyros, who had lived for four long years in isolation from the rest of the world except for the Germans, did not laugh when the first American UNRRA man appeared to help them, to distribute foods, medicines, and warm clothing. They wept because anyone cared enough to come to their aid, to share their misery and privation. The spiritual lift was much greater than the material aid.

I submit that the people in the hospitals of Athens, who were cut off from all outside aid, caught between the crossfire of the EAM and the British forces during the revolution in the fall of 1944, did not laugh uproariously when the men of UNRRA risked their lives to bring the old, the ill, and the new-born babies food and warm blankets, risking their own lives in that murderous crossfire.

I submit that the people of Greece, and I am sure that the story is duplicated throughout the rest of Europe, do not laugh at the spectacle of men and women of good will who have come at personal sacrifice far from their loved ones and comfort and good food and safety, to share with these suffering peoples their misery, their common hunger, and to try to help them.

They are not the most efficient of personnel, the Congress of the United States is quite right, but people who have an interest in their fellow men seldom have the time to be efficient—they are less apt to be concerned with whether or not they get paid, depending on the whim of the Congress of the United States, than are efficient fellows.

But with their courage, their faith, and high hopes they have instilled in the suffering people of Europe the will to struggle onward, the realization that there is some justice, some understanding and sympathy, and appreciation for the hideous tortures they have gone through, through no real fault of their own, and I submit finally that certain Members of the Congress of the United States have no right in the name of humanity to hamstring and restrict and make more difficult the job of these good people in their unselfish efforts to bring aid to the suffering masses of Europe.

Sincerely yours,

LOIS F. SEVAREID.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Vote!

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, let the first amendment be stated.

Mr. BILBO. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Arizona a question—\$550,000,000 is quite a large sum of money. I feel that I am obligated to vote for the bill, but at the same time, while I am doing that, I also think of how well we could use \$550,000,000 in the United States in making easier the lives of the returning soldiers by building homes for them, building farm-to-market roads, and so on. I have been thinking that the UNRRA organization is overstaffed. Has the Senator any information as to how many employees Governor Lehman has on his pay roll?

Mr. HAYDEN. That information is available in the annual report which is made. I do not happen to have it before me. This is the story, as I understand, of UNRRA employees: It was organized in the middle of the war—the agreement was made in 1943 and we appropriated the first money in 1944—and it was very difficult to secure experienced personnel to handle an undertaking of this kind. I have no doubt at all that there is inefficiency on the part of inexperienced employees. The people who went into it were of the type who could not get into the Army and Navy because of age, but who were imbued with a sort of military spirit, wanting to do good but not knowing how to do it in a business-like way. That has been the trouble.

Now we are advised by General Eisenhower, in his testimony before the House committee, that the situation is being rapidly corrected. Members of the Commissary and Quartermaster's Corps, both in the United States and British Armies, have been detailed to straighten out many of the kinks, and General Eisenhower in his testimony said that there had been a great improvement in recent months.

It stands to reason that if we could get men of experience out of the armed forces, or out of other agencies in our

Government, they would be much more efficient than the first group.

Mr. BILBO. Mr. President, I shall be glad to get further information about this matter.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, at this point I should like to put into the RECORD a statement of the administrative and operating expenses. I ask that the information be printed at this point.

There being no objection, the matter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*Administrative and operating personnel as of Aug. 31, 1945*

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL (AS DEFINED BY UNRRA COUNCIL)

Office:	
Headquarters, Washington, D. C.	1,136
Training School, University of Maryland	6
European Regional Office, London	939
Southwest Pacific Area Office, Sydney	67
Mediterranean Office, Caserta, Italy	9
Liaison Office, Berne, Switzerland	2
Poland Temporary Delegation	16
India Temporary Delegation	11
Brazil Liaison Office of Procurement	5
Colombia Liaison Office of Procurement	3
Mexico Liaison Office of Procurement	2
Cuba Liaison Office of Procurement	1
Chile Liaison Office of Procurement	2
Caribbean Liaison Office	1
Total	2,180

OPERATING PERSONNEL<sup>2</sup> (AS DEFINED BY UNRRA COUNCIL)

Area:	
Displaced persons program (mostly in Germany)	4,952
Albania Mission	26
Belgium Mission	5
Czechoslovakia Mission	19
Denmark Mission	3
France Mission	16
Greece Mission	336
Italy Mission	246
Luxemburg Mission	6
Middle East Office	127
Netherlands Mission	4
Norway Mission	5
Philippines Mission	4
Sweden Office	1
Yugoslavia Mission	143
China Office	43
In training at headquarters	82
Total	6,065

<sup>1</sup> Not including three additional persons from headquarters.

<sup>2</sup> About 75 percent of the costs of the operating missions, exclusive of base allotments and transportation to overseas stations, are paid from local currency made available by recipient nations.

Mr. BILBO. Mr. President, my reason for making the inquiry is that I read in the press some time ago that two ladies who were on the pay roll of UNRRA in England, and had been for a year, resigned in disgust, since they had nothing to do. Yet they were drawing pay from the UNRRA funds.

Mr. McKELLAR. We had no proof about that, and it is difficult to keep up with newspaper articles.



Mr. BILBO. My attention was also directed to conditions in the local office of UNRRA in the District of Columbia, where recently a counterfeiting outfit has been uncovered in the office itself. They had one employee who was engaged in counterfeiting Uncle Sam's money, and was operating under four different names. Evidently there must be some loose business somewhere in the formation of the personnel to handle this vast sum of money.

Mr. McKELLAR. All I can say to the Senator in reply is that I never before heard of the incident he has mentioned. I suppose I should have read the papers more closely. I hope to heaven that if there has been any counterfeiting or any other criminal action on the part of UNRRA officials or employees, or anyone else, they will be prosecuted and given the limit, because any person who will cheat, swindle, or defraud in the case of charity money should receive very severe punishment. Under certain circumstances I might tell him where I thought he should go.

Mr. BILBO. Two of these employees of UNRRA—and I understand they were all getting handsome salaries—were caught counterfeiting money at Fourteenth and P-Streets, in the District of Columbia. They were working out of the office, which is at 1344 Connecticut Avenue. They are now in custody for counterfeiting.

Mr. McKELLAR. I hope they are not only in custody, but that they will soon be tried and put in jail for their crimes, because, regardless of where they work or the nature of their employment, if they are violating the law, they should be punished.

Mr. BILBO. The point I was making was that there must have been some looseness in the organization of those handling this vast sum of money, or they would not have hired as an employee of UNRRA a man who had a record of operating under three different names.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Tennessee a question.

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall try to answer.

Mr. BYRD. I understood from the Senator from Tennessee and the Senator from Arizona that all the other countries had paid their allotments.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes. We pay about 71 percent of the entire amount, but the other nations have contributed quotas.

Mr. BYRD. It has only been done recently, then.

Mr. McKELLAR. That was the testimony before our committee.

Mr. BYRD. Governor Lehman was before the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures about a month ago. My understanding is that a country's quota is based upon 1 percent of its national income.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is true.

Mr. BYRD. And the country itself fixes the figures as to its national income.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. BYRD. In other words, the organization apparently has nothing to do with it. Then the payments are made in kind. For instance, a country such as

Brazil may furnish coffee. I understand only about 10 percent of the payment is made in cash.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is true. The same rule applies to us, of course.

Mr. BYRD. It occurred to me, in the investigation we conducted, that there was no proper supervision to see that the countries which paid in kind made a reasonable charge for what they furnished. They may furnish meat, they may furnish sugar, or some other commodity, but apparently each country determines the amount of its national income on which its 1-percent allotment is based, and also fixes the prices of the materials it furnishes in kind. I merely call the attention of the Senator from Tennessee to this because I think when the next bill is drawn it should be put in much better form than the measure which is now before the Senate.

Mr. McKELLAR. The matter should be much more carefully gone into. That is a legislative matter, and comes before the Committee on Foreign Relations, and I urge the members of that committee, as I have already done, to go into that and all other questions, such as the one raised by the Senator from Mississippi and questions other Senators have suggested. This is charity money, and it should go to people who are in need, who are suffering either for food or clothing or medicine.

Mr. BYRD. Of course, the other bill will come before the Senate.

Mr. McKELLAR. Of course it will.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on that part of the amendment to strike out all from page 2, line 2, after the figures "1947", down to and including line 7.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment of the committee was to strike out beginning with line 8, page 2, down to and including line 11, page 4, as follows:

No part of the appropriation herein shall be available subsequent to December 31, 1945, for the furnishing of relief or rehabilitation supplies or services to any country unless and until (A) the President has received from the Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration a certification to the effect that the furnishing by such Administration of relief and rehabilitation supplies and services, in the case of such country, will be made only under agreements between United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and such country or other suitable arrangements providing:

(1) That all trade agreements and all barter agreements of such country with other nations, together with satisfactory information on all exports from, and imports into, such country, whether for governmental or private account, will be made available to United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

(2) That such country shall supply accredited United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration personnel with all necessary facilities, credentials, documents, and safe conduct in carrying out the objectives of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration agreement, including all necessary inspections and investigations.

(3) That the Administration, if it determines such a course to be desirable, will be permitted, during the period of its operations in such country, to retain title to all motor transport equipment supplied by the Ad-

ministration, and will also be permitted to route such equipment and to direct the use of the fuel and lubricants supplied by the Administration.

(B) That for the purpose of keeping the people of the United States fully and properly informed as to the need for and the use of the relief and aid being or to be furnished various countries and peoples by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, that none of the funds appropriated hereby, or none of the commodities, supplies, materials, or services purchased or obtained through the expenditures of funds provided herein, shall be furnished to or used in any country of which the controlling government interferes with or refuses full and free access to the news of any and all activities of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration by representatives of the press and radio of the United States; or maintains any barrier—technical, political, legal, or economic—to obtaining, dispatching, and disseminating the news of any and all activities of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, or discriminates against the representatives of the press and radio of the United States in rates and charges for facilities used in collecting and dispatching such news; or censors, or attempts to censor, in time of peace, news of any and all activities of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration which may be prepared in or dispatched from such country by representatives of the press and radio of the United States.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be offered, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the joint resolution.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the joint resolution to be read a third time.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 266) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, ask for a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. GLASS, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. OVERTON, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. GURNEY, and Mr. BALL conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### APPROPRIATION FOR THE CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I report favorably from the Committee on Appropriations an original Senate joint resolution, making appropriations for contingent expenses of the Senate. The joint resolution carries an appropriation of \$400,000 to be turned over to Mr. Oco Thompson, the financial clerk of the Senate, to pay expenses of investigations which have been authorized. The fund is entirely depleted, and it is necessary to appropriate this money.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 125) was read twice by its title.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered, ordered to be



engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Resolved, etc.*, That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$400,000 for contingent expenses of the Senate, expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate, including compensation to stenographers of committees, at such rates as may be fixed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, but not exceeding 25 cents fiscal year 1946: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for per diem and subsistence expenses except in accordance with the provisions of the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, approved June 3, 1926, as amended.

#### REHABILITATION OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 1610, to provide for the rehabilitation of the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1610) to provide for the rehabilitation of the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes.

The bill is as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That this act may be cited as the "Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1945."

#### TITLE I—COMPENSATION FOR WAR DAMAGE

SEC. 101. (a) There is hereby established a Philippine War Damage Commission (in this title referred to as the "Commission"). The Commission shall consist of three members, to be appointed by the President of the United States. One of the members of the Commission shall be a Filipino. The members of the Commission shall receive compensation at the rate of \$10,000 a year. The terms of office of the members of the Commission shall expire at the time fixed in subsection (d) for winding up the affairs of the Commission. A vacancy in the membership of the Commission shall not impair the authority of the remaining two members of the Commission to exercise all of its functions. Vacancies occurring in the membership of the Commission shall be filled in the same manner as in the case of the original selection. Members of the Commission shall receive their necessary traveling and other expenses incurred in connection with their duties as such members, or a per diem allowance in lieu thereof.

(b) The Commission may, without regard to the civil-service laws or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, appoint and fix the compensation of such officers and employees, and may make such expenditures, as may be necessary to carry out its functions. Officers and employees of any other department or agency of the Government may, with the consent of the head of such department or agency, be assigned to assist the Commission in carrying out its functions. The Commission may, with the consent of the head of any other department or agency of the Government, utilize the facilities and services of such department or agency in carrying out the functions of the Commission.

(c) The Commission may prescribe such rules and regulations as are necessary for carrying out its functions, and may delegate functions to any member, officer, or employee of the Commission or of any other department or agency of the United States or of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

(d) The Commission shall, so far as practicable, give consideration to, but need not await, or be bound by, the recommendations of the Philippine Rehabilitation Commission (created by the act approved June 29, 1944) with respect to Philippine war damage. The

Commission shall wind up its affairs not later than 2 years after the expiration of the time for filing claims under this title.

SEC. 102. (a) The Commission is hereby authorized to make compensation to the extent hereinafter provided on account of physical loss of or damage to property in the Philippine Islands occurring after December 7, 1941 (Philippine time), and before October 1, 1945, as a result of one or more of the following perils: (1) Enemy attack (including action taken by or at the request of the military, naval, or air forces of the United States in resisting enemy attack); (2) action taken by enemy representatives, civil or military, or by the representatives of any government cooperating with the enemy; (3) action by the armed forces of the United States or other forces cooperating with the armed forces of the United States in expelling the enemy from the Philippine Islands; (4) looting, pillage, or other lawlessness or disorder accompanying the collapse of civil authority or incidental to control by enemy forces: *Provided*, That such compensation shall be payable only to qualified persons having, on December 7, 1941 (Philippine time), and continuously to and including the time of loss or damage, an insurable interest as owner, mortgagee, lien holder, or pledgee in such property so lost or damaged: *Provided further*, That any qualified person who acquired any deceased person's interest in any property either (1) as heir, devisee, legatee, or distributee, or (2) as executor or administrator of the estate of any such deceased person for the benefit of one or more heirs, devisees, legatees, or distributees, all of whom are qualified persons, shall be deemed to have had the same interest in such property during such deceased person's lifetime that such deceased person had: *Provided further*, That no payment or payments shall be made in an aggregate amount which exceeds whichever of the following amounts, as determined by the Commission, is less: (a) The actual cash value, at the time of loss, of property lost or destroyed and the amount of the actual damage to other property of the claimant which was damaged as a direct result of the causes enumerated in this section; (b) the cost of repairing or rebuilding such lost or damaged property, or replacing the same with other property of like or similar quality: *Provided further*, That in case the aggregate amount of the claims which would be payable to any one claimant under the foregoing provisions exceeds \$500, the aggregate amount of the claims payable to such claimant shall be reduced by 25 percent of the excess over \$500.

(b) When used in this section, the term "qualified person" means—

(1) any individual, who on December 7, 1941 (Philippine time), and continuously to the time of filing claim pursuant to this title, was a citizen of the United States or of the Philippine Commonwealth or of the Philippine Republic;

(2) any individual, who at any time subsequent to September 16, 1940, and prior to August 14, 1945, served honorably in the armed forces of the United States or of the Philippine Commonwealth, or honorably performed "service in the merchant marine" (as defined in the first section of the act entitled "An act to provide reemployment rights for persons who leave their positions to serve in the merchant marine, and for other purposes," approved June 23, 1943);

(3) any church or other religious organization; and

(4) any corporation (or, upon dissolution, its successor if it satisfies the requirements of this paragraph (4)) organized pursuant to the laws of any of the several States or of the United States or of any Territory or possession thereof (including any corporation or sociedad anonima organized pursuant to the laws in effect in the Philippine Islands at the time of its organization), but excluding any corporation wholly owned by the

Commonwealth of the Philippines (or the Philippine Republic).

SEC. 103. The Commission shall make no payment under the provisions of this title—

(a) to any enemy alien;

(b) to any person who, by a civil or military court having jurisdiction, has been found guilty of collaborating with the enemy, or of any act involving disloyalty to the United States or the Philippine Commonwealth;

(c) to any corporation or sociedad anonima owned or controlled by any of the persons specified in clauses (a) and (b) of this section;

(d) to compensate for any loss of or damage to property which, at the time of loss or damage, was insured against any one or more of the perils specified in section 102 hereof, except to the extent that the loss or damage exceeds the amount of such insurance, whether or not collectible;

(e) to compensate for any loss or damage—

(1) for which the War Department or the Navy Department is authorized to make payment, or

(2) for which compensation or indemnity is otherwise payable, or has been paid, or is authorized to be paid, by the Philippine Government or by the United States Government or by their respective departments, establishments, or agencies, unless the Government, department, establishment, or agency concerned has declined to pay compensation or indemnity for such loss or damage;

(f) unless the claimant shall file with the Commission, within 9 months after the enactment hereof, a claim in reasonable conformity with the requirements of this title and such reasonable regulations as shall be established by the Commission.

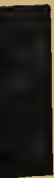
SEC. 104. (a) No claim shall be paid unless approved by the Commission or its authorized representatives, and on account of each claim so approved the Commission may make immediate payment of (1) so much of the approved amount of the claim as does not exceed \$500 or 1,000 Philippine pesos, plus (2) 80 percent of the remainder of the approved amount of the claim. After the time for filing claims has expired, the Commission shall determine the amount of money available for the further payment of claims. Such funds shall be applied pro rata toward the payment of the unpaid balances of the amounts authorized to be paid pursuant to section 102 of this title.

(b) Of the funds appropriated for the purpose of paying compensation under this title, \$5,000,000 shall be set aside for the payment of claims filed by churches and other religious organizations on account of loss of or damage to property consisting of churches, parish houses, and other property devoted to religious purposes (excluding schools, hospitals, and other charitable institutions). Subsection (a) of this section shall not be applicable with respect to claims filed by churches and other religious organizations with respect to such property; but, after the time for filing claims has expired, the funds set aside pursuant to this subsection shall be applied pro rata toward paying such amounts as are authorized to be paid pursuant to section 102 with respect to claims filed by churches and other religious organizations with respect to such property, and shall be applied without discrimination to the proportional payment of all allowable claims filed by churches and other religious organizations with respect to such property. No payments with respect to such claims shall be made except from the funds set aside pursuant to this subsection.

(c) The Commission may, at its option, make payment, in whole or in part, of the amount payable in the case of any claim authorized to be paid under this title by rebuilding or repairing lost or damaged property, or replacing it with other property of like or similar kind. The amount expended for such purpose in any case, including the



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DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
(Issued December 11, 1945, for actions of Monday, December 10, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House received conference reports on appropriation-rescission and UNRRA-appropriation bills. House committee reported bill to transfer Interior's fur-bearing animal activities to Agriculture. Sen. O'Daniel introduced bill to repeal Price Control Act.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATION-RESCISSION. Received the second conference report on H.R. 4407 (pp. 11960-1). (No agricultural items included.) House conferees had been appointed earlier in the day (p. 11921).
2. UNRRA-APPROPRIATION BILL. Received the conference report on H.J. Res. 266, making additional appropriations for UNRRA (p. 11960). The reported bill provides that the recommendations, as contained in Rep. Herter's amendment favoring action to persuade recipients of UNRRA aid to agree to various matters (including publication of their trade and barter agreements), are not expressed as a limitation but as a request; and (2) that the "free-press" requirement be based on a request that the President facilitate admission of press and radio representatives to recipient countries (p. 11960).
3. ANIMAL INDUSTRY. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H.R. 2114, to provide for the transfer to this Department of Government fur-bearing animal activities, which effect the breeding, etc., of such animals (H.Rept. 1346) (p. 11967).
4. PERSONNEL. The Civil Service Committee reported with amendment S. 405, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so that an employee may elect to receive full credit for his military service towards retirement (H.Rept. 1350), and S. 576, to eliminate the 1-year time limit within which incumbents of positions covered into the classified service may be recommended for classification (H.Rept. 1351) (p. 11968).
5. TRANSPORTATION. Passed, 277-45, as reported H.R. 2536, the Bulwinkle bill to



authorize common carriers (including freight forwarders) to apply to the Interstate Commerce Commission for approval of agreements between carriers, authorize the Commission to approve such agreements when in furtherance of the national transportation policy, grant anti-trust law relief with respect to making and carrying out agreements approved by the Commission, and preclude approval of agreements between carriers of difference classes except those limited to matters relating to transportation (1) under joint rates or (2) over through routes (pp. 11931-60). Rep. Tarver, Ga., discussed the effect of this bill on freight rates of agricultural commodities (pp. 11939-44).

6. LABOR.. Rep. Bieniller, Wis., spoke opposing the Arends bill, H.R. 3937, to repeal the War Labor Disputes Act and abolish the NLRB (pp. 11965-7).

7. EXPENDITURES. Rep. Rich, Pa., criticized Federal expenditures and the proposed loan to Great Britain (p. 11920).

#### SENATE

8. HEALTH.. Began debate on S. 191, the Federal aid for hospital construction bill (pp. 11891-902, 11903-17).

9. SURPLUS PROPERTY; FARM MACHINERY. Sen. Langer, N. Dak., inserted a Slope County (N. Dak.) Farmers Union petition urging that Government surplus farm machinery, trucks, and tractors be released for farm and agricultural use (p. 11886).

10. MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY. Agreed to Sen. Thomas' (Okla) request to extend the time to Mar. 15 for the Agriculture and Forestry Committee to report S. 555, the MVA bill (pp. 11902-3).

11. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted the National Grange platform on agricultural problems (pp. 11888-9).

12. PRICE CONTROLS. Sen. Hickenlooper, Iowa, inserted a constituent's telegram urging investigation of the possibility of eliminating all price controls, except on sugar, fats, and rents (p. 11885).

13. HOUSING. Received a Racine (Wis.) Common Council petition favoring the Wagner-Ellender-Taft housing bill, S. 1592 (p. 11885).

14. FOREIGN LOANS. Sen. Langer, N. Dak., spoke opposing proposed loans to Great Britain (p. 11891).

15. NOMINATIONS. Confirmed the nominations of W.E. Lee and W. J. Patterson to be Interstate Commerce Commissioners (p. 11918).

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

16. PRICE CONTROL. S. 1676, by Sen. O'Daniel, Tex., to repeal the Emergency Price Control Act. To Banking and Currency Committee. Remarks of author (p. 11887).

17. SURPLUS PROPERTY; VETERANS. H.R. 4931, by Rep. Doyle, Calif., to facilitate purchases of surplus property by veterans. To Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee. (p. 11968)

18. ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE. H.R. 4941, by Rep. Sumners, Tex., to improve the administration of justice by prescribing fair administrative procedures. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 11968.)



of Justice at least to be in violation of the Antitrust Act.

Mr. STEFAN. That was filed by the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice and is similar to the Georgia case.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I should like to ask this question: If that be true that the rates in the Nebraska case were never filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission would this bill have any effect on the continuance of that case? Can the gentleman from North Carolina inform me?

Mr. BULWINKLE. It will not affect that case.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Then that case will be proceeded with to its conclusion?

Mr. BULWINKLE. That is a matter for the courts to determine. I cannot tell the gentleman what the courts will do.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further in reference to that Nebraska case?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I should like to ask another question, if the gentleman will pardon me for not yielding. I wish to ask the gentleman from North Carolina: Assuming this bill were passed and assuming the Department of Justice brought a suit and attempted to prove that under one of these agreements pressure had been brought to bear upon a certain carrier to try to prevent that carrier from independently applying for a lower rate, or for the provision of additional service, or something like that, would the provisions of this bill prevent the Department of Justice from bringing such action?

Mr. BULWINKLE. It would not.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Under the bill, the Department of Justice could still bring such action?

Mr. BULWINKLE. Yes; this is a guarantee of it.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I now yield further to the gentleman from Nebraska if he wishes me to.

Mr. STEFAN. I merely wanted to clarify the Lincoln, Nebr., case, because it has been set for trial for March. I believe the gentleman from North Carolina, the chairman of the subcommittee, is absolutely right, there is nothing in this bill to prevent the continued prosecution of that case.

I may also add that it is a case very similar to the Georgia case which eventually will be decided in the Supreme Court and may have some effect on the Nebraska case. I do not think this bill will prevent the prosecution of the Nebraska case.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield.

Mr. O'HARA. It is my considered opinion for what it is worth that if this bill is passed both the Nebraska and Georgia suits will become moot. I do not see why the Supreme Court would not so hold.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. We have the statement of the gentleman from North Carolina that that would not be the case.

Mr. O'HARA. I disagree with the gentleman from North Carolina, that is all.

Mr. BULWINKLE. This bill has nothing to do with that case.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee substitute.

The committee substitute was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. ZIMMERMAN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 2536) to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, with respect to certain agreements between carriers, pursuant to House Resolution 429, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 277, nays 45, answered "present" 1, not voting 109, as follows:

[Roll No. 197]

YEAS—277

Adams	Clevenger	Goodwin
Allen, Ill.	Coffee	Gordon
Allen, La.	Cole, Kans.	Gore
Andersen,	Cole, Mo.	Gorski
H. Carl	Cole, N. Y.	Graham
Anderson, Calif.	Cooper	Granger
Andresen,	Courtney	Grant, Ala.
August H.	Cox	Grant, Ind.
Andrews, Ala.	Cravens	Green
Andrews, N. Y.	Crawford	Gregory
Angell	Cunningham	Griffiths
Arends	Curtis	Gwynne, Iowa
Arnold	D'Alesandro	Hagen
Auchincloss	Daughton, Va.	Hale
Bailey	Davis	Hall,
Baldwin, Md.	Delaney,	Edwin Arthur
Barrett, Wyo.	John J.	Hall,
Bates, Ky.	D'Ewart	Leonard W.
Beall	Dirksen	Halleck
Bell	Dolliver	Hancock
Bennet, N. Y.	Dondero	Harless, Ariz.
Bennett, Mo.	Doughton, N. C.	Harness, Ind.
Biemiller	Doyle	Harris
Bishop	Drewry	Hartley
Blackney	Durham	Havenner
Bolton	Dworshak	Hays
Boykin	Earthman	Healy
Bradley, Pa.	Elliott	Hedrick
Brooks	Ellis	Hendricks
Brumbaugh	Ellsworth	Henry
Buck	Elston	Herter
Buckley	Engel, Mich.	Heseltin
Buffett	Engle, Calif.	Hess
Bulwinkle	Ervin	Hill
Bunker	Fallon	Hoch
Burgin	Fellows	Hoeven
Butler	Fenton	Hoffman
Byrne, N. Y.	Fisher	Holifield
Byrnes, Wis.	Flannagan	Holmes, Mass.
Campbell	Flood	Holmes, Wash.
Canfield	Fogarty	Hook
Cannon, Mo.	Fuller	Hope
Carnahan	Gallagher	Howell
Case, N. J.	Gamble	Jarman
Case, S. Dak.	Gardner	Jenkins
Chapman	Gary	Jennings
Chelf	Gavin	Jensen
Chenoweth	Geelan	Johnson, Ill.
Church	Gifford	Johnson, Ind.
Clark	Gillespie	Jonkman
Clason	Gillette	Judd
Clements	Gillie	Kean

Kelley, Pa.  
Kelly, Ill.  
Kerr  
Kilburn  
Kinzer  
Knutson  
Kunkel  
LaFollette  
Landis  
Lanham  
Lea  
LeCompte  
LeFevre  
Lemke  
Lesinski  
Link  
Luce  
Ludlow  
McConnell  
McCormack  
McCowan  
McDonough  
McGehee  
McKenzie  
McMillan, S. C.  
McMillen, Ill.  
Madden  
Manasco  
Mansfield,  
Mont.  
Martin, Iowa  
Martin, Mass.  
Mathews  
Michener  
Miller, Calif.  
Miller, Nebr.  
Mills  
Monroney  
Morrison  
Murdock  
Murphy  
Murray, Tenn.  
Murray, Wis.

O'Brien, Ill.  
O'Brien, Mich.  
O'Konski  
O'Neal  
O'Toole  
Outland  
Patrick  
Patterson  
Peterson, Fla.  
Phillips  
Pittenger  
Plumley  
Price, Ill.  
Priest  
Rabaut  
Rains  
Ramey  
Ramspeck  
Randolph  
Reed, Ill.  
Reed, N. Y.  
Rees, Kans.  
Resa  
Rich  
Richards  
Riley  
Robertson,  
N. Dak.  
Robertson, Va.  
Rockwell  
Rodgers, Pa.  
Roe, Md.  
Rogers, Fla.  
Rogers, Mass.  
Rogers, N. Y.  
Rowan  
Sadowski  
Sasscer  
Savage  
Schwabe, Mo.  
Scrivner  
Shafer  
Sharp

Sheppard  
Sikes  
Simpson, Ill.  
Simpson, Pa.  
Slaughter  
Smith, Maine.  
Smith, Ohio  
Smith, Va.  
Smith, Wis.  
Spence  
Springer  
Starkey  
Stefan  
Stewart  
Stigler  
Stockman  
Sullivan  
Sumner, Ill.  
Sumners, Tex.  
Sundstrom  
Taber  
Talbot  
Talle  
Thomas, N. J.  
Tibbott  
Tolan  
Towe  
Vursell  
Wadsworth  
Walter  
Wasielowski  
Weaver  
Weichel  
West  
Whittington  
Wickersham  
Wilson  
Wolcott  
Wolverton, N. J.  
Woodhouse  
Woodruff, Mich.  
Zimmerman

NAYS—45

Abernethy  
Barden  
Beckworth  
Bonner  
Brown, Ga.  
Bryson  
Camp  
Combs  
Cooley  
Feighan  
Folger  
Forand  
Gibson  
Gossett  
Hare  
Hobbs

Huber  
Hull  
Johnson,  
Luther, A.  
Johnson,  
Lyndon B.  
Johnson, Okla.  
Kilday  
King  
Kirwan  
Lyle  
Mahon  
Marcantonio  
Neely  
O'Hara  
Pace

Peterson, Ga.  
Pickett  
Poage  
Rankin  
Rivers  
Russell  
Ryder  
Sabath  
Sparkman  
Tarver  
Thom  
Thomas, Tex.  
Thomason  
Trimble  
Whitten

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Voorhis, Calif.

NOT VOTING—109

Baldwin, N. Y.  
Barrett, Pa.  
Barry  
Bates, Mass.  
Bender  
Bland  
Bloom  
Boren  
Bradley, Mich.  
Brehm  
Brown, Ohio  
Burch  
Cannon, Fla.  
Carlson  
Celler  
Chiperfield  
Clippinger  
Cochran  
Colmer  
Corbett  
Cresser  
Curley  
Dawson  
De Lacy  
Delaney,  
James J.  
Dickstein  
Dingell  
Domengeaux  
Douglas, Calif.  
Douglas, Ill.  
Eaton  
Eberharter  
Elsaesser  
Fernandez  
Fulton  
Gathings

Gearhart  
Gerlach  
Granahan  
Gross  
Gwinn, N. Y.  
Hand  
Hart  
Hébert  
Heffernan  
Hinshaw  
Horan  
Izac  
Jackson  
Johnson, Calif.  
Jones  
Kearney  
Kee  
Keefe  
Kefauver  
Keogh  
Kopplemann  
Lane  
Larcade  
Latham  
Lewis  
Lynch  
McGlinchey  
McGregor  
Maloney  
Mansfield, Tex.  
Mason  
May  
Morrow  
Morgan  
Mundt  
Norrell  
Norton

Patman  
Pfeifer  
Philbin  
Ploeser  
Powell  
Price, Fla.  
Quinn, N. Y.  
Rabin  
Rayfiel  
Rcece, Tenn.  
Rizley  
Robinson, Utah  
Robison, Ky.  
Roe, N. Y.  
Rooney  
Schwabe, Okla.  
Sheridan  
Short  
Snyder  
Somers, N. Y.  
Stevenson  
Taylor  
Torrens  
Traynor  
Vinson  
Vorys, Ohio.  
Weiss  
Welch  
White  
Wigglesworth  
Winstead  
Winter  
Woffenden, Pa.  
Wood  
Woodrum, Va.  
Worley

So the bill was passed.



The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Taylor for, with Mr. Wood against.  
Mr. Ploeser for, with Mr. Larcade against.  
Mr. Short for, with Mr. Cochran against.

General pairs until further notice:

Mr. Boren with Mr. Latham.  
Mrs. Douglas of Illinois with Mr. Steven-  
son.

Mr. Burch with Mr. Brehm.  
Mr. Lane with Mr. Hand.  
Mr. Kee with Mr. McGregor.  
Mr. Barrett of Pennsylvania with Mr. Gross.  
Mr. Granahan with Mr. Lewis.  
Mr. Jackson with Mr. Wigglesworth.  
Mr. De Lacy with Mr. Bender.  
Mr. McGlinchey with Mr. Fulton.  
Mr. Weiss with Mr. Baldwin of New York.  
Mr. Norrell with Mr. Carlson.  
Mr. Winstead with Mr. Brown of Ohio.  
Mrs. Douglas of California with Mr. Eaton.  
Mr. Sheridan with Mr. Horan.  
Mr. Dingell with Mr. Jones.  
Mr. Bland with Mr. Keefe.  
Mr. Vinson with Mr. Reece of Tennessee.  
Mr. Rooney with Mr. Schwabe of Okla-  
homa.

Mrs. Norton with Mr. Robison of Kentucky.  
Mr. Powell with Mr. Wolfenden of Penn-  
sylvania.

Mr. Pfeifer with Mr. Elsassser.  
Mr. Keogh with Mr. Rizley.  
Mr. Colmer with Mr. Welch.  
Mr. Kefauver with Mr. Vorys of Ohio.

Mr. VOORHIS of California changed his vote from "yea" to "present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mrs. LUCE (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts) was given permission to extend her remarks in two instances, and to include a letter.

Mr. GOSSET asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an address by Arne C. Wipurd.

Mr. SADOWSKI and Mr. KEFAUVER asked and were given permission to extend their own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

Mr. HOOK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a report from the National Delegates Conference of the General Motors Department of the UAW.

Mr. PATTERSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution.

Mr. TALLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include certain resolutions passed by the Farm Bureau of Winne-  
shiek County, Iowa.

Mr. RAMEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address delivered by Dr. J. P. Taggart, president of the Ohio State Bar Association.

Mr. O'KONSKI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include three newspaper articles.

Mr. FLOOD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include comments upon the severe shortage of penicillin in his congressional district during a gripe epidemic.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the special order I had to address the House today be transferred to Thursday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

#### ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR UNRRA

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the conferees on the part of the House may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on House Joint Resolution 266, providing additional funds for UNRRA.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

#### CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 266) making an additional appropriation for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: "Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

"In adopting this joint resolution the Congress does so with the following recommendations:

"A. That the United States member of the control committee of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is hereby requested, by appropriate resolutions or agreements, to secure favorable action by that committee or by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Council to attain the following objectives:

"(1) That all trade agreements and all barter agreements of a recipient country with other nations, together with satisfactory information on all exports from, and imports into, such country, whether for governmental or private account, will be made available to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

"(2) That each recipient country shall supply accredited United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration personnel with all necessary facilities, credentials, documents, and safe conduct in carrying out the objectives of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration agreement, including all necessary inspections and investigations.

"(3) That the Administration, if it determines such a course to be desirable, will be permitted, during the period of its operations in a recipient country, to retain title to all motor-transport equipment supplied by the Administration and will also be permitted to route such equipment and to direct the use of the fuel and lubricants supplied by the Administration.

"B. That the President is hereby requested, through appropriate channels, to facilitate the admission to recipient countries of properly accredited members of the American press and radio in order that they be permitted to report without censorship on the utilization and distribution of United

Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration supplies and services."

And the Senate agree to the same.

CLARENCE CANNON,  
C. A. WOODRUM,  
LOUIS LUDLOW,  
J. BUELL SNYDER,  
EMMET O'NEAL,  
LOUIS C. RABAUT,  
JOHN TABER,  
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,  
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,  
ALBERT J. ENGEL,

Managers on the Part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,  
CARL HAYDEN,  
MILLARD E. TYDINGS,  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,  
STYLES BRIDGES,  
CHAN GURNEY,  
JOSEPH H. BALL,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

#### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 266) making an additional appropriation for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report, as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendment No. 1: Strikes out, as proposed by the Senate, the provision requiring utilization, to the extent possible and practicable, of domestic agricultural commodities determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be in surplus.

Amendment No. 2: Substitutes for conditions (A) (1), (2), and (3), and (B), as proposed by the House, the conditions attached to the bill (H. R. 4649) to enable the United States to further participate in the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, as passed by the House, the principal differences being (1) that conditions (A) (1), (2), and (3), and (B) are not expressed in the form of a limitation, but as a request of the United States member of the control committee of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration to secure favorable action of such committee or by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration to attain acceptance thereof; and (2), that (B), in lieu of denying funds or commodities to countries not permitting representatives of the press and radio of the United States free rein with respect to UNRRA activities; requests the President, through appropriate channels, to facilitate the admission to recipient countries of properly accredited members of the American press and radio for reporting without censorship on the utilization and distribution of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration supplies and services.

CLARENCE CANNON,  
C. A. WOODRUM,  
LOUIS LUDLOW,  
J. BUELL SNYDER,  
EMMET O'NEAL,  
LOUIS C. RABAUT,  
JOHN TABER,  
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,  
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,  
ALBERT J. ENGEL,

Managers on the Part of the House.

#### THE RESCISSION BILL

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the conferees on the part of the House may have until midnight tonight to file a report on H. R. 4407, reducing certain appropriations.



UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION  
ADMINISTRATION PARTICIPATION BILL, 1946

---

DECEMBER 10, 1945.—Ordered to be printed

---

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the committee of conference, submitted  
the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. J. Res. 266]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 266) making an additional appropriation for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

*In adopting this joint resolution the Congress does so with the following recommendations:*

*A. That the United States member of the control committee of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is hereby requested, by appropriate resolutions or agreements, to secure favorable action by that committee or by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Council to attain the following objectives:*

*(1) That all trade agreements and all barter agreements of a recipient country with other nations, together with satisfactory information on all exports from, and imports into, such country, whether for governmental or private account, will be made available to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.*

(2) That each recipient country shall supply accredited United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration personnel with all necessary facilities, credentials, documents, and safe conduct in carrying out the objectives of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration agreement, including all necessary inspections and investigations.

(3) That the Administration, if it determines such a course to be desirable, will be permitted, during the period of its operations in a recipient country, to retain title to all motor-transport equipment supplied by the Administration and will also be permitted to route such equipment and to direct the use of the fuel and lubricants supplied by the Administration.

B. That the President is hereby requested, through appropriate channels, to facilitate the admission to recipient countries of properly accredited members of the American press and radio in order that they be permitted to report without censorship on the utilization and distribution of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration supplies and services.

And the Senate agree to the same.

CLARENCE CANNON,  
C. A. WOODRUM,  
LOUIS LUDLOW,  
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*Managers on the Part of the House.*

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STYLES BRIDGES,  
CHAN GURNEY,  
JOSEPH H. BALL,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*



## STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 266) making an additional appropriation for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report, as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendment No. 1: Strikes out, as proposed by the Senate, the provision requiring utilization, to the extent possible and practicable, of domestic agricultural commodities determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be in surplus.

Amendment No. 2: Substitutes for conditions (A) (1), (2), and (3), and (B), as proposed by the House, the conditions attached to the bill (H. R. 4649) to enable the United States to further participate in the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, as passed by the House, the principal differences being (1) that conditions (A) (1), (2), and (3), and (B) are not expressed in the form of a limitation, but as a request of the United States member of the control committee of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration to secure favorable action of such committee or by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration to attain acceptance thereof; and (2), that (B), in lieu of denying funds or commodities to countries not permitting representatives of the press and radio of the United States free rein with respect to UNRRA activities, requests the President, through appropriate channels, to facilitate the admission to recipient countries of properly accredited members of the American press and radio for reporting without censorship on the utilization and distribution of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration supplies and services.

CLARENCE CANNON,  
C. A. WOODRUM,  
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EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,  
ALBERT J. ENGEL,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*











DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
(Issued December 12, 1945, for actions of Tuesday, December 11, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported without amendment bill to permit detail of regular army officers to USDA. Senate debated Federal pay bill. Both Houses agreed to second conference report on appropriation-rescission bill. Both Houses agreed to conference report on UNRRA appropriation bill. House received President's recommendation for new UNRRA appropriation. Rep. Manasco announced that conferees have agreed to report reorganization bill.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATION RESCISSION BILL. Both Houses agreed to the second conference report on this bill, H. R. 4407 (pp. 11998-2002, 1191). As finally passed, the bill includes the following rescissions:

WFA salaries and expenses, \$3,116,894.

Emergency supplies for territories and possessions, \$25,000,000.

Emergency rubber project, \$1,649,790, with provision that the balance shall be used to liquidate the project, including elimination of remaining plantations; rehabilitation and return of leased lands and disposal of property, and continuation of research until June 30, 1946; provided that balances shall be available until Dec. 31, 1946, to complete the liquidation of the project.

FEA, \$3,884,400.

ODT, \$3,075,000.

Office of Economic Stabilization, \$53,780.

Office of Scientific Research and Development, \$56,101,792.

Emergency fund for the President, \$45,000,000.

Lend-lease, including \$1,351,216,000 for agricultural and other commodities, with provision that the \$500,000,000 price-support fund shall be paid to CCC and continued as a reserve fund; \$600,000,000 contract authorizations.

Civil Service Commission, \$2,032,000.

Public Buildings Administration, \$750,000.

War housing, \$74,355,000.

Return of employment offices to States in 100 days.

Provision for transfer of funds to agencies liquidating temporary agencies,

Provision that crop and livestock estimates (BAE); OFAR; meat inspection (BAI); fruit, vegetable, and specialty crops (BPISAE); foreign plant quarantine (BEPQ); national forest protection and management (FS); and



forest-fire cooperation (FS) appropriations shall be so administered as to avoid deficiencies except for Pay Act expenses which can't be absorbed. This bill will now be sent to the President.

2. UNRRA APPROPRIATION. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. J. Res. 266, to appropriate \$550,000,000 additional for UNRRA (pp. 12002-3, 11990-1). This measure will now be sent to the President.

Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate of \$1,350,000,000 for UNRRA (H. Doc. 384). To Appropriations Committee. (p.12035.)

3. LABOR. Rejected, 182-200, a resolution for consideration of H. R. 3937, to repeal the Labor Disputes Act and to abolish WLB (pp. 12003-22);

Agreed, 259-108, to a resolution for consideration of H. R. 32, the Hobbs anti-racketeering bill (pp. 12022-7).

4. REORGANIZATION BILL. Chairman Manasco of the Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee announced that the conferees on this bill; H. R. 4129, have reached an agreement (p. 11997).

#### SENATE

5. PERSONNEL DETAILS. The Military Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. J. Res. 113, to permit detail of regular army officers to this Department (S. Rept. 841) (p. 11972).

6. FEDERAL PAY BILL. Continued debate on this bill, S. 1415 (pp. 11983-90, 11991-2). Sen. Langer, N. Dak., spoke opposing an increase of 20% but favoring smaller increases (p. 11984). Sen. Downey, Calif., urged 20% increases, citing the increased cost of living and the need for retaining experienced workers (pp. 11984-6). This bill was made the order of business for Dec. 13 (pp. 11991-2).

7. 1ST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Agreed to Sen. McKellar's (Tenn.) request for authority to report this bill, H. R. 4805, on Dec. 13 if it is ready at that time (pp. 11990-1).

8. WAR POWERS. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendment H. R. 4780, to amend the Second War Powers Act relative to the duration of such powers (S. Rept. 844) (p. 11972).

9. HEALTH. Passed with amendments S. 191, the Federal-hospital-aid bill (pp. 11973, 11975-83).

10. HOUSING; VETERANS. Began debate on S. J. Res. 122, to authorize additional appropriations to provide housing for veterans (pp. 11992-5).

11. RESEARCH. Sen. Mead, N. Y., inserted a N. Y. College and Universities Assn. resolution urging deferment of science students from military service (p. 11971).

12. FARM LOANS; MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY. Sen. Langer, N. Dak., inserted a Logan County (N. Dak.) Farmers' Union resolution recommending increased farm loans to veterans, favoring establishment of an MVA, and opposing loans to Great Britain (p. 11972).

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

13. NATURAL RESOURCES. H. R. 4955, by Rep. King, Calif., to establish a national nat-



He asked Mr. Clark some innocuous questions about the number of employees in the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, the Senator from Virginia was not even present when Mr. Clark testified. The Senator from California is totally wrong in what he is saying. There were only two Cabinet heads present while I was there.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, I stand corrected. I meant to say Mr. Anderson.

Mr. BYRD. I did ask Mr. Anderson, as the Senator will find if he will read the testimony, what reduction he expected to make, when he expected to make it, and other details about his Department, and I asked the same thing of General Flemming. They were the only two witnesses there when I was present who had to deal with this matter. The Senator knows that he held these meetings day after day when other Senators, including myself, the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HART] had to attend important meetings of the Atomic Bomb Committee, important meetings of the Naval Affairs Committee, and of the Finance Committee. I was able to attend only two sessions of the Senator's committee meetings. The committee had only six meetings on a bill involving \$1,000,000,000. That is what this bill involves directly or indirectly, if passed in its present form. It will cost to the Government \$1,000,000,000 each year as a permanent salary increase. The committee had only six meetings. At the last meeting there was only one witness. He was Dr. Bush, the scientist. I attended every meeting I could attend. The first meeting was on November 2 and the bill was reported on November 15. There were only two casual executive meetings held. The bill was not even read for amendment, as is usually done.

The fact that the Senator offers an amendment today shows the lack of consideration that was given to the bill, because that amendment should have been put on the bill in committee. But the Senator was so precipitous and so anxious to get the bill to the floor of the Senate in the form in which it was that he did not even think about placing in it an amendment providing that the 20-percent increase should not apply to employees whose compensation is such that the increase would make their salaries higher than those received by Senators and Representatives. Later, when he thought of it he, of course, knew that he could not increase the salaries of the civil-service employees in excess of the salaries paid Members of Congress. Therefore he submitted this amendment which provides that the bill shall not operate to increase any salaries to over \$10,000.

I want to say, Mr. President—

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, I refuse to yield further now. The Senator has imputed certain statements to me, and all I am trying to do is to clarify the record. I want to say that the chairman of the committee wanted to call before the committee, so the Senator from Virginia could cross-examine them, Mr. Forrestal and Mr. Patterson. First the Senator from Virginia asked me twice to put over committee hearings, which I did

at his request. I thereupon made an engagement with most of the members of the committee and Mr. Patterson and Mr. Forrestal to attend a committee meeting. The Secretaries had very considerable difficulty working out their agendas. They agreed to come. I then found that the Senator from Virginia could not be present, and, with much embarrassment, I told the Secretaries that we could not hear them. I again arranged an appointment for those two Cabinet members, and again hardly a single member of the committee could be present. I again would have attempted to have those two Secretaries appear before the committee, but members of the committee gave me clearly to understand that they could not attend more than perhaps one meeting a week from then on. The distinguished Senator from Virginia wanted to call before the committee all of the agency heads and department heads.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I emphatically deny that. The Senator is making a statement which is not true.

Mr. DOWNEY. It would have taken months to have carried on such an investigation.

As chairman of the committee I took another fact into consideration. The Senator from Virginia is chairman of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, which is charged with the duty and responsibility of investigating personnel needs in the various agencies of the Government, and is given funds to conduct such investigations. I thought that we could save a great deal of work by using the records of his committee, instead of calling before our committee 25, 50, 75, or 100 agency heads, which would have been an interminable task. As I shall show tomorrow, I knew that it would be almost impossible to perform in a period of less than 6 months such a task as he suggested.

I obtained records of the hearings before his committee. During the whole of the past year the distinguished Senator from Virginia called before his committee representatives of not to exceed four agencies, I believe. Over a period of a whole year he called the UNRRA officials; he called Mr. McNutt; he called Arthur Flemming, and perhaps representatives of one or two other groups. That was what his committee did in discharging its responsibility in connection with these various matters.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOWNEY. I yield.

Mr. BYRD. I merely wish to state that the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures has been engaged—and I think more or less effectively—in preparing a plan of reorganization. At the request of the committee the information was available with respect to the reorganization, and the plan was prepared and delivered to President Truman. It was a colossal task. The Senator has endeavored to infer that the committee has not been at work. It has worked hard. Hearings were not necessary with respect to the reorganization. I will furnish the Senator a copy of the plan if he desires it.

Hearings had been held previously. The background had been obtained. At the request of the President the committee worked diligently in order to prepare a plan of reorganizing 1,151 bureaus. The plan was delivered to the President a short time ago.

Mr. DOWNEY. The distinguished Senator clearly indicated that he wanted to call each of the agency heads before our committee and go into an inquiry as to their present "bloated bureaucracy," as he expressed it, and into an investigation of what they expected to do in the future. I consulted with distinguished members of the Appropriations Committee, and I found that for months most able and conscientious Members on both sides of the aisle had been investigating those very problems. I found that in Washington literally thousands of men were working almost every day at calculations as to their present employees and their future needs. I found that the Appropriations Committee might take several days with a single group. From what I knew of the distinguished Senator from Tennessee and other members of the Appropriations Committee, I believed that they were doing a first-class job.

I do not underestimate the desire of bureaucracy always to grow and expand. I do not underestimate the difficulties of the Bureau of the Budget and of the Appropriations Committee, as well as of Congress. But it seemed to me entirely irrelevant for me, with my comparatively humble committee, with no funds, to call before the committee the various agency heads and start an investigation as to their present and future personnel needs.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOWNEY. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. I do not wish to say anything that would be offensive either to the Senator from California or the Senator from Virginia; but I confess that I do not quite see the relevancy of the discussion as to what took place in the committee, what witnesses were called and what witnesses were not called, and whether witnesses were examined or not examined, to the simple question whether the pending bill is to be temporarily laid aside, to be proceeded with day after tomorrow.

Mr. DOWNEY. I think the suggestion of the distinguished minority leader is well made, and so far as I am concerned I have no desire to pursue this sort of discussion. I do not think it gains anything for anyone.

Mr. President, as I understand, the bill will go over until day after tomorrow, at noon, and then will be taken up.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, it may be that the bill can go over until day after tomorrow; but I do not wish to commit the Senate at this time, for the reason that the deficiency bill may be ready for consideration day after tomorrow, which will be Thursday. The deficiency bill contains items which must be acted upon before the Congress takes a recess. Many of the items are urgent, and some of them are of an emergency character. If the deficiency bill is ready it may not be possible to proceed with the consid-



eration of this bill on Thursday. There may be some other bills of an emergency nature with which the Senate will have to proceed. So at this time there is no way to have any binding agreement or commitment that this bill will be proceeded with day after tomorrow.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. THOMAS of Utah in the chair). The Senator will state it.

Mr. WHITE. Is not the bill before the Senate the unfinished business of the Senate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. WHITE. And it can be displaced only by a privileged matter.

Mr. HILL. It can be displaced in one of two ways, either by unanimous consent, which temporarily lays the bill aside for the consideration of some other matter, or by a motion to proceed to the consideration of some other matter.

Mr. WHITE. But in the normal course, and without the intervention of some such circumstance as the Senator from Alabama suggests, the bill would continue to be before the Senate.

Mr. HILL. The bill would continue before the Senate until finally disposed of, unless it should be disposed of in one of the two ways suggested. But I did not wish the Senator from California to feel that he had any positive commitment that, come what may, his bill would absolutely be proceeded with on Thursday. Perhaps other matters may be considered to be more urgent and more of an emergency nature.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, the distinguished acting chairman of the Appropriations Committee [Mr. McKELLAR] has just entered the Chamber. We were discussing the possibility of the deficiency bill being ready for consideration by the Senate, and its effect upon the consideration of other legislation. I wonder if the distinguished Senator can inform us what the prospects are?

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, we had hoped to get through the proof today, but there will be several witnesses tomorrow morning. I very much hope that we can get the bill before the Senate some time on Thursday. I do not know just exactly when, but I am doing my best. We have had a great many witnesses before the committee, more than the usual number. We have had to give them a hearing, but we are hoping to get through with the bill on Thursday.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Does the Senator mean that he hopes to report the bill on Thursday? If so, will the Senator try to obtain consideration of the bill on the same day?

Mr. McKELLAR. In that event unanimous consent would be required for consideration of the bill on Thursday.

Mr. BANKHEAD. In all probability, then, it will be Friday before the bill can be taken up.

Mr. McKELLAR. It may be.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, can the distinguished Senator suggest how long a time may be required by the consideration of the deficiency bill?

Mr. McKELLAR. I believe it can be disposed of in a day. I do not anticipate that its consideration will require a long time. There are a great many items of appropriation in the bill, but the committee has gone over the items very carefully, and I hope that we can report a bill which will not involve much controversy.

Mr. DOWNEY. I thank the Senator.

#### ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION — CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 266) making an additional appropriation for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

"In adopting this joint resolution the Congress does so with the following recommendations:

"A. That the United States member of the control committee of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is hereby requested, by appropriate resolutions or agreements, to secure favorable action by that committee or by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Council to attain the following objectives:

"(1) That all trade agreements and all barter agreements of a recipient country with other nations, together with satisfactory information on all exports from, and imports into, such country, whether for governmental or private account, will be made available to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

"(2) That each recipient country shall supply accredited United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration personnel with all necessary facilities, credentials, documents, and safe conduct in carrying out the objectives of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration agreement, including all necessary inspections and investigations.

"(3) That the Administration, if it determines such a course to be desirable, will be permitted, during the period of its operations in a recipient country, to retain title to all motor-transport equipment supplied by the Administration and will also be permitted to route such equipment and to direct the use of the fuel and lubricants supplied by the Administration.

"B. That the President is hereby requested, through appropriate channels, to facilitate the admission to recipient countries of properly accredited members of the American press and radio in order that they be permitted to report without censorship on the utilization and distribution of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration supplies and services."

And the Senate agree to the same.

KENNETH McKELLAR,  
CARL HAYDEN,  
MILLARD E. TYDINGS,  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,  
STYLES BRIDGES,  
CHAN GURNEY,  
JOSEPH H. BALL,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

CLARENCE CANNON,  
C. A. WOODRUM,  
LOUIS LUDLOW,  
J. BUELL SNYDER,  
EMMET O'NEAL,  
LOUIS C. RABAUT,  
JOHN TABER,  
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,  
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,  
ALBERT J. ENGEL,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

The report was agreed to.

#### FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL SURPLUS APPROPRIATION RESCISSION ACT, 1946—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 32 and 39 to the bill (H. R. 4407) reducing certain appropriations and contract authorizations available for the fiscal year 1946, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 32 and 39, and concur therein.

KENNETH McKELLAR,  
CARL HAYDEN,  
MILLARD E. TYDINGS,  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,  
STYLES BRIDGES,  
CHAN GURNEY,  
JOSEPH H. BALL,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

CLARENCE CANNON,  
C. A. WOODRUM,  
LOUIS LUDLOW,  
J. BUELL SNYDER,  
EMMET O'NEAL,  
LOUIS C. RABAUT,  
JOHN TABER,  
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,  
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,  
ALBERT J. ENGEL,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, what was done regarding the employment offices? Was there no difference between the House and Senate?

Mr. McKELLAR. The conference report on that subject was adopted a week or 10 days ago, and the time was fixed at 100 days.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

#### AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE TO SUBMIT REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, in view of the urgency of passing the deficiency bill, I ask unanimous consent to report the bill, if it is ready to report, on next Thursday.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER obtained the floor.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TUNNELL in the chair). Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from West Virginia?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I yield.



appropriation the committee voted to oppose, and I shall continue to do that, although I think that the men here in the House must realize that it is a poignant experience to have to lose friend after friend, simply because we cannot go along with them in securing the appropriations they think they ought to have. They make personal matters of failure to report their appropriations when there can be nothing personal about it.

We come in here reluctantly to deny appropriations, and disappointed colleagues take the matter up as if we had offered them a personal affront. I trust that the majority of this House—and the Members of the House are fair, taken as a whole—will deal with our many shortcomings in that respect as charitably as possible. Our desire is to go along with the Members of the House on every appropriation we can possibly approve. If we make any mistakes, it is because we have approved more appropriations than we have denied.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. The chairman of the Committee on Appropriations stated in his statement regarding the \$5,000 item to implement the parking program in Washington that every member of the subcommittee voted against that appropriation. The gentleman meant the Subcommittee on Deficiency and not the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the District of Columbia?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Yes; the subcommittee in charge of the bill. When this matter came before us every member of the subcommittee, and they are the older members of the Committee on Appropriations, voted against it. It is not the decision of any one man but the decision of the entire subcommittee.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman stated further that no one appeared before your committee in favor of this appropriation.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is true.

Mr. STEFAN. Did the gentleman call anyone before that subcommittee?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. No; the committee never calls anyone before it except the representatives of the Department. But it always invites, and it always welcomes, and it always hears any Member of Congress or anyone outside of Congress who desires to be heard on any item or estimate before the committee. Many Members and many others appeared before the subcommittee in behalf of other items in this bill.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. I should like to call the attention of the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee to the fact that the Subcommittee on District of Columbia appropriations, of which I am the ranking minority member, is very much in favor of an appropriation for the creation of an agency which would take care of the automobile parking situation in the District of Columbia. I supported

the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. COFFEE]. I have felt that after the war we should appropriate money to implement that agency. I therefore want to be on record in favor of that item. I hope some agency to take care of this parking emergency, which is very serious in the District, will be set up.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman from Nebraska is one of the most valuable Members on the Committee on Appropriations. It has been my pleasure and my privilege to cooperate with him many times on many important appropriations. I am sorry he finds himself in such a small minority on this occasion.

As has been said, the subcommittee voted unanimously against this proposition. When it came up in the whole committee no one mentioned it, including the gentleman from Nebraska who was present. When it came on the floor only 17 Members voted in favor of it.

We are making provision for the problem which he mentions. We have one of the best qualified men who can be secured. Mr. Van Duzer is doing everything that can be done. The appointment of another man with an office and assistants at \$17,000 per annum, to install additional parking meters and secure additional parking lots permanently and perpetually, would not further its solution.

But the merits of this particular item are of secondary importance in this discussion. The gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. HÉBERT] did not debate the merits of it. He simply rose and proceeded to abuse the Member in charge of the bill. And later on he continued that abuse in the absence of the Member without giving notice. That is the specific matter I am discussing at this time.

I now yield to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER].

Mr. BENDER. I do not know what the facts are concerning the gentleman's colloquy with the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. HÉBERT]. I assume the gentleman from Missouri is stating a fact and I do not want to get into that; but when the gentleman referred to his not having deleted the remarks of the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. HÉBERT] or any other Member, that is where I come in.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I have not made any such statement.

Mr. BENDER. Then I beg the gentleman's pardon, because I followed the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. HÉBERT] shortly after he had spoken on the floor of the House and I offer testimony that the gentleman did delete my remarks that I had made on the floor in colloquy with the gentleman. I have nothing personal against the gentleman, I respect the gentleman, and I think the gentleman is doing a good job as chairman of this committee; but the fact of the matter is that my remarks were deleted. I later consulted the stenographer who took the remarks and I have the remarks that I had made and that were deleted from the Record.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Yes; the newspapers carried it. The gentleman I suppose gave it to the newspapers, but

the gentleman's remarks were deleted under the rules of this House.

Mr. BENDER. The newspapers were here at the time I made the remarks and they carried them the day the remarks were made.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Yes; they were quoted verbatim, and I never knew the newspapers to quote verbatim without they got the quotation from the Member.

Mr. BENDER. The remarks I had made on the floor were quoted by the newspapers the following day.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Yes; they evidently had the gentleman's transcript because I never knew them to take verbatim notes. They must have been furnished by the gentleman from his own notes.

Mr. BENDER. I have made my statement; they were deleted by the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. They were deleted under the rules of the House. The gentleman rose and said he wanted to ask a question. Then he proceeded to make a stump speech.

Mr. BENDER. But the gentleman yielded to me.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yielded to the gentleman to ask a question; not to make a speech.

Mr. BENDER. The gentleman is making stump speeches all the time. If we make stump speeches here it is all right with me and as far as I am concerned a rebuke from the gentleman from Missouri is a caress.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman interrupted me to ask a question. I yielded to him to ask a question. Instead he made a speech. I said I yielded to him for a question and under the rules of the House I properly deleted it. In my long experience with the gentleman from Ohio he has never interrupted me except for the purpose of partisan criticism.

Mr. BENDER. Begging the gentleman's pardon for interrupting him, when the gentleman yields to me, irrespective of what the question is, as a Member of the House I am entitled to have my remarks in the Record. If I want to delete them I want the privilege of deleting them. It is not the gentleman's prerogative to delete my remarks when he yielded to me.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I did not yield to him for the remarks he made. I yielded to him for a question. I told him at the time if he wanted to make a speech he could secure recognition to make it in his own time.

Mr. BENDER. I beg the gentleman's pardon again. No such comment was made.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The comment was made.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, when the gentleman was discussing the flood-control provision of the bill I asked several questions about the Federal responsibility in the matter of the construction of flood-control dams



and the gentleman from Missouri answered all the questions, but later I found that they were not in the RECORD. Will the gentleman tell me why they were not in the RECORD?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I do not recall the occasion.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I did not make any comments. I only asked questions and the gentleman gave the answers.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I will be glad if the gentleman will notify my office in connection with what bill and at what time they were made.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. That was the last bill we had up here for consideration.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, let me say that legitimate criticism of the Committee on Appropriations is highly desirable. But abuse and vindictive resentment over the failure of the committee to approve appropriations desired is not only an imposition on members who are making a feeble attempt to discharge a duty wished off on them by the House, but is calculated to have a far-reaching effect of serious import to the Nation. If the House does not support the committee, if you continue to kick around the members of the committee and abuse them here on the floor and off the floor because they oppose questionable appropriations, we are going eventually to begin to dodge and flinch. We are, unconsciously perhaps, going to begin to slight the task.

And let me say there was never a more inopportune time to discourage economy.

There was never a time when the importance of the denial of unnecessary appropriations was so great as it is today. If we hope to balance the Budget, if we are to begin to pay off the national debt, if we are to maintain the integrity of the credit of the United States, if we are to protect the Government bonds which are in the hands of every citizen of the United States, we must begin to deny some of the appropriations asked on this floor.

We earnestly appeal to you, to protect the committee when it finds itself in a position where it must deny appropriations. At least give the committee the benefit of the doubt when it submits a unanimous report—or abolish the committee.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, may I say that these two conference reports are so innocuous from the standpoint of the House, and the differences between the House and the Senate having been resolved in a way that it is not injurious to the public Treasury, to such an extent that I have been able to sign both reports, I therefore feel that they should be supported.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, unless somebody else desires to be heard, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION BILL, 1946

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 266) United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration participation bill, 1946, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of December 10, 1945.)

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, this resolution, as the conferees have shaped it, is not widely dissimilar from the resolution as it passed this body on November 1, 1945. The amount of money is the same—\$550,000,000. That amount exhausts existing authority to appropriate. No further appropriation for the purpose can be made until the bill which passed this House recently and which is now in the Senate passes the Senate and becomes a law. In other words, we have appropriated every dollar that can be appropriated under the authorization.

The House attached a number of conditions to the resolution, all of which the Senate eliminated. One requires the utilization to the extent possible and practicable of domestic agricultural commodities determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be in surplus. The Senate struck out that provision and the House conferees have yielded, because it is pretty much a case of locking the barn door too late. The money has already been spent.

The remaining provisions, four in number, we have restored to the bill, phrased as are their counterparts in H. R. 4649, the new UNRRA authorization bill, which passed the House on December 6, 5 days ago.

Briefly, these four provisions deal with—

First. Information as to international trade of recipient countries.

Second. Enablement of UNRRA personnel by recipient countries to carry out the objectives of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration agreement.

Third. Retention of title to motor-transport equipment, the routing of such equipment, and direction of the use of fuel and lubricants supplied by UNRRA.

Fourth. Opening of doors by recipient countries to representatives of press and radio of the United States with respect to UNRRA activities.

There are two essential differences between the original and substitute provisions:

One is that observance is not made a condition precedent to the availability of the appropriation. Effectiveness is made to rest upon the success of efforts to be made by the United States member of the control committee of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

The other has reference to our press and radio representatives. The provision now proposed reads:

That the President is hereby requested, through appropriate channels, to facilitate the admission to recipient countries of properly accredited members of the American press and radio in order that they be permitted to report without censorship on the utilization and distribution of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration supplies and services.

That expresses the latest recorded judgment of the House on the matter, as do, in fact, all of the substitute provisions.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I take this time for the purpose of clarifying the situation with reference to UNRRA, because I am not satisfied in my own mind that when the new legislative authorization has come to an end and the money has been appropriated and has been expended that is necessarily the end of UNRRA. So I think it is incumbent on us to know precisely what we are doing by this permissive language.

In the first place, we have here substituted permissive language for the mandatory language we adopted heretofore in connection with the \$550,000,000; in other words, none of the \$550,000,000 could be expended until certain conditions were complied with by the UNRRA organization. The language that is carried here now is, of course, entirely permissive.

But let us not forget that in the first place this language constitutes a recommendation by the Congress. I think it is a solemn recommendation, and I apprehend that the UNRRA representative on the control commission will have due regard for that recommendation.

Secondly, that recommendation requests that the UNRRA representative by whatever means at hand make certain representations to the recipients of UNRRA relief, to attain certain objectives, and those recommendations are four in number:

First, information with respect to agreements; second, with respect to safe conduct so that the operation of the distribution of relief can be examined and investigated and a report made; third, with reference to the title to motor vehicles; and finally, the admission of press representatives to the recipient countries.

This is a recommendation to our representative on the UNRRA Control Council. We are asking him to request that these objectives be attained if possible. I fancy that in due time there will be a report, and there should be a report, as to whether or not those objectives have been attained.

There is a little more here than meets the eye. Let us assume a condition in some of these distressed countries similar to that which happened in the last crop year. Some countries in the Old World had a drought condition which was probably the most aggravated in 100 years. We are gambling now upon a crop. We are gambling upon the fact



that by means of labor on the land the wheat, rye, barley, and other grains may be produced in abundance to alleviate their distress. But let us assume that after the legislative authorization comes to an end there is still aggravated distress of enormous proportions elsewhere in the world. I rather fancy that the people of the United States speaking through Congress will not look with a jaundiced eye on the needs of the rest of the world. So we will have to look forward into the future a little bit and I believe that the recommendations by which we hope to attain several objectives will be responded to in the form of some kind of report to the Congress. We shall know then whether there is some cooperative spirit in the countries whose previous attitude has been so freely ventilated here on the floor of the House. So this is something more than merely a face-saving device. I think there is enough substance here to bring to the Congress a report of the type of cooperation our representative on the UNRRA Council is going to get in the immediate future. I am happy, therefore, that this language has been adopted and will look forward rather eagerly to the time when an extended report can be made to the Congress as to whether or not that necessary cooperation is forthcoming.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, following the observations of the gentleman from Illinois, I want to make a few observations with respect to other aspects of UNRRA activities. The conference report which we are now considering providing for \$550,000,000 takes care of the balance of the original authorization of our contribution toward UNRRA. This money has already been allocated and is going into particular countries. The bill which the House passed the other day in very fine shape is now in the other body. It is an authorization bill and unless we make some appropriation as provided in that authorization bill of at least several hundred million dollars before we take an adjournment for Christmas, I am afraid there is going to be a serious disturbance in the activities of UNRRA that will be most unfortunate. I would like to see the full amount appropriated but it does not necessarily have to be the full amount.

The second bill has as its primary objective the bringing of relief to China, Italy, Austria, Hungary, and to other countries that are not covered very much by the \$550,000,000 appropriation that we are considering now.

I make these few observations because if there is any disturbance or interference it will mean that the human beings we are trying to help will suffer for some weeks. Not only will the cause of humanity be hurt, but our own national interest will be affected. We do have a national interest involved here. We are a big, powerful country, but we need friends among the other countries no matter how small they are.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Can the gentleman inform the House as to how much of the \$550,000,000 has already been expended or allocated?

Mr. McCORMACK. It is my understanding that practically all of the \$550,000,000 has been committed or obligated.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. And it is imperative that we get some more money into the kitty right now in order to keep the program moving along?

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes; it is very important in relation to Italy. There is more at stake and I am sure you discern it as well as I do because Yugoslavia is right across the Adriatic. Above all, we have to try to sustain the people of Italy.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. It is true, is it not, that starvation is the mother of communism?

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes; of communism and anarchy. The gentleman has interpreted my mind correctly.

Further, China is involved here. Therefore, we must have the second UNRRA authorization. While I would like to see the full amount, it is not necessary. We have to appropriate several hundred millions of dollars before Christmas until after we come back. Then the Committee on Appropriations will have time to conduct hearings and look into the matter. I have taken the floor to call to the attention of my colleagues the importance of the noncessation of UNRRA activities, not only for humanitarian reasons, but from the point of view of our own national interests.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I think under the circumstances the House is entitled to a little picture of just what the situation is.

Down through the 31st of October, out of \$1,284,000,000, UNRRA had shipped in goods \$637,000,000. They had laid out programs of how they were going to provide shipment for the balance. Those programs had in mind using it all by the first of the year. However, in the period down to the 1st of November, they had not made shipments in line with their estimates. They had, however, in November, \$245,000,000 of shipments out of \$250,000,000 estimated. That reduced the backlog of funds available quite considerably. They are estimating shipments in December of over \$300,000,000, which might reduce their funds available, after this item which is being now considered, of \$550,000,000, to about \$600,000,000. That amount will easily carry them to the 1st of April, if they have good management. There really is no point to their cry of woe. After the 1st of March all shipments should be of nothing but food. They have been sending a lot of farm tools and tractors to places where they never have been used and never can be used effectively. If they would show a little better judgment on that, they would help their own position.

I hope the membership has read the article in the morning paper about the Palace of Zog, where it tells of the enormous quantities of UNRRA supplies upon the wharves in Albania. That gives us

a little better idea of some of the things that UNRRA needs to do to clear up the picture.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### TO REPEAL WAR LABOR DISPUTES ACT AND ABOLISH THE NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 407 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3937) to repeal the War Labor Disputes Act and to abolish the National War Labor Board. All points of order shall be waived against any provisions of the bill or to amendments offered by direction of the Committee on Military Affairs. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 2 hours to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Military Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same back to the House with such amendments as shall have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

#### CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order, this being a very important matter before the House, that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently no quorum is present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

#### [Roll No. 199]

Barry	Gardner	Norton
Bell	Gearhart	Pfeifer
Boren	Gillespie	Ploeser
Brehm	Gwynne, Iowa	Randolph
Brown, Ohio	Hand	Reece, Tenn.
Buckley	Harless, Ariz.	Rizley
Byrne, N. Y.	Harris	Robinson, Utah
Carlson	Hartley	Robson, Ky.
Clark	Healy	Roe, N. Y.
Coffee	Hébert	Schwabe, Okla.
Combs	Hinshaw	Somers, N. Y.
Crawford	Horan	Stevenson
Curley	Jackson	Stockman
Dawson	Kearney	Summers, Tex.
De Lacy	Keefe	Taylor
Delaney	King	Voorhis, Calif.
John J.	Larcade	Vorys, Ohio
Dickstein	Lea	White
Dingell	Lewis	Wickersham
Dolliver	Maloney	Winstead
Dorjengeaux	Marrow	Winter
Douglas, Calif.	Morgan	Wood
Eaton	Mundt	Woodrum, Va.
Elsaesser	Murphy	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call, 362 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.



By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD a report from the Bureau of the Budget on centralization and coordination of Federal statistics. In view of the fact that the extension will be slightly in excess of the amount allowed, I ask unanimous consent notwithstanding that the extension may be made.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and to include a letter from the president of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis relative to establishment of headquarters for the United Nations near St. Louis, Mo.

#### HOOR OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

#### TO REPEAL WAR LABOR DISPUTES ACT AND ABOLISH THE NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, later on, of course, I shall yield the usual 30 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER] and also yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox].

Mr. Speaker, the resolution before us is not of my making. I have reported it and am calling it up for consideration only because I have been so directed by the Committee on Rules.

It is one of the most vicious rules ever submitted to the House, and if it should be adopted it would come to plague the House for many years.

The rule waives all points of order against any provision in the bill and against any amendment that may be offered by the Committee on Military Affairs, which committee does not have original jurisdiction of labor legislation. The bill was reported by the Committee on Military Affairs without the holding of any hearings, and no opportunity of a hearing was afforded to representatives of the A. F. of L., the CIO, railroad-labor organizations, the United Mine Workers, or to some of the sane industrialists and to those who desired to be heard in opposition to the drastic provisions of the bill.

Not only is the rule but also the bill is vicious. It is before us because the arch enemies of labor are urging and forcing action, notwithstanding that every effort is being made by the President, Congress, industry, and labor to bring about a peaceful adjustment of differences to the best interest of all and the country. Personally, I urged and

pleaded that no action be taken at this time on this ill-considered legislation, but the few gentlemen who are the opponents of organized labor have taken advantage of conditions which I know not only the country but they, themselves, later will deplore.

The bill aims to restrict organized labor because, in the last Presidential election campaign labor organizations became active in the interest of the people and their own interest, and supported President Roosevelt and those candidates who were friendly to the New Deal, to progress, and to labor. Some of the unions made an assessment of \$1 on its members to conduct an educational campaign and were extremely successful in their efforts and, if I recall correctly, collected approximately \$340,000 throughout the United States. The bill before us aims to stop their activity in the future and restrict any assessment upon union members, even though the amount may be only \$1, which would prevent them from enlightening the people and bringing home real truths and facts. Oh, yes; Mr. Speaker, the bill would also restrict the banks and corporations from making assessments, but it does not restrict their officers, directors, or stockholders from contributing large sums of money to Republican campaigns.

It is generally known that the du Ponts individually, and through their families, have contributed \$200,000, or nearly as much as all the moneys collected by the unions. It is reported that the Pews have contributed almost a half-million dollars to the coffers of a Republican campaign fund, and many others have similarly, directly and indirectly, contributed from \$25,000, \$50,000, and up to \$100,000. But there is nothing in the bill which would preclude them from contributing to political campaigns. However, a majority of the members of the Committee on Military Affairs considers it dangerous for a laboring man to contribute \$1 for himself and family to a campaign fund and by their action in reporting this bill say it must be stopped.

Mr. Speaker, the second vicious provision in the bill is section 4, which provides that if there should be a strike, or failure or refusal to work on the part of any union employees to work during the life of any collective-bargaining contract, the employer shall be relieved of any obligation and the labor organization of which the employees are members shall lose its status as a bargaining agency for a period of 1 year. Further, such labor organization may be sued in its own name in any Federal district court and shall be responsible for damages not to the employer but to any party injured as a result of the breach of the contract. This is a most far-reaching provision and whereby nearly any person who in any manner may suffer inconvenience by reason of the stoppage of work or a strike may sue. The real purpose of this provision is to bankrupt and destroy every labor organization.

Mr. Speaker, if sanity and reasoning judgment prevails, the rule will be defeated, as it properly should be.

I now yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER].

(Mr. SABATH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, my distinguished chairman has designated this rule as vicious. The rule is not written just as I understood the rule would be written when I voted to report it, although, as written, the rule is much more liberal than the rule which I understood was reported.

I can think of only one instance in which a broader and more liberal rule could be written, because all this rule does is to bring the bill H. R. 3937 before the House for consideration for amendment under the 5-minute rule. There are only two exceptions from the usual rule in this rule, and they are both liberalizing; that is, the rule makes in order any amendment which the Military Affairs Committee desires to offer, whether it be germane to the bill or not. In addition to that, the rule waives all points of order against anything in the bill as reported. The only more liberal rule that it would be possible to grant would be one waiving all points of order against everything in the bill and waiving all points of order against any amendment that anyone desired to offer to the bill, all other rules of the House to the contrary notwithstanding. That is the most liberal rule that could possibly be drawn.

Mr. SABATH. This rule, however, waives all points of order against any provision in the bill and against any possible amendment that the great Military Affairs Committee desires to offer and may offer. This rule does exactly what I have stated.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICHENER. On the rule?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. On the rule.

Mr. MICHENER. I yield.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Under this rule jurisdiction of any committee of this House is transferred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The Committee on Military Affairs can offer any amendment and it will not be subject to a point of order.

Mr. MICHENER. The gentleman is correct so far as offering amendments is involved.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICHENER. I yield to the Majority Leader.

Mr. McCORMACK. My friend has been a member of the Rules Committee for many years. Will my friend enlighten the House as to whether or not in all the years he has been on this Committee he has ever seen a rule of this kind reported by the Rules Committee giving to any Committee of the House such great power?

Mr. MICHENER. My candor compels me to say that I cannot at the moment name any such rule. That does not mean, however, that no such rule has been granted, because many strange things have happened in the House during my service.

I now yield to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK].

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I hope I may have the attention of the membership because I have just a little time and



ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE UNITED  
NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINIS-  
TRATION

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COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

ESTIMATE FOR THE APPROPRIATION OF \$1,350,000,000 FOR THE  
UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINIS-  
TRATION

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DECEMBER 11, 1945.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered  
to be printed

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THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, December 10, 1945.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress an estimate for the appropriation of \$1,350,000,000 for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. The details of this estimate are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

I urge that the entire amount of \$1,350,000,000 be appropriated by the Congress at this time. The timing of UNRRA programs calls for the obligation of three-fourths of these funds during the next 6 months, and virtually all of the remainder by December 31, 1946. A single appropriation will permit relief supplies to reach the needy without interruption or uncertainty and will enable the most effective use of the available funds.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,  
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,*Washington, D. C., December 10, 1945.*The PRESIDENT,  
*The White House.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration an estimate of appropriation for further participation by the United States in the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration for fiscal years 1946 and 1947 in the amount of \$1,350,000,000 as follows:

## UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

To enable the President to carry out the provisions of the Act of March 28, 1944 (Public Law 267), as amended, \$1,350,000,000 to be immediately and continuously available until June 30, 1947, and to be available for expenditure in the manner specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Participation Appropriation Act, 1945.

UNRRA is in urgent need of additional funds in order to maintain its relief shipments in the depth of the winter, when they are most desperately needed. The \$550,000,000, which will complete the first 1 percent contribution to UNRRA, will all be obligated within a few weeks. Any gap in procurement would mean that shipments to the starving peoples of Europe will diminish in the critical months of late winter and early spring. The peak of UNRRA operations should be reached within the next few months and it is imperative that there be no delay for lack of funds.

It is likewise highly desirable that the entire amount of \$1,350,000,000 be made available to UNRRA in one appropriation. Congress customarily votes funds to government agencies to finance their operations for a year in advance. By resolution of the UNRRA Council, the target dates for completion of UNRRA programs are December 31, 1946, for European relief and March 31, 1947 for far eastern relief. In order to complete shipments by then the bulk of the further funds now requested will have to be obligated by June 30, 1946. To obtain the most economical use of the funds UNRRA must be able to plan a well-balanced program several months in advance and proceed on all its phases simultaneously, unhampered by doubt as to the timing on availability of all the funds needed for its completion. The time for completion of the total program is so short that the splitting of the funds into more than one appropriation would be unnecessarily cumbersome and might be detrimental to the effectiveness of the work.

The accompanying letter from the Secretary of State emphasizes the tremendous task ahead for UNRRA and the necessity of facilitating to the utmost UNRRA's performance of that task.

I recommend that this estimate be transmitted to the Congress.

Very respectfully yours,

HAROLD D. SMITH,  
*Director of the Bureau of the Budget.*



DECEMBER 8, 1945.

The Honorable HAROLD D. SMITH,

*Director, Bureau of the Budget.*

MY DEAR MR. SMITH: With what I trust is now the imminent approval by the Senate of the authorization for an additional UNRRA contribution as voted by the House of Representatives, the immediate urgency of the relief problem in the countries receiving or to receive UNRRA's assistance makes it incumbent upon me to request that a full appropriation of the funds authorized be sought from the House Appropriations Committee and the House itself prior to any recess this year. I had hoped that the critical importance of action on the new United States contribution to UNRRA, in accordance with the recommendation made last August by the UNRRA Council, would have so impressed itself on Congress, and the people of this country in the course of the recent public hearings before the Foreign Affairs Committee, that the Department would not have to resort to special pleading or procedure to insure that UNRRA's treasury would have the funds necessary to carry on its vital effort to ward off starvation and disease among almost two-thirds of the war-ridden populations of the civilized world.

Reports reaching me daily of the destitution and increasing unrest in these countries, due to the present uncertainty of receiving even the irreducible minimum of essential civilian supplies in the winter months ahead, indicate such a serious threat to our foreign policy objectives and humanitarian commitments that I sincerely believe I would be derelict in my responsibilities as Secretary of State if I did not now seek extraordinary measures of support to insure that UNRRA would not fail in its all important task because a delay in our democratic processes caused a failure to furnish UNRRA with the sine qua non of its success—the financial support of the United States.

I, therefore, request your fullest cooperation, and through you, that of the Congress, in completing legislation making funds available to UNRRA in the earliest possible time. Specifically, I would like to begin appropriation hearings before Mr. Cannon's committee in the House of Representatives as soon as enabling legislation has been passed by that body. I would also like to have the House Appropriations Committee act upon the immediate appropriation of the whole contribution of \$1,350,000,000 at that time. I will summarize what I believe to be the logical and special reasons for this request.

The Members of Congress, and especially the members of the Appropriations Committee, are at present fully familiar with UNRRA's financial needs, and with the details of UNRRA's proposed scope of operations as well as the provisions being made by the Department to insure effective United States participation in the work of UNRRA and control of our contribution to it. It is quite a normal procedure for any agency seeking funds from Congress to request appropriations to cover 1 year's operations, as this estimate proposes to do. Administrative and fiscal problems are thereby considerably reduced. It is particularly important to make a lump-sum appropriation in the case of UNRRA to avoid repetition of the difficult circumstances in which we have found ourselves this fall in carrying out our responsibilities, and I am sure the Congress can readily satisfy itself that the Department has taken all the steps necessary to insure a satisfactory control

over and protection of the United States contributions. There is the further point that the leadership of this country and the Congress in taking such action will undoubtedly promote fuller and more prompt support from other governments contributing to UNRRA. The Department, may I add, intends to pursue this latter point vigorously with other governments.

In the case of UNRRA, there are cogent and special reasons for seeking the immediate appropriation of the second UNRRA contribution, which reasons are in the national interest, as well as to the advantage of UNRRA and its operations. UNRRA's responsibility is not alone one of relief—although that is certainly the overriding consideration at the moment. UNRRA is responsible for furnishing the minimum rehabilitation supplies essential to the production and maintenance of relief articles, services, and distribution. We deliberately broadened the scope of UNRRA to this limited extent in order to avoid any obligation for continuing indefinitely nonrecoverable relief expenditures abroad. We are hoping that UNRRA's work can be completed by the end of 1946 in Europe and 3 months thereafter in the Far East. The UNRRA member governments, including those receiving its aid, support this objective.

We must all admit, however, that attaining this goal will depend upon the success of the 1946 harvest yield in the receiving countries, and the rehabilitation of ancillary services. This means that UNRRA's deliveries of rehabilitation supplies must reach and pass their peak before the spring, in addition to the shipment of tremendous quantities of food and clothing. The responsibility of UNRRA not only to procure a maximum amount of foodstuffs in surplus areas in the immediate weeks ahead but also to secure production and delivery of raw materials, agricultural and transportation equipment, and other essential rehabilitation supplies must be apparent.

The Department will do all in its power to assist UNRRA in the proper and prompt expenditure of the new contribution in accordance with the objectives stated above. We are also charged with facilitating the disposal of the United States war surpluses here and abroad, and have shared with Congress the desire that our contributions to UNRRA should be an important method of achieving this end. The availability now of the additional United States contribution to UNRRA in full will permit maximum efficiency in integrating surplus disposal with the UNRRA supply programs—both in planning, and in actual transfer and delivery. I cannot overemphasize the need for funds to be available in full, with a minimum of administrative restrictions, if the Department is to succeed in successfully accomplishing this twofold task.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES F. BYRNES.

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[PUBLIC LAW 259—79TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 577—1ST SESSION]

[H. J. Res. 266]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making an additional appropriation for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, an additional amount fiscal year 1946, to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the Act of March 28, 1944 (Public Law 267), to be available for expenditure in the manner specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Participation Appropriation Act, 1945, \$550,000,000: *Provided*, That no relief or rehabilitation supplies procured out of funds heretofore or herein appropriated shall be shipped to any country except in the Far East after December 31, 1946, and in the case of any country in the Far East after March 31, 1947.

In adopting this joint resolution the Congress does so with the following recommendations:

A. That the United States member of the control committee of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is hereby requested, by appropriate resolutions or agreements, to secure favorable action by that committee or by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Council to attain the following objectives:

(1) That all trade agreements and all barter agreements of a recipient country with other nations, together with satisfactory information on all exports from, and imports into, such country, whether for governmental or private account, will be made available to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

(2) That each recipient country shall supply accredited United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration personnel with all necessary facilities, credentials, documents, and safe conduct in carrying out the objectives of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration agreement, including all necessary inspections and investigations.

(3) That the Administration, if it determines such a course to be desirable, will be permitted, during the period of its operations in a recipient country, to retain title to all motor-transport equipment supplied by the Administration and will also be permitted to route such equipment and to direct the use of the fuel and lubricants supplied by the Administration.

B. That the President is hereby requested, through appropriate channels, to facilitate the admission to recipient countries of properly accredited members of the American press and radio in order that

they be permitted to report without censorship on the utilization and distribution of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration supplies and services.

SEC. 2. This Act may be cited as the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Participation Act, 1946.

Approved December 14, 1945.



